The Millennia Collection

May 26, 2008

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Catalogue Three

The New World

Including Africa, Asia & Oceana

The Millennia Collection

Sale 46B, Monday, May 26th, 2008

THE NEW WORLD (Including Africa, Asia & Oceana)

THE CROWN PLAZA BEVERLY HILLS
Del Rey Ballroom
1150 South Beverly Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90035
310 553 6561

SESSION 3, THE NEW WORLD (Including Africa, Asia & Oceana)

Monday, May 26th, 7:00 PM, Crowne Plaza Hotel

LOT PREVIEW SCHEDULE
By Appointment Only
March 1 - May 16 2008
Monday - Friday, 9am - 5pm

OPEN LOT VIEWING
May 19 | May 26
9am - 5pm

350 South Beverly Drive, Suite 350
Beverly Hills CA 90212
310-551-2646 | 800-978-2646

Bidding Simultaneously Via
ebay LIVE auctions
www.ebayliveauctions.com

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(*Includes Manuscripts Sales*):
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PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL TO:
Ira and Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles
350 South Beverly Drive, Suite 350
Beverly Hills, California 90212
Attn Subscriptions
OR FAX TO: 310-551-2626

Individual catalogues can be purchased at the listed price. Please check off the desired catalogues below.

☐ Sale # 45 April, 2008
The Manuscript & Collectibles Auction
Featuring Collectibles And Historical Documents
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Sale # 46B , Millennia Collection, May 26, 2008
A World-Class Collection of Ancient and World Coins
Each Catalogue $15 US | $30 Int
☐ Ancient Coinage ☐ European Coinage

☐ Sale # 48 October 2008
The Manuscript & Collectibles Auction
Featuring Collectibles And Historical Documents
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☐ Sale # 46A May 24,25, 27,28, 2008
United States Coins & Currency, Ancient & World Coins
(Pre-Long Beach) Featuring U.S Gold & Silver Coins
Ancient & World Coins and Currency
$15 US Domestic | $40 International

☐ Sale # 47 September 14-17 2008
United States Coins & Currency, Ancient & World Coins
(Pre Long Beach)
Featuring U S Gold & Silver Coins Ancient & World Coins
$15 US Domestic | $40 International

☐ Sale # 49 February, 2009
United States Coins & Currency Ancient & World Coins
(Pre Long Beach)
Featuring U S Gold & Silver Coins Ancient & World Coins
$15 US Domestic | $40 International

Subscriptions catalogues will be sent as soon as they become available

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P·N·G #153 #154 #380

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CATALOGUE SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENT INFORMATION

Visa MasterCard Check (Payable to Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins and Collectibles, Inc)

Card Number

Cardholder Signature

Expiration Date

$

Total Payment

California Residents Add 8.25% Sales Tax
Prices Are Subject To Change

SHIPPING INFORMATION

First Name (Please print or type) Last Name

Business (if applicable)

Street Address

City State Zip Code

Telephone Fax Email

The Millennia Collection

Sale 46B, The Millennia Collection, Monday, May 26th, 2008

ABSENTEE BIDDER FORM

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL TO
Ira and Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles
350 South Beverly Drive Suite 350
Beverly Hills, California 90212
Attn Bid Department
OR FAX TO: 310-551-2626

BIDDER INFORMATION

First Name (please print or type) Last Name Middle Initial

Today's Date

Company Name (if applicable)

Resale ID#

Street Address (check if new address)

Customer#

City State Zip Code

Telephone Home (Required) Daytime Mobile

Fax Email

Please send my invoice via
Fax
Email
Mail

Bidders who have not established credit with Goldberg Coins & Collectibles or other leading [illegible] must [illegible] 25% deposit [illegible] will not be executed. See our Terms & Conditions for acceptable methods of payment. To expedite confirmation, please provide the full name and zip code of each numismatic reference.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED CREDIT WITH IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG, INC. OR HAVE PROVIDED NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

I HAVE ENCLOSED A DEPOSIT IN THE FORM OF A (CIRCLE ONE):

Money Order Cashier's Check

Reference No.

Total Amount $

NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

1. Name (please print or type) Business
Daytime Phone Zip Code

2. Name (please print or type) Business
Daytime Phone Zip Code

3. Name (please print or type) Business
Daytime Phone Zip Code

SIGNATURE DATE

By signing above, you grant Goldberg Coins & Collectibles [illegible]

BIDS UNDER 50% OF LOW ESTIMATE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

For additional bid sheets, please photocopy this page before entering bids.

Lot #	Bid Amount	Lot #	Bid Amount	Lot #	Bid Amount	Lot #	Bid Amount

GUIDE FOR ABSENTEE BIDDERS

All bids must be received 6 business hours prior to the Auction Session. Your Absentee Bid Form should contain bids for one sale only; the sale name and sale number should appear at the top. Please place your bids as early as possible. In the event of identical bids, the earliest bid received will take precedence.

SUGGESTED BIDDING INCREMENTS

$0-99	$5	$18k-49999	$1,000
$100-299	$10	$50k-99999	$2500
$300-499	$20	$100k-249k	$5000
$500-999	$25	$250k-499999	$10K
$1k-1999	$50	$500K +	$25k
$2k-3999	$100		
$4k-7999	$250		
$8k-17999	$500		

ABSENTEE BIDS

If you are unable to attend the auction in person, and wish to place bids, you may give Ira & Larry Goldberg's bid department instructions to bid on your behalf. Our representatives will try to purchase the lot for the lowest price possible, and will not purchase the lot for more than you indicate. This service is free and confidential. Note: Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles offers this service as a convenience to clients who are unable to attend the sale in person, and although we will make every effort, we will not be responsible for error or failure to execute bids

PLACING ABSENTEE BIDS

To place bids, please use the Absentee Bidder Form provided in this catalog. Be sure to accurately put the lot number and the maximum price you are willing to pay on each lot. Always indicate a top limit or the amount which you would bid if you were attending the auction in person. This amount should not include the buyers commission noted in chapter 16 of the "Terms and Conditions of sale".

MAIL BIDS

When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase lots for less than your maximum bid. On the floor of the auction, bidding will open at 5-10% above the second highest mail bid. We act on your behalf as the highest mail bidder. If the auctioneer recognizes no other bids from the floor, you will be awarded the lot at the opening bid. If bidding proceeds from the floor, the company, acting as your agent, bids in increments over the previous bid. This process is continued until you are awarded the lot or you are outbid by the floor

LIMIT BIDDERS

If you have a "limit" that you must stay within you must clearly notate this limit on your bid sheet. We will buy your lots as inexpensively as possible but will not exceed your "limit"

"OR BIDS"

Alternative bids should be indicated by using the word "OR" between the lot numbers. Then if your bid on an early lot is successful, we will not continue to bid on any other lots for you. Or, if your early bids are unsuccessful, we will continue to execute bids for alternative lots until a bid is successful. Bids must always be placed in the same order as the lot numbers appear in the catalog

TELEPHONE BIDS

Bids may be placed by telephone, but are accepted only at Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles discretion and at the risk of the telephone bidder. We will not be responsible for error or failure to notify the customer in a timely manner during the auction. The telephone bidder must notify the company prior to auction all lots the bidder is interested in bidding on. The telephone bidder should have a preconceived idea of the top limit that he/she would like to bid prior to auction. In some instances the representative of the company will request this information at the time of auction. This information assists us in the bidding process by giving us a range to stay active in the bidding. We will not notify the auctioneer of your limit and will buy your lot at the lowest price possible

INTERNET BIDDING

For bidders that want to place Absentee Bids over the internet in lieu of by mail or facsimile, Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles has available internet bidding for those wishing to conduct bidding over the world wide web. For those customers wishing to bid via email, please go to goldbergcoins.com. Click the "how to bid" button, then click the online fill in form. You must be registered with our firm to be able to participate in the internet bidding process. This service is free and confidential. Note. Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles offers this service as a convenience to clients who are unable to attend the sale in person, and will not be responsible for error or failure to receive bids due to network or internet down time

BUYER'S PREMIUM

The "top limit" you indicate on your bid form is for the hammer price only. Please keep in mind that a buyer's premium will be added to the successful bid price of each lot you buy and is payable by you, together with the applicable sales tax and shipping charges which is applied to the total cost of your purchase (the total cost includes the buyer's premium). **The buyer's premium of 15% will be added to each lot as stated in the "Terms and Conditions".**

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced within a few days of the sale. Prices realized are posted on our website immediately following each session, and are subject to change until the completion of the sale

Within this catalogue items marked with a (*) = Not originally part of the Millennia Collection

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

These Terms and Conditions of Sale set forth the terms of a public auction sale conducted in Beverly Hills, California by Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc., a Nevada corporation, California Auction Bond No. 3S95453300 (hereinafter, the "Auctioneer" or "Goldberg"). The Terms and Conditions of sale, the glossary, if any, and all other contents of this catalog are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale.

By participating in any sale, you acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions.

1. This catalog contains the description of property of multiple consignors (the "Consignors") and may include consignments from Goldberg, its principals, and affiliates or related companies and their employees, officers or directors. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, through an agent or employee, or by telephone, facsimile or mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid at the auction either by completing a registration card or by completing the bid sheet incorporated into the catalogue. The Purchaser acknowledges that an invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalogue by reference.

2. By submitting a bid, whether in person or mail, by phone, by facsimile or through an employee or agent, the Bidder acknowledges (i) receipt of the catalogue, (ii) that the Bidder has read the Terms and Conditions of Sale and the descriptions for the lots on which they have bid, and (iii) that they agree to adhere to these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Absentee or Mail Bidders: Anyone wishing to place bids on lots who will not be attending the live auction must ensure their bids [illegible] at least six (6) business hours prior to the auction session. Bidders is responsible for verifying said bids were received by Goldberg.

3. Each Bidder's determination of its bid should be based upon its own examination of the item(s), rather than the grade, condition or description in the catalogue or elsewhere. For purposes of sale, the value of the item(s) is determined by the buyer. THE PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF VALUATION CONCERNING ANY AND ALL PURCHASES. All Floor Bidders acknowledge that [illegible] any Floor Bidder who is known to have not in fact examined the lots prior to the sale.

4. All material shall be sold in separate lots to the highest Bidder as determined by Goldberg. If any dispute arises during or immediately after the sale of a lot, Auctioneer shall have the right to reoffer and put the lot up for sale again. In all cases, Auctioneer's decision shall be final. For the protection of any Mail Bidder, no "unlimited" or "buy" bids will be accepted. Goldberg shall have the right in its sole and absolute discretion to reject any such bid received. When identical bids are received for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the Auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid; a Floor Bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot.

5. Bids must be for an entire lot and each lot constitutes a separate sale. No lot will be broken up unless the Auctioneer determines otherwise. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise.

6. All lots may carry a reserve. For purposes of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, a reserve means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell an item or will repurchase on behalf of the Consignor or for the account of Goldberg.

7. The Auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, a Bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile, or any other participant in the sale. The Auctioneer may also bid on behalf of the Consignor up to the amount of the reserve, by (i) accepting bids from floor agents on behalf of the Consignor or any affiliated or related company of the Auctioneer or the Consignor; (ii) by placing successive or consecutive bids for any lot or (iii) by placing bids in response to other Bidders.

8. Auctioneer reserves the right, in its sole discretion, (i) to accept or decline any bid, (ii) to change or reorder any increment or any bid or bidding increment, (iii) to reopen any final bid increment, (iv) to open the bidding of a lot at any level deemed appropriate by the Auctioneer, and (v) to determine the prevailing bid. Bids will not be knowingly accepted from persons under eighteen (18) years of age. [illegible] as an acknowledgment that the Terms and Conditions of Sale herein are binding and that the agreement is be bound thereby on behalf of the Bidder.

9. It is unlawful and illegal for Bidders to collude, pool, or agree with another bidder to pay less than the fair value for a lot. Bidders in this sale acknowledge that the law provides for substantial penalties in the form of treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs for those who violate these provisions.

10. Goldberg reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the Purchaser has taken physical possession of the lot. No Consignor who has registered to bid at the sale (or at any other time unless otherwise provided by the consignment agreement), or any Purchaser or prospective Bidder shall have a right to claim any damages, direct, consequential or otherwise, if a lot is withdrawn, even after the sale.

11. GOLDBERG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS IN BIDDING. A Bidder should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is for an amount **(plus the fifteen percent (15%) Buyer's Commission or plus the twenty percent (20%) to Ebay bidders)** that he or she is willing and able to pay. Since other Bidders (by mail, facsimile or other electronic media and in person) will be present, and since a re-offering could damage the momentum of the sale, once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the winning Bidder, such Bidder is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Bidder has made a mistake.

12. THIS IS NOT AN APPROVAL SALE. All lots are sold to the highest Bidder as determined by Auctioneer, are final. Floor bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots which they are interested in purchasing because all sales of items viewed by Purchasers in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, telephone or facsimile, and all lots bid upon by Floor Bidders, together with all

those presenting Goldberg with a resale certificate or other evidence that they are acting as a dealer ARE FINAL AND SUCH ITEMS MAY NOT BE RETURNED. If the description of any lot is later established as incorrect, the lot in its entirety if returned within five (5) calendar days of receipt, and received by Goldberg no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after the sale date. The return or refund of any portion of a lot will not be considered except by reason of lack of authenticity, unless otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. All lots are sold under the condition that any claims challenging grading, authenticity or method of manufacture must be made in writing within five (5) calendar days of receipt of material. All disputed lots must be returned intact as received in their original sealed and unopened container. Late remittance or removal of any lot from its original container constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges for any reason.

13 All prospective Bidders who are allowed the opportunity to examine lots prior to the sale shall personally assume all responsibility for any damage they cause to the items. Goldberg shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by the prospective Bidder.

14 Title to any lot remains with Consignor, any secured party of the Consignor, or assignee of Consignor, as the case may be, until the lot is paid for in full by Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering any lot to the successful Purchaser.

15 It is the Purchaser's responsibility and obligation to have the lots fully insured while in his or her possession. Purchaser assumes any and all RISK OF LOSS once the lot(s) is in Purchaser's possession.

16 A BUYER'S COMMISSION OF FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) will be added to all purchases made by all Purchasers, except Consignors, regardless of Purchaser's affiliation with any group or organization, and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid. EBAY & ICOLLECTOR BIDDERS PAY A BUYER'S COMMISSION OF TWENTY PERCENT (20%).

17 Pursuant to a separate agreement with Goldberg, Consignors or their agents may be permitted to bid on their own lots in the sale and may receive a reduced commission if successful. Under some circumstances, Goldberg may agree with a Consignor (a) not to require the Consignor to pay for all or part of any items that are bought or re-purchased by the Consignor, on which or upon which an Advance has been made, (b) to have the Consignor pay the required commission to Goldberg, or (c) to otherwise effect special arrangements with Consignor. Where the Consignor has re-purchased a lot and the lot is either returned to the Consignor or otherwise dealt with or disposed of in accordance with the Consignor's direction or pursuant to contractual agreement, Goldberg reserves the right to so note in the prices realized or to omit a price from the prices realized. Every Consignor who registers to bid in the sale, whether to protect a lot or for any other purpose, agrees to all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale per this agreement.

18 Lots must be paid for within 14 days of receipt of invoice or delivery. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, auction sales are strictly cash above $2,500.00 in U.S. Funds payable through a bank in the United States. Contact Goldberg for wiring instructions before sending a wire. Goldberg reserves the right to decline to release lots for which funds have not yet cleared. Credit card (Visa & Mastercard only) purchases will be accepted on totals not exceeding $2,500. On any cash transaction or series of transaction exceeding $10,000, Treasury Form 8300 may be filed.

19 Purchaser agrees to promptly pay, on demand, any sales tax, or any other tax if required by law to be collected, customs, postage and shipping expenses plus the fifteen percent (15%) or plus the twenty percent (20%) for Ebay bidders Buyer's Commission, and any other taxes required by law to be charged or collected, together with any interest or penalty thereon which may be assessed.

20 Purchaser grants to Goldberg, or its assigns, the right to offset any sums due, or owed to or due Purchaser by Goldberg, and to credit such offset to any past, current or future Consignment, or items acquired of Purchaser in possession or control of Goldberg or from any sums due to Purchaser by Goldberg. Purchaser further grants Goldberg a security interest in any property or items of Purchaser in Goldberg's possession, and agrees to execute such documents as may be necessary to grant Goldberg such security interest. Purchaser agrees that Goldberg and its assigns shall be a secured party with respect to those funds or Purchases and items in the possession of Goldberg, in the nature of [illegible] expenses, and the [illegible] in place.

21 By bidding in this sale, Purchaser personally and unconditionally guarantees payment. If the Purchaser is a corporation, the officers, directors and principals of the corporation further agree to personally and unconditionally guarantee payment on behalf of the corporation's agreement to pay. The authorized representatives of any corporate Purchaser who represent at the sale during or after Goldberg or its agent, prior to the sale, registering of the bidding lot, in the form of registration with a statement signed by each principal, represent and certify that they each personally and unconditionally guarantee any payment due Goldberg.

22 No bids will be accepted from Floor Bidders and Mail Bidders who have not previously established credit with Goldberg unless they first (i) furnish satisfactory credit references or (ii) deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that session(s), or such other amount as Goldberg may require, in its sole and absolute discretion. Any deposit made pursuant to this paragraph will be applied to such Bidders' purchases. Any unused portion of such deposit will be promptly refunded upon conclusion of the Sale.

23 On any accounts past due, Goldberg reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges pursuant to these Terms and Conditions of Sale or as set forth in the Purchaser's invoice. If the auction invoice is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1 1/2%) per month until paid. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest rate permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law. Goldberg further reserves the right to resell the merchandise [illegible] Purchaser agrees to pay all reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Goldberg or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices, including reasonable costs of any resale of the merchandise. Purchaser also agrees to pay the difference between the resale price and any previous Purchaser's invoice. Sums collected from the resale shall be applied first to any sums due to the Consignor, [illegible] and then for the credit [illegible] Goldberg may have paid to the Purchaser, and the remainder, if any, will be paid to the Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to [illegible] to any amounts.

24 Goldberg may at its sole and absolute discretion, make loans or advances to Consignors and/or prospective Purchasers

25 The Auctioneer may bid for his or its own account at any auction (even though it may not be required to pay a Buyer's Commission or other charges that other Purchasers may be required to pay) and may have access to information concerning the lots and items contained therein that is not otherwise available to the public Any conflict of interest or claim of competitive advantage resulting therefrom is expressly waived by all participants in the sale

26 If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot that has been bid upon, Goldberg reserves the right to commence a statutory interpleader proceeding at the expense of the Consignor and successful Purchaser and any other applicable party and in such event Goldbergs shall be entitled to its reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

27 In the event of a successful challenge to the title to any goods purchased, Goldberg agrees to reimburse any Purchaser in an amount equal to the successful bid price actually paid by Purchaser at auction plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid, in full and complete satisfaction of all claims, such reimbursement once tendered by Goldberg, relieves and releases Goldberg from any responsibility whatsoever to the Purchaser, even if the instrument is not cashed or is returned

28 Goldberg reserves the right to postpone the auction sale or any session thereof for a reasonable period of time for any reason whatsoever, and no Bidder or prospective Bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including consequential damages

DISCLAIMERS AND WARRANTIES

ALL ITEMS OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE THIS IS A LIMITED WARRANTY THAT THE ITEM SOLD IS NOT COUNTERFEIT, THAT ITS DATE OR MINTMARK HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED AND THAT THE COIN HAS NOT BEEN "REPAIRED"

29 Any other warranty is expressly disclaimed Goldberg offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned, that any toning is natural or artificial that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any independent grading service that any item has a particular provenance or pedigree, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style Any statement concerning such matters reflects an opinion only Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity

a The descriptions contained herein represent the Cataloger's good faith opinion, or the opinion of an independent grading service, as to the state of preservation and strike When a grade from an independent grading service is utilized, the information is provided strictly for the convenience of the bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile Bidders and Purchasers acknowledge that (i) grading is an art, not a science, (ii) the grades contained in the catalogue represent the opinion of the Auctioneer based upon its experience; (iii) it is possible that two people will not always grade the same items alike, and (iv) as market conditions change, grading standards change, and will most likely continue to do so in the future.

NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY GRADE DESCRIPTION, WHICH IS MERELY AN OPINION THAT IS LIKELY TO DIFFER, EVEN AMONG EXPERTS. PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING OF A LOT BY AN INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICE

b. Grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the item(s) purchased; and the opinion of third parties (including independent grading services) may differ from the independent grading service's opinion or interpretation of Goldberg Goldberg shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any independent grading service

c. All oral and written statements made by Goldberg and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Goldberg has authority to vary or alter these Terms and Conditions of Sale Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Goldberg authorized to do so

d Bidders shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever

e Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Terms and Conditions of Sale, COINS LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE GRADED BY PCGS, NGC, ICG, SEGS ACCUGRADE, PCI, NTC OR ANACS CACHET MAY NOT BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER.

30 By bidding in the sale (whether in person, by mail, telephone or facsimile, or through an agent), Bidder expressly consents to the following

WAIVER AND RELEASES

Purchaser, for himself, his heirs, agents, successors and assigns, generally and specifically waives and releases, and forever discharges Goldberg, and its respective affiliates, parents shareholders, agents, subsidiaries, employees, members of their respective boards of directors, and each of them, and their respective successors and assigns from any and all claims, rights, demands and causes of action and suites, of whatever kind or nature, whether in law or equity, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, which Purchaser may claim to have with respect to and/or arising out of, or in connection with any challenge to the title to any good purchased, the sale itself and/or the auction, except for reimbursement in the amount equal to any bid actually paid by Purchaser, plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid by Purchaser where such reimbursement is authorized in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. It is the intention of Purchaser that this waiver and release shall be effective as a bar to each and every claim, demand, cause of action and suit that may arise hereunder, and Purchaser hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all rights and benefits otherwise conferred upon him by the provisions of the California Civil Code, which reads in full as follows.

"A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR "

31 Neither Goldberg nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the Terms and Conditions of

Sale of the auction or the conduct thereof and in no event shall liability for any such failure exceed the purchase price paid

32 The sole remedy that any Purchaser in the auction shall have whether such Purchase is bidding in person, by mail by facsimile, by telephone, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any

33 Upon payment of any disputed sum, which in no event shall be greater than the original purchase price actually paid by Purchaser plus any commission or premium actually paid by Purchaser to Goldberg. Auctioneer and its employees shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the Bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund, any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. Should the Purchaser decline to do so, Purchaser hereby grants to Goldberg a limited power of attorney to unconditionally effect such release

34 Rights granted to Bidders and Purchasers under these Terms and Conditions of Sale are personal and may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred on any Bidder or Purchaser by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty "Purchaser" shall mean the original Purchaser of the property from Goldberg and not any subsequent owner or other person who may acquire or have acquired an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed in writing to Goldberg prior to the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal

35 If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, then in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Goldberg may at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining all payments made by Purchaser as liquidated damages, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute or (b) sell some or all of the property and (some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Goldberg if Goldberg deems necessary) in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Goldberg to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges More than one such sale may take place at the option of Goldberg Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser If Goldberg gives notice it shall be by U.S.P.S Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet Auction Consignment and Security Agreement or other address known to Goldberg Such sale will be at Goldberg standard commission rates at public or private sale within California, or at another location outside of California to be determined by Goldberg At the time of sale the defaulting party shall not bid nor be permitted to bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Goldberg, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred thereunder. If a lot or item is not paid for, and is sold by Goldberg for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code. Goldberg shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser shall remain liable to Goldberg if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Goldberg Purchaser grants to Goldberg a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the legal rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Goldberg. To the extent permitted by law, Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law.

36 These Terms and Conditions of Sale and the auction shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California, whether or not the auction is and these Terms and Conditions of Sale are fully performed in California

37 Purchaser acknowledges and agrees that the competent courts of the State of California shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute(s) arising hereunder, and Purchaser hereby agrees that any dispute arising hereunder shall be litigated exclusively in the courts of the State of California, and not elsewhere, regardless of any party's current or future residence or domicile Purchaser further agrees that venue shall be in the Superior Court of Los Angeles, in the State of California

38 ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

The Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg all costs and expenses of collection of amounts due herein, or to otherwise enforce any or all provisions of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the subject matter of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, or any other agreement entered into with Goldberg, including but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred before legal action, if any is commenced The Bidder/Purchaser further agrees that in any litigation or other proceeding based upon, arising out of or related to these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg its attorney fees and other expenses and costs incurred in connection with the litigation or other proceeding if Goldberg is the prevailing party.

39 If any section of these Terms and Conditions of Sale or any term or provision of any section is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections or terms and provisions of a section shall continue in full force and effect without being impaired or invalidated in any way. AS STATED IN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE Certain lots may be reserved by the Consignor If the Auctioneer identifies a Consignor bidding on his own property, an announcement will be made that the Consignor is now bidding If the Consignor places a bid in the mail bid book and is successful, the Auctioneer will announce that the lot has been passed.

40 These Terms and Conditions contain the entire agreement and understanding between Goldberg and Bidder concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. Bidder acknowledges that Goldberg has not made any promises, representations or warranty to bidder, not contained herein concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction

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SESSION 3, THE NEW WORLD (including Africa, Asia & Oceana)

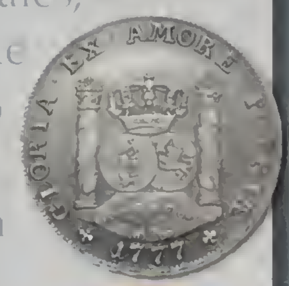
Monday, May 26th, 7:00 PM, Crowne Plaza Hotel

Lot 876 - 877	Annam
Lot 878 - 879	Australia
Lot 880	Belgian Congo
Lot 881 - 882	Cambodia
Lot 883	Danish East India
Lot 884 - 887	China
Lot 888	Egypt
Lot 889 - 890	El Salvador
Lot 891	Eritrea
Lot 892 - 893	Ethiopia
Lot 894 - 895	German New Guinea
Lot 896 - 897	Gold Coast
Lot 898 - 899	Greenland
Lot 900	Hong Kong
Lot 901	India
Lot 902	Indochina
Lot 903	Iran
Lot 904 - 906	Japan
Lot 907	Morocco
Lot 908 - 913	Netherlands East Indies
Lot 914	Philippines
Lot 915 - 916	South Africa
Lot 917	Zanzibar
Lot 918 - 931	Argentina
Lot 932 - 964	Bolivia
Lot 965 - 990	Brazil
Lot 991	Canada
Lot 992 - 1015	Chile
Lot 1016 - 1041	Colombia
Lot 1042 - 1043	Costa Rica
Lot 1044	Dominica
Lot 1045 - 1049	Ecuador
Lot 1050 - 1069	Guatemala
Lot 1070	Haiti
Lot 1071 - 1072	Jamaica
Lot 1073 - 1147	Mexico
Lot 1148	Netherlands West Indies
Lot 1149	Paraguay
Lot 1150 - 1202	Peru
Lot 1203 - 1208	United States
Lot 1209 - 1210	Uruguay
Lot 1211 - 1212	Venezuela

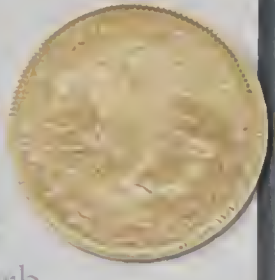
The Millennia Collection

The New World (Including Africa, Asia, & Oceana)

The New World catalogue of the Millennia Collection is filled with choice rarities and jewel-like works of art. The offering here is quite broad, with both Spanish colonial and later republican issues well-represented. Virtually every Spanish-speaking area is represented within the collection, with both gold and silver rarities present. Latin-American coins are unfortunately often marred by striking flaws and planchet problems. The coins here are exceptional, and their quality is amazing.



Highlights include a Bolivia Louis I 1724 'Royal' 8 Reales, probably the finest 8 Reales of the young king; a Chile Coquimbo Volcano Peso of 1828; and not one, but two Greenland Pillar Dollars – one dated 1771 (a specimen strike in astonishingly impeccable condition), and an especially choice example of the 1777 date.



This section also features a (1535-6) Mexico 8 Reales "Discovery Dollar", the first dollar struck in the New World (one of three known), as well as the finest-known example of a (1568-71) 8 Reales of Peru, the first silver dollar of South America. In addition, superb quality Pillar Dollars struck at the various mints along the "Spanish Main" should attract considerable interest. To further compliment this fabulous section are gold 8 Escudos from virtually every Latin-American Country.

The Africa, Asia, and Oceana section of the catalogue contains the first round dollar of the Orient - a 1645 Kroon of the Netherlands East India Co., a New South Wales Holey Dollar of 1835, an Adelaide Pound of Australia, and a gem proof German New Guinea 20 Marks are just a few of the important items found here, bringing an exciting finish to a collection that will not soon be forgotten.

Want to know more?

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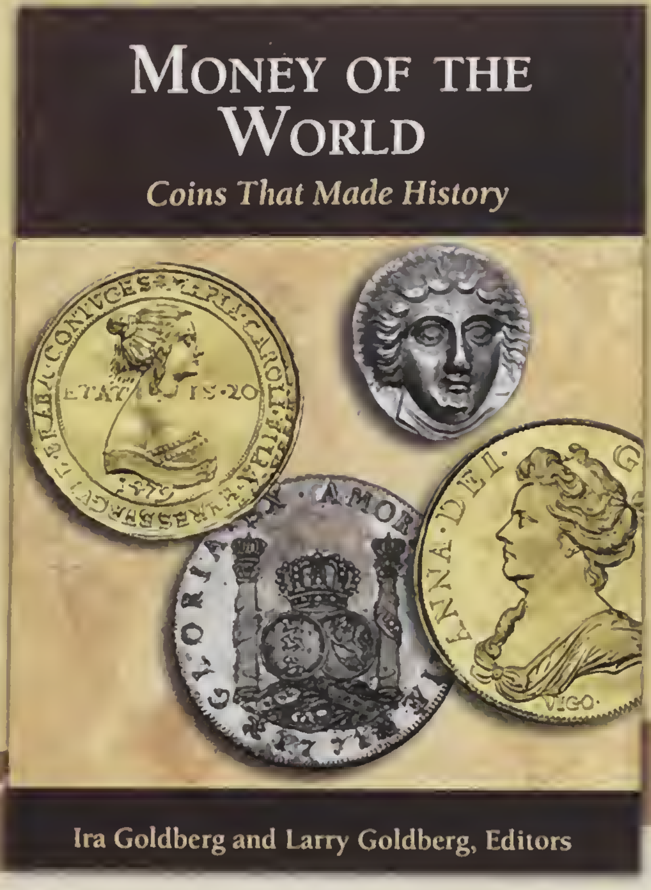

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Coins That Made History

Ira Goldberg and Larry Goldberg, Editors

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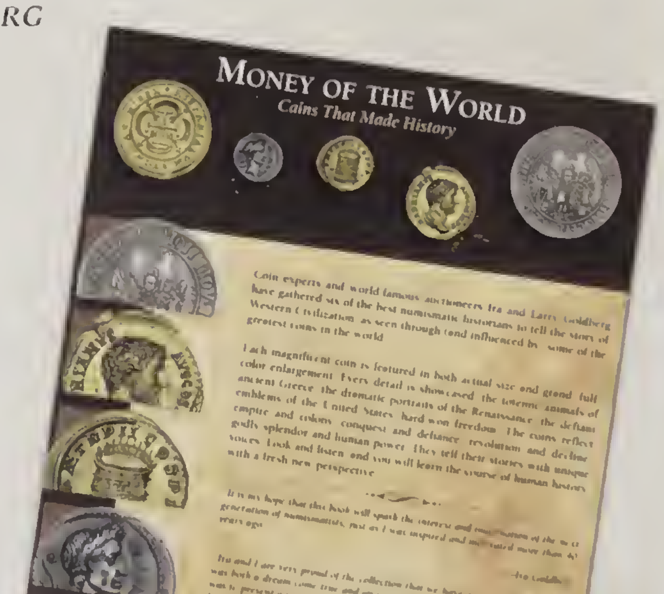
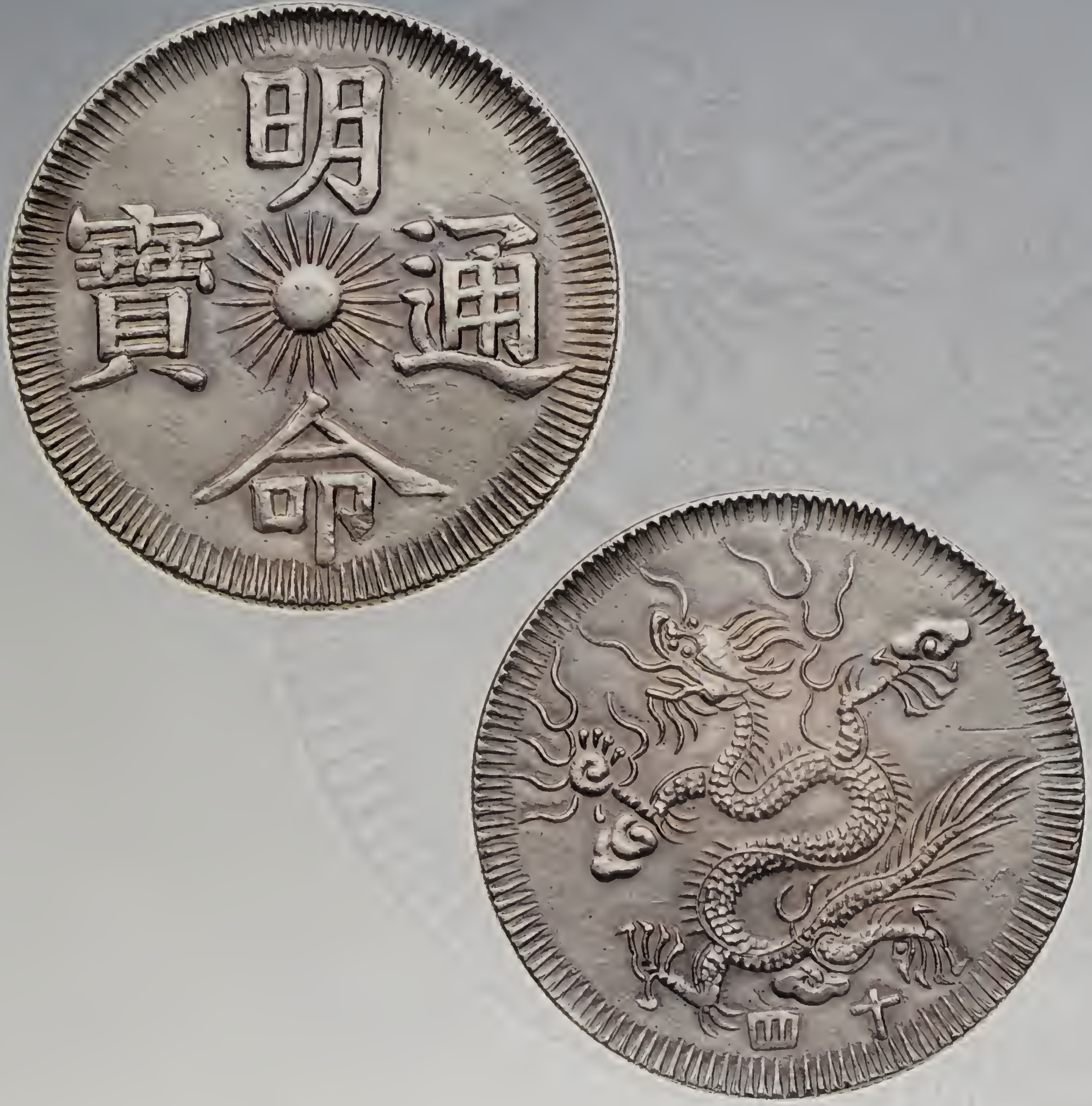


MONEY OF THE WORLD
Coins That Made History

Whitman

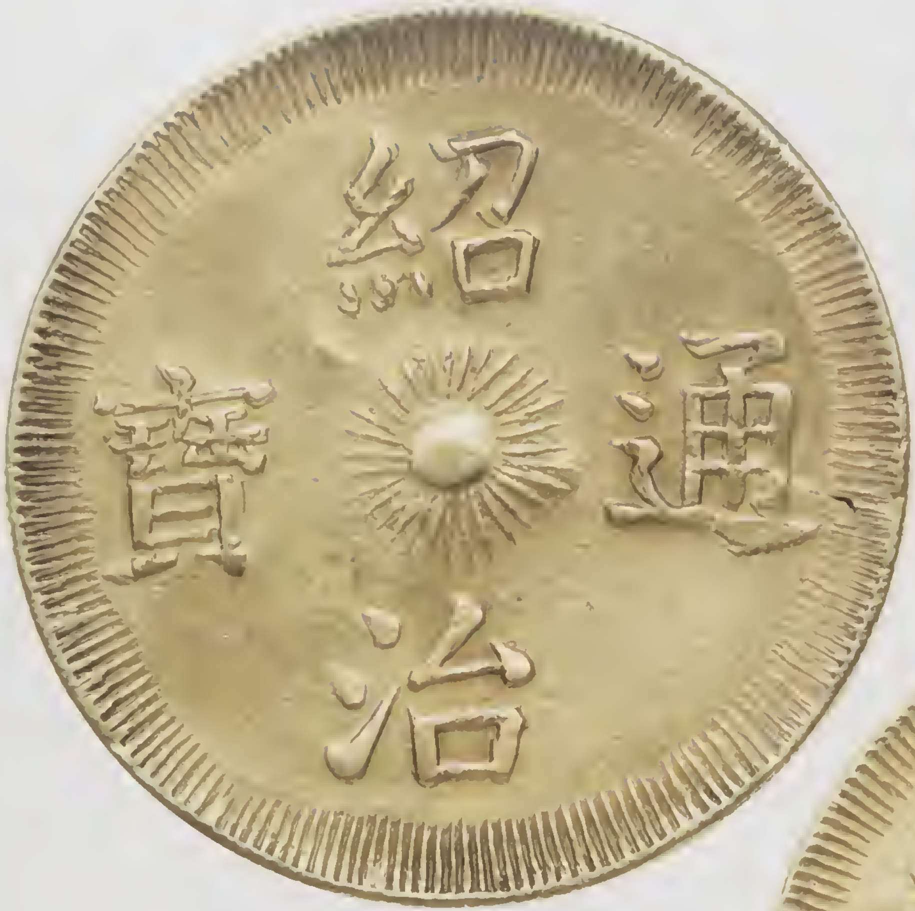


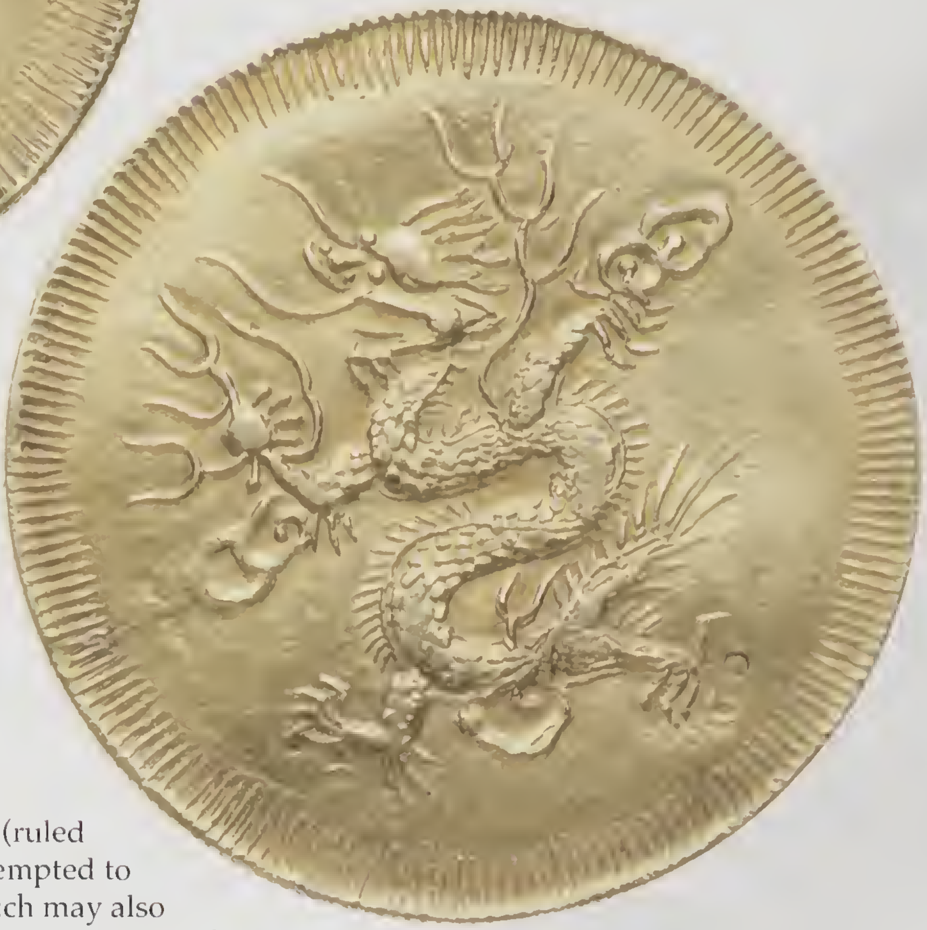
876

Annam (Viet Nam). Piastre - 7 Tien, Year 14 (1833). Sch-182; Dav-111. 27.17 grams. Minh Mang, 1820-1841. Small sun, large dragon series. Inscription naming king: "Minh Mang." Reverse: Leftward striding dragon; date by rear foot. Reeded edge. Lustrous, with handsome light toning, having delicate iridescence in the recesses. Scarce in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The chief large silver trade coin for the region.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Very Rare Annam Gold Piastre





877

Annam (Viet Nam). Gold Piastre, ND (1841-1847). Fr-3; KM-283. 27.37 grams. Thieu Tri, 1841-1847. Inscription naming king: "Thieu Tri Thong Bao." Reverse: Leftward striding dragon; tiny crescentic banker's mark by rear foot. Lustrous, with areas of deep red toning. Impressive and Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

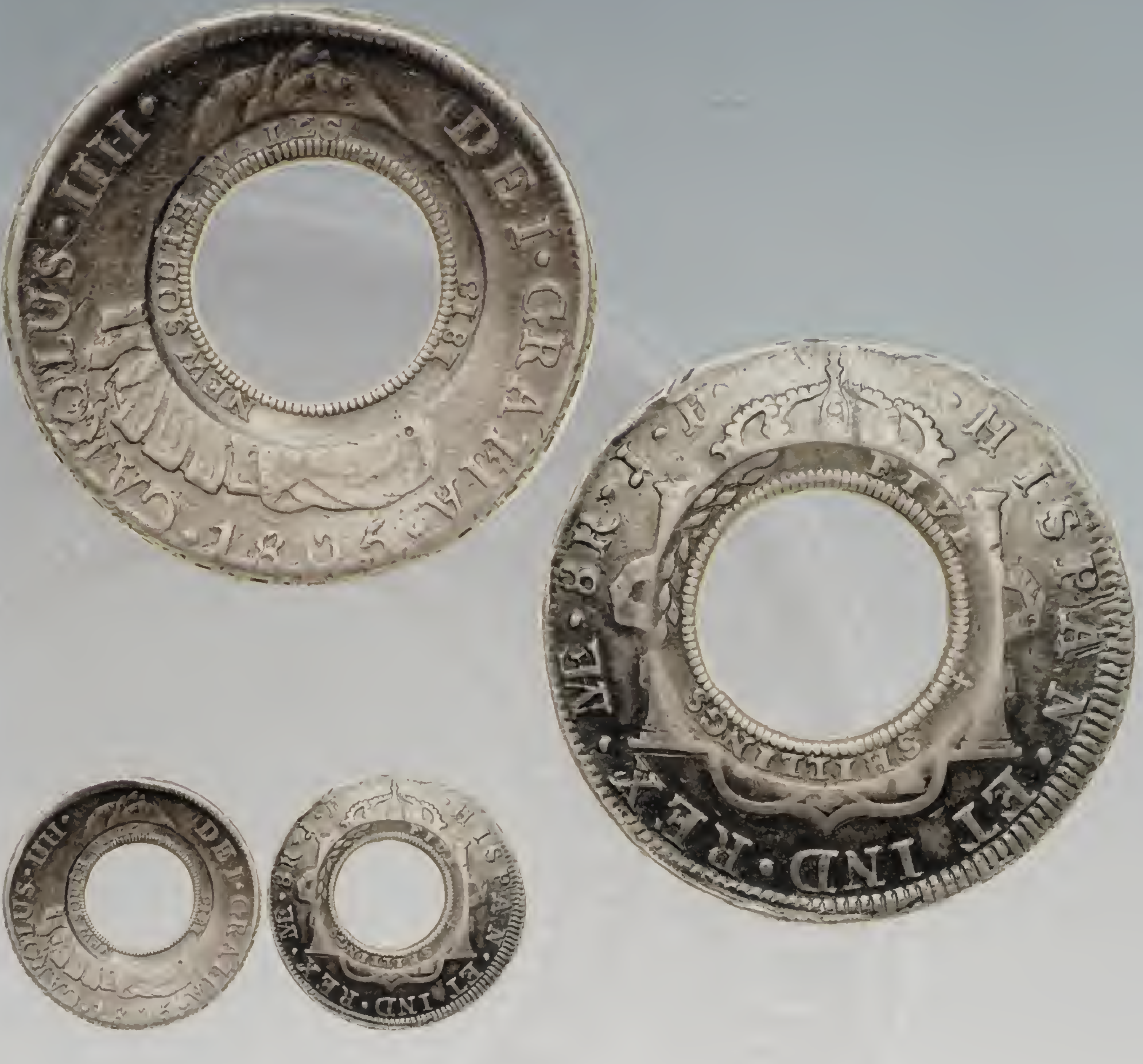
An early "native" gold trade coin for the region.

Thieu Tri was one of the Vietnamese emperors indirectly responsible for bringing Vietnam under French colonial rule. In the early nineteenth century, emperors Gia Long (ruled 1802-1820) and his son Minh Mang (ruled 1820-1841) attempted to copy Chinese administrative concepts and methods (which may also account for their expansion into the area of a gold trade coinage). Even the palace complex at Hue was a scaled down copy of Peking's Forbidden City. From the 1830s, there were outbreaks of rebellion at the amount of bureaucratic intervention in daily life, the rigidity of the mandarin system, and the high level of taxation. Because of the focus on Confucian models, the growing challenge of the West was recognized by few and was not addressed. French Catholic missionaries had been proselytizing in Vietnam since the mid-17th century. They had assisted Gia Long with men and resources against the Tay Son rebels and helped him establish his imperial dynasty. The number of Catholic converts continued to grow until there were some 450,000 by the middle of the 19th century. Suddenly Christianity posed a threat to Confucian authority. Minh Mang, then Thieu Tri and Tu Duc (ruled 1847-1883) decided that Christianity must be repressed. In a series of campaigns, thousands of Christians and their priests were killed and their villages razed. The door was opened for French intervention, which was not long in coming. In 1859, a French naval expedition seized Saigon. By 1862, Saigon and its three surrounding provinces were ceded to the French, and by 1885, the remainder of Vietnam was conquered and, along with Cambodia and Laos, became French Indochina. The legacy of French colonialism was a nightmare of administrative, economic, and social divisiveness which would haunt France, and subsequently, the United States in the 20th century.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 133.*

Extremely Rare 1813 "Holey Dollar"



878

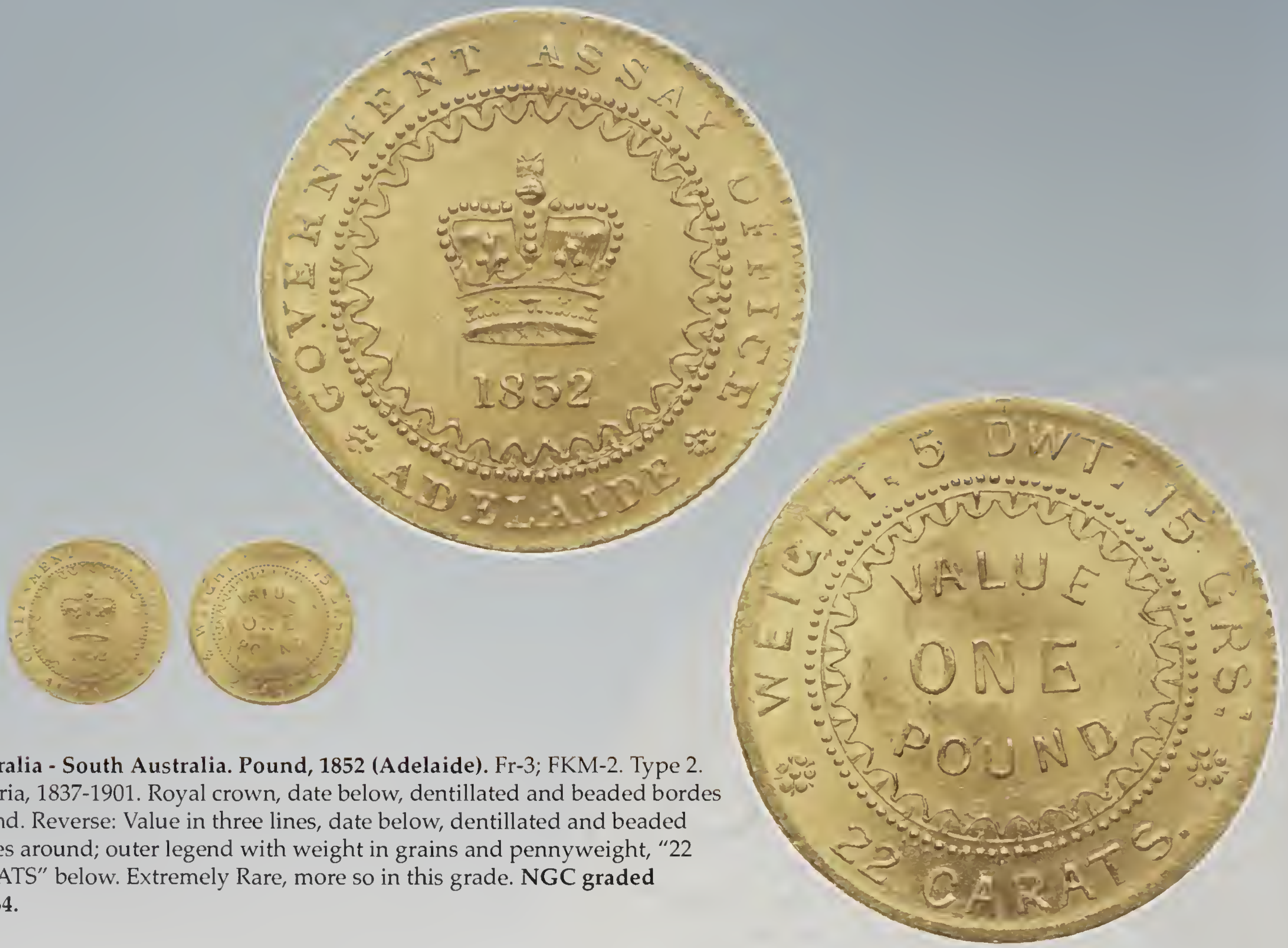
Australia. New South Wales. 5 Shillings "Holey Dollar," 1813. KM-2.13; Dav-401. Counterstamp with reeded border, over holed center: Obverse - NEW SOUTH WALES, 1813; Reverse - FIVE + SHILLINGS, wreath at bottom. Host coin: **Peru. 8 Reales, 1805-LIMAE-J-P (Lima).** Eliz-69; KM-117.1. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Cuirassed, laureate, bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Hole and counterstamp a little off center, but full, clean strike. Host reales now scyphate. Pleasing old collection toning. Extremely Rare and important! **NGC graded EF-45.**

When the colony of New South Wales was founded in Australia in 1788, it ran into the problem of a lack of coinage. Governor Lachlan Macquarie took the initiative of using £10,000 in Spanish dollars sent by the British government to produce suitable coins. The centers were punched out and these coins were accepted as the coin of the realm. The Spanish American 8 Reales arrived in 1812 and were then cut to produce the "Holey" Dollars. These emergency coins were used until 1822 and were then replaced by sufficient British sterling coinage.

Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

Ex: J.S. Jenks Coll.; H. Chapman Sale, Philadelphia (12-7-21), lot 5293; Marlier Coll.; W. Woodside (USA, in 1937/8); Foley Coll (USA); Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 135.*

Outstanding 1852 Adelaide Pound, The First Australian Gold Coin



879

Australia - South Australia. Pound, 1852 (Adelaide). Fr-3; FKM-2. Type 2. Victoria, 1837-1901. Royal crown, date below, dentillated and beaded bordes around. Reverse: Value in three lines, date below, dentillated and beaded bordes around; outer legend with weight in grains and pennyweight, "22 CARATS" below. Extremely Rare, more so in this grade. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The discovery of gold in Australia was a period of incredible social and economic upheaval. Ironically the discovery of gold almost sent the colony into poverty as industry and commerce fell to its knees as laborers, clerks and anyone else with a shovel, pan and glint in their eye rushed to the diggings.

It was a time of frantic pace where many decisions - including that of making coins - had to be made there on the spot, with little regard to the usual red tape. And so we have an interesting situation where the first indigenous gold coins were, strictly speaking, illegal issues. The cutting of red tape to get them circulated as soon as possible meant circumventing Royal approval. Then, as now, the issuing of coinage without official approval is illegal.

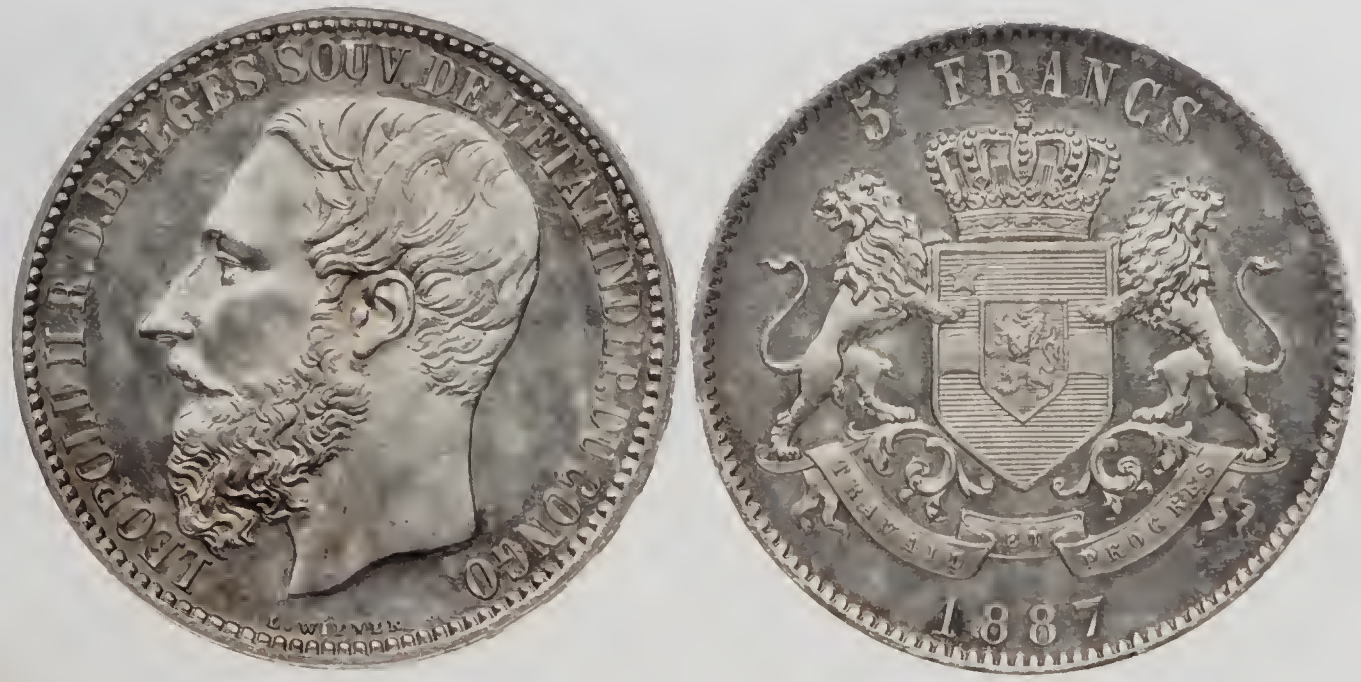
The first gold "coinage" looked anything like coins in the true sense. In fact they were simply strips of stamped gold which came to be known as Adelaide Ingots. They came into being as a result of gold being found at Mount Alexander in the Castlemaine district of Victoria.

When word of the strike reached Adelaide, some 500 km to the west, the rush was on. In the following three months nearly half of South Australia's male population were trying their luck. A labor starved Adelaide was on the brink of bankruptcy when about 50,000 pounds worth of gold arrived, for assaying back in the capital, from the diggings.

The Adelaide Pound was the very first Gold Coin struck on Australian soil, directly from the nuggets & dust unearthed by the diggers in Ballarat & Bendigo. All examples are quite rare, with just 20 of Type I in existence, and perhaps 200 Type II's. Much sought after by collectors and investors.

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 136.*


LEOPOLD II R. D. BELGES SOUV. DE L'ETAT IND. DU CONGO
L. WIENER
5 FRANCS
TRAVAIL ET PROGRES
1887

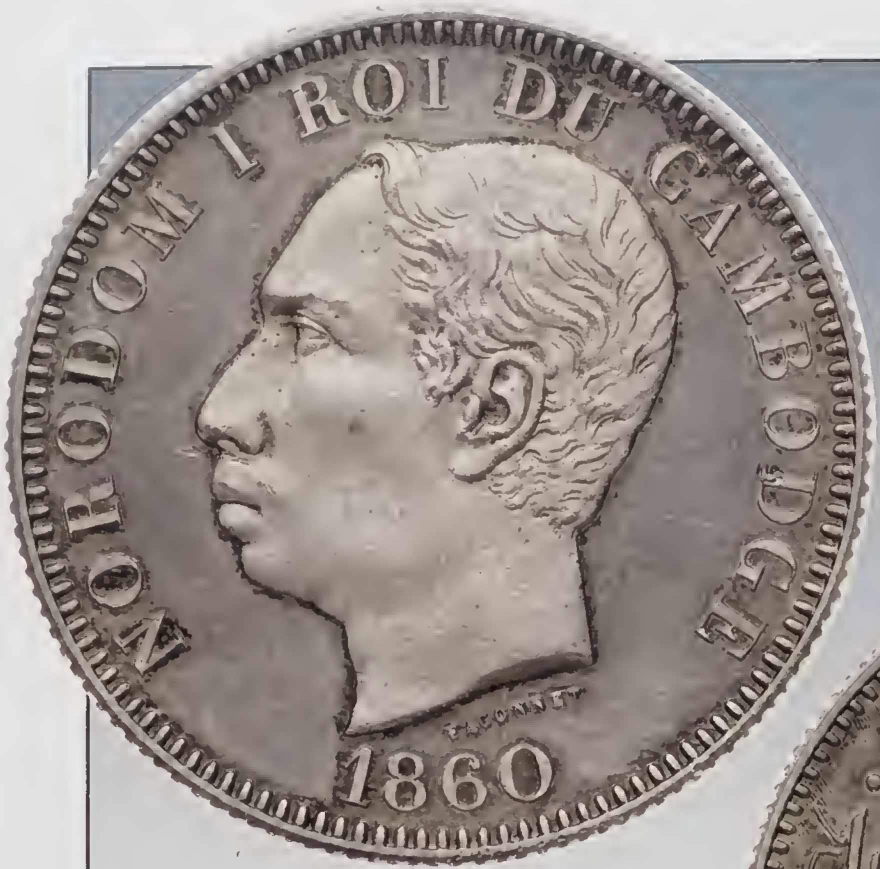
880

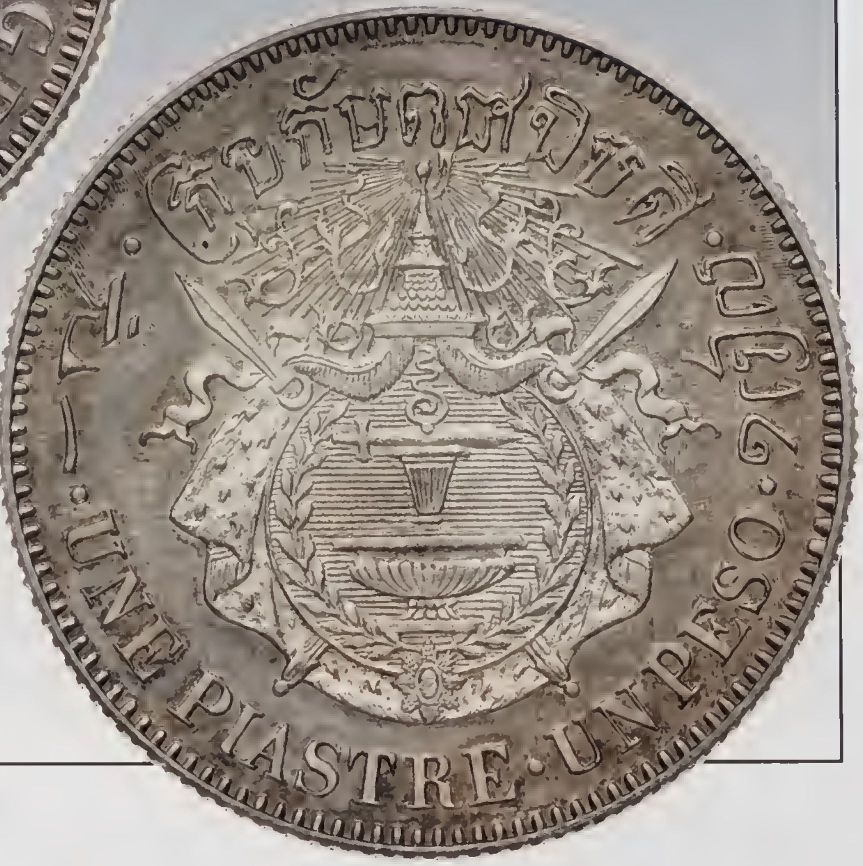
Belgian Congo. 5 Francs, 1887 (Brussels). Dav-10; KM-8.1. 24.29 grams. Leopold II, 1865-1909. Bearded head left. Reverse: Crowned arms supported by two rampant lions, heads reverted, on banner with motto. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

King Leopold II of Belgium owned the Belgian Congo as his personal territory. There was no attempt to rule democratically, or even fairly. In fact, this was probably the most egregious example of selfish colonialism in all of the African colonies. Leopold was forced, by world opinion, to cede the colony to the Belgian government in 1908, who actually did a decent job in eradicating disease, educating the populace and bringing in modern railraoads and ports.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 137.*

Impressive Choice Proof Cambodian Piastre





881

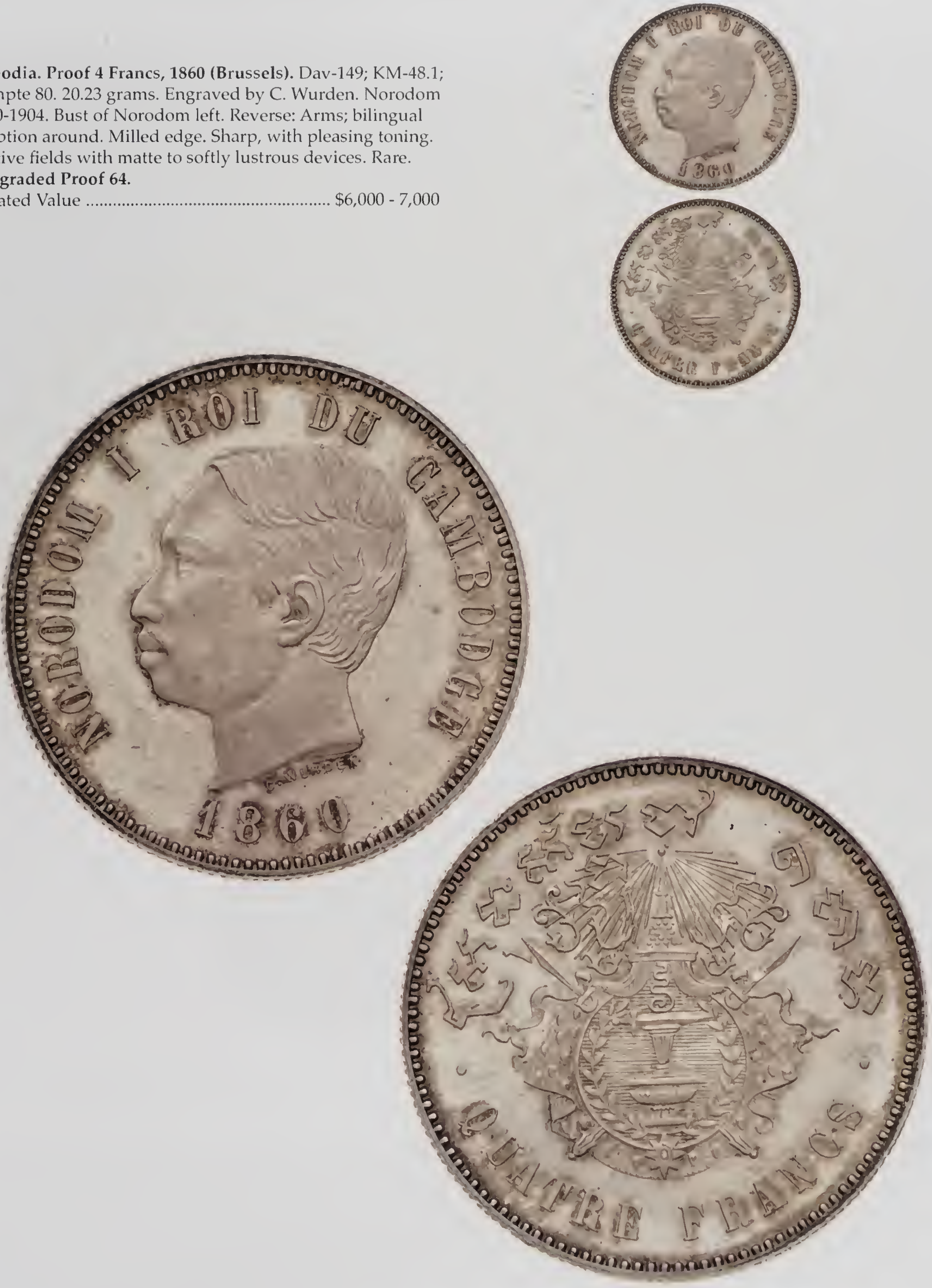
Cambodia. Proof Piastre/Peso, 1860 (Brussels). Dav-148; KM-49; VG-3563. 25.31 grams. Milled edge. Engraved by Faconnet. Norodom I, 1860-1904. Bust of Norodom left. Reverse: Arms; bilingual inscription around. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

King Norodom had been installed by the more powerful Thai government. He tried to limit the Thai influence by seeking protection of France in 1867. France was only too happy to oblige, and Cambodia became a protectorate of France until 1953, when it gained its independence.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 9,000

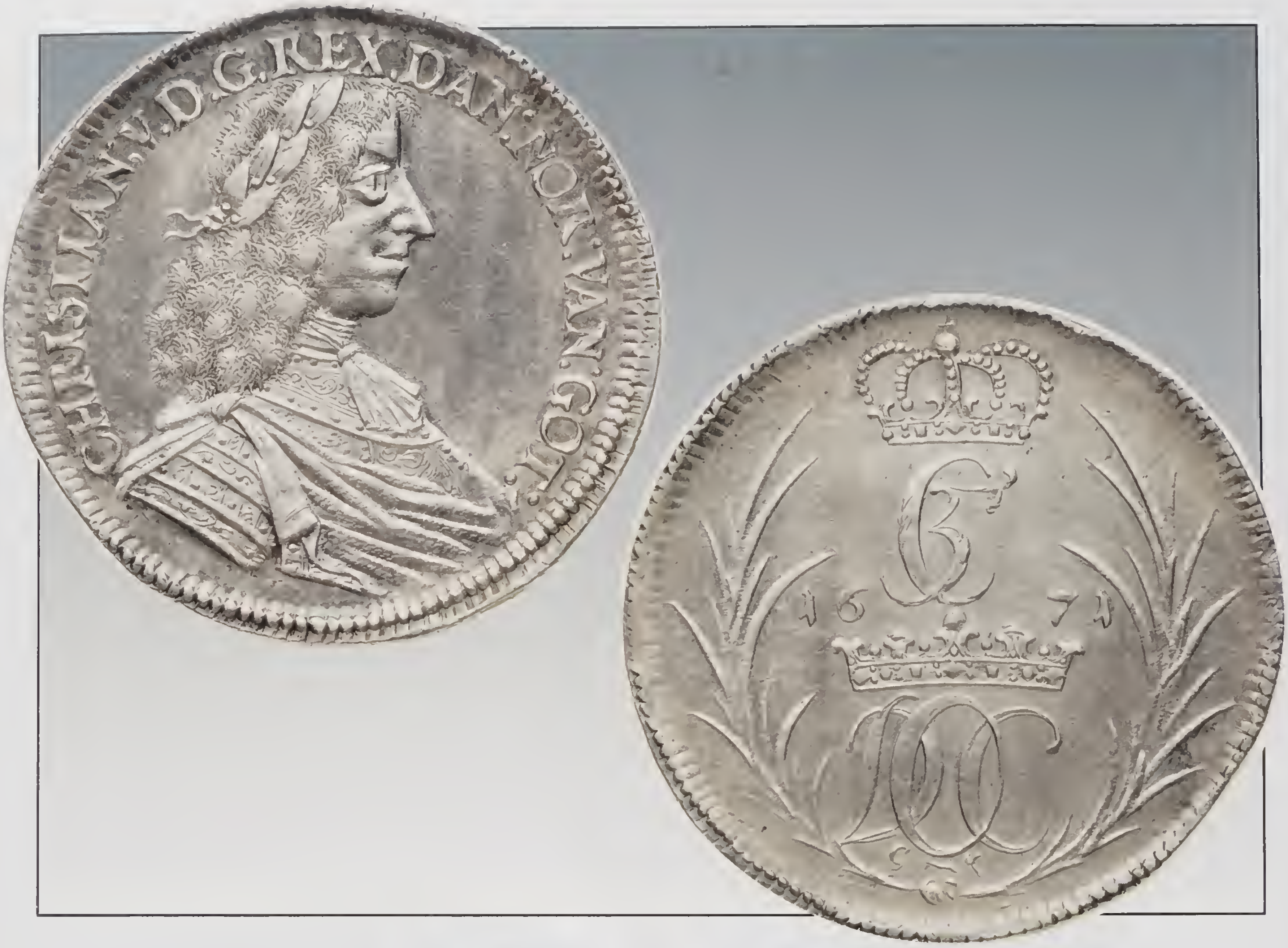
Splendid Proof 1860 4 Francs

882

Cambodia. Proof 4 Francs, 1860 (Brussels). Dav-149; KM-48.1; Lecompte 80. 20.23 grams. Engraved by C. Wurden. Norodom I, 1860-1904. Bust of Norodom left. Reverse: Arms; bilingual inscription around. Milled edge. Sharp, with pleasing toning. Refective fields with matte to softly lustrous devices. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 64.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000


NORODOM I ROI DU CAMBODGE
1860
QUATRE FRANCS

Historically Important 1671 Speciedaler



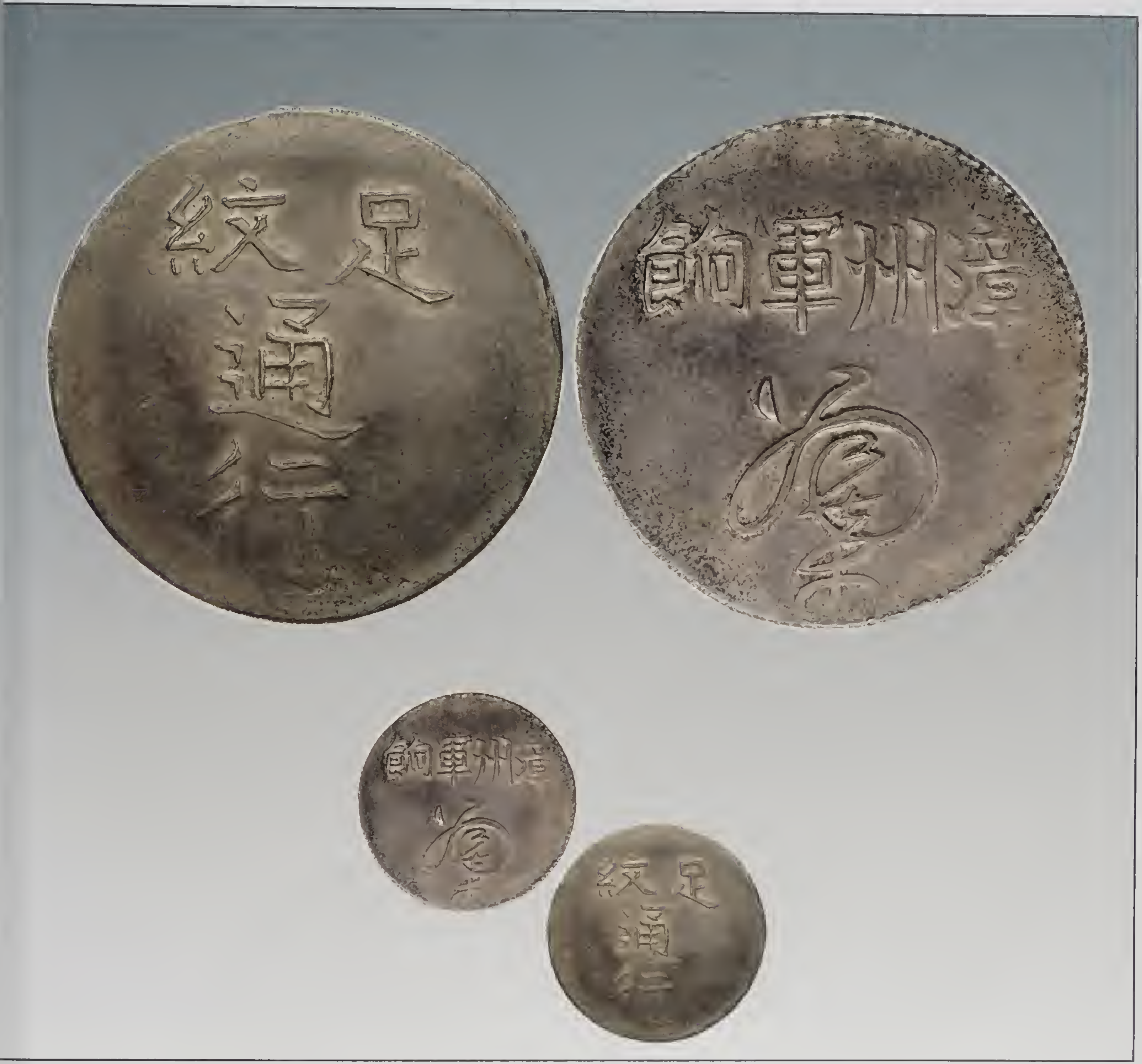
883

Danish East India. Speciedaler, 1671. Dav-409; Hede-63A; Schou-6; Salv-19. Plain edge. Christian V, 1670-1699. Draped, armored and laureate bust right. Reverse: Within palm wreath, "C5" and "DOC" (Dansk Ostindisk Compagni) monograms, each crowned, dividing date. Lightly cleaned long ago but with much luster remaining, and nicely retoned over time. **NGC graded AU-50.**

The Danish East India Company was formed in 1616 for the purpose of importing trade items from India, with a base in Trankebar, and it actually imported far more tea than the British East India Company. In fact, it sold much of its tea in England! Coins such as this Speciedaler were minted to pay for the Indian trade, yet it was soon determined that paying in gold and silver specie was more practical, so few coins were minted. This piece is a great rarity and one of the more historically significant silver coins in this sale.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

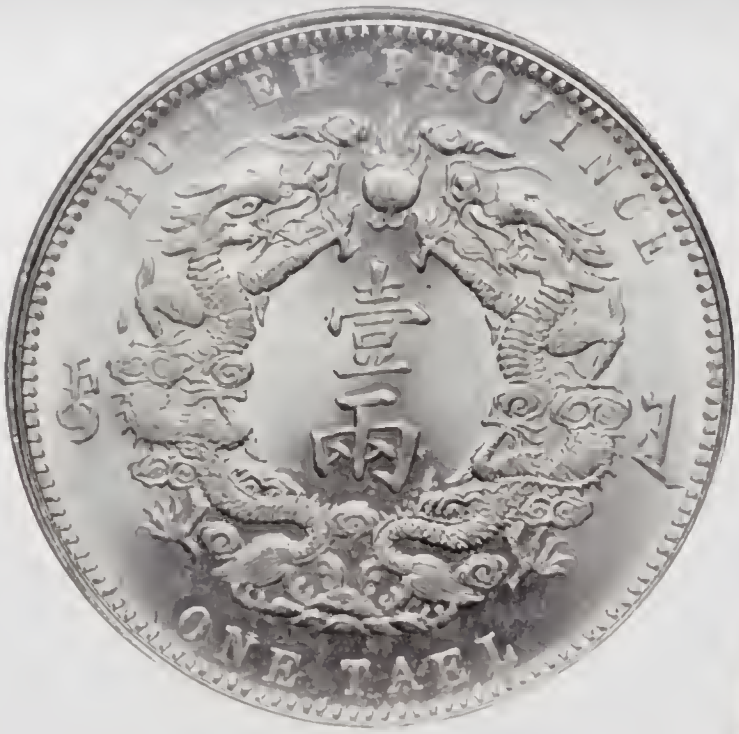
Extremely Rare Ration Silver Dollar

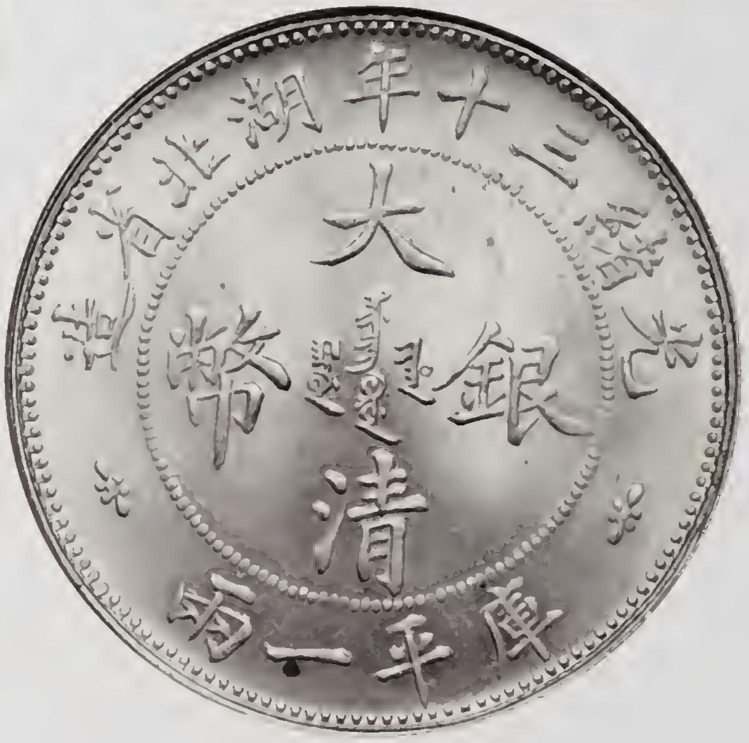


884

China - Fukien Province (Changchow). Ration Silver Dollar, ND (1840-1860). K-5. 22.40 grams. Four characters across "Changchow Commissiariat." Below signature of a general or the weight. Reverse: Four characters "pure pattern, generally current." Toned, as struck with prooflike surfaces. Extremely Rare, more so without chopmarks. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Fukien, more commonly called Fujian today, is located in southeast China right across the Taiwan Strait from Taiwan. Because of the mountainous landscape, Fujian escaped the overpopulation and deforestation of the north. In fact, railroads were not built until the 1950's in the province. Today, many have migrated to the area, and there is a vibrant economy flourishing.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000





885

China - Hu-Peh Province. One Tael, 1904. Kann-933a; Y-128.2. Twin rampant dragons. Reverse: Chinese inscription. Lustrous fields, light cameo frosting to devices. Choice strike. Lightly toned. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Hupeh is an ancient province which originally, with Hunan. formed one province known as Hukuang. Around 1700 Hukuang was divided in to Hunan (south of the lakes), and Hupeh (north of the lakes). These were the lakes of the Yangtze River. The capital of the province is Wuhan. The Wuchang mint began operations in 1895 and produced coinage until around 1929.

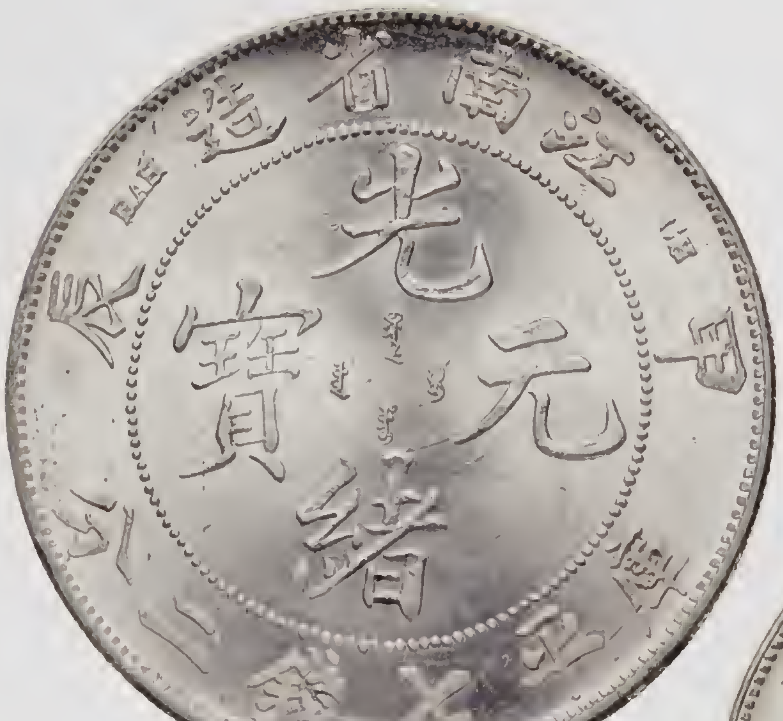
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

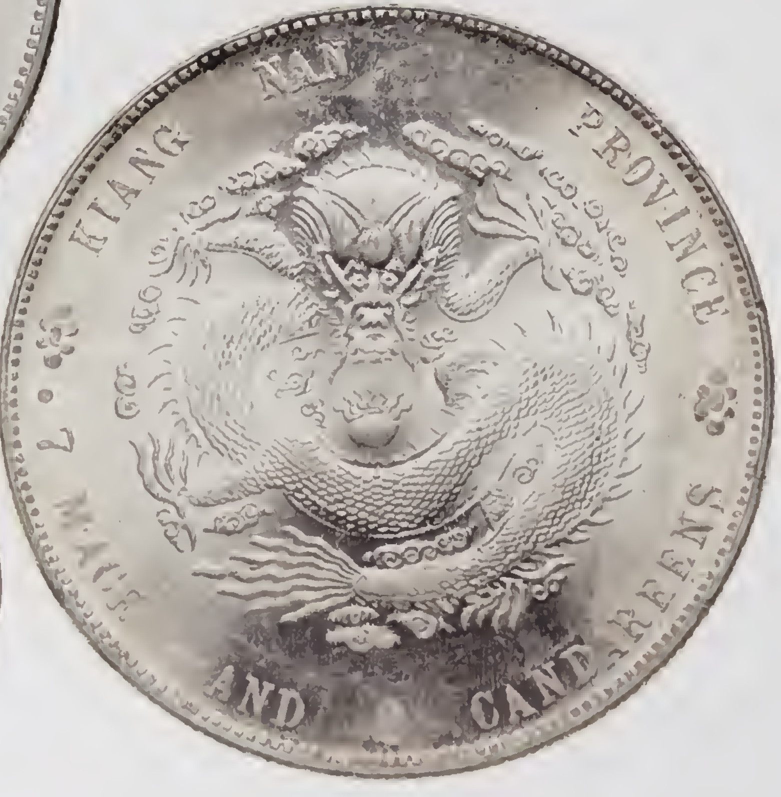
886

China - Kiang-Nan Province. Dollar, 1904-CD. Y-145a.12; Kann-99. 26.93 grams. Chinese inscription, initials HAH and CH. Reverse: Coiled dragon, head frontal. Lustrous fields, light cameo frosting to devices. A hint of toning. **NGC graded MS-65.**

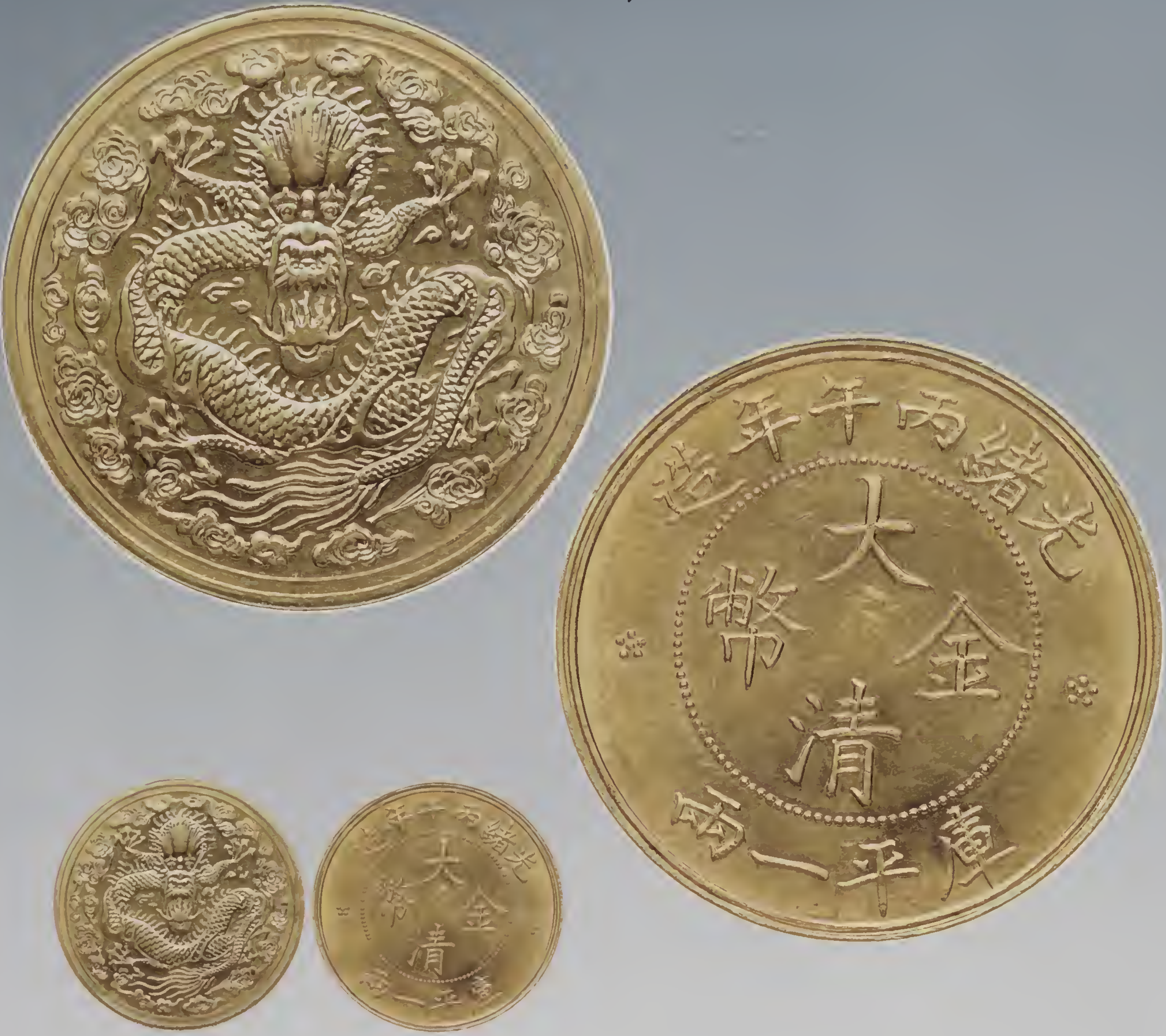
Kiangnan, a district in eastern China, has been an agricultural and manufacturing center long coveted by foreign forces. The district is made up of Anhwei and Kiangsu. The Nanking mint had been active there since imperial times. Modern minting facilities were brought in beginning in 1897, but burned down in 1929. A mint then opened in Shanghai in 1933.

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500





Very Rare 1 K'uping Gold Tael 1906, The First Chinese Imperial Gold Coin

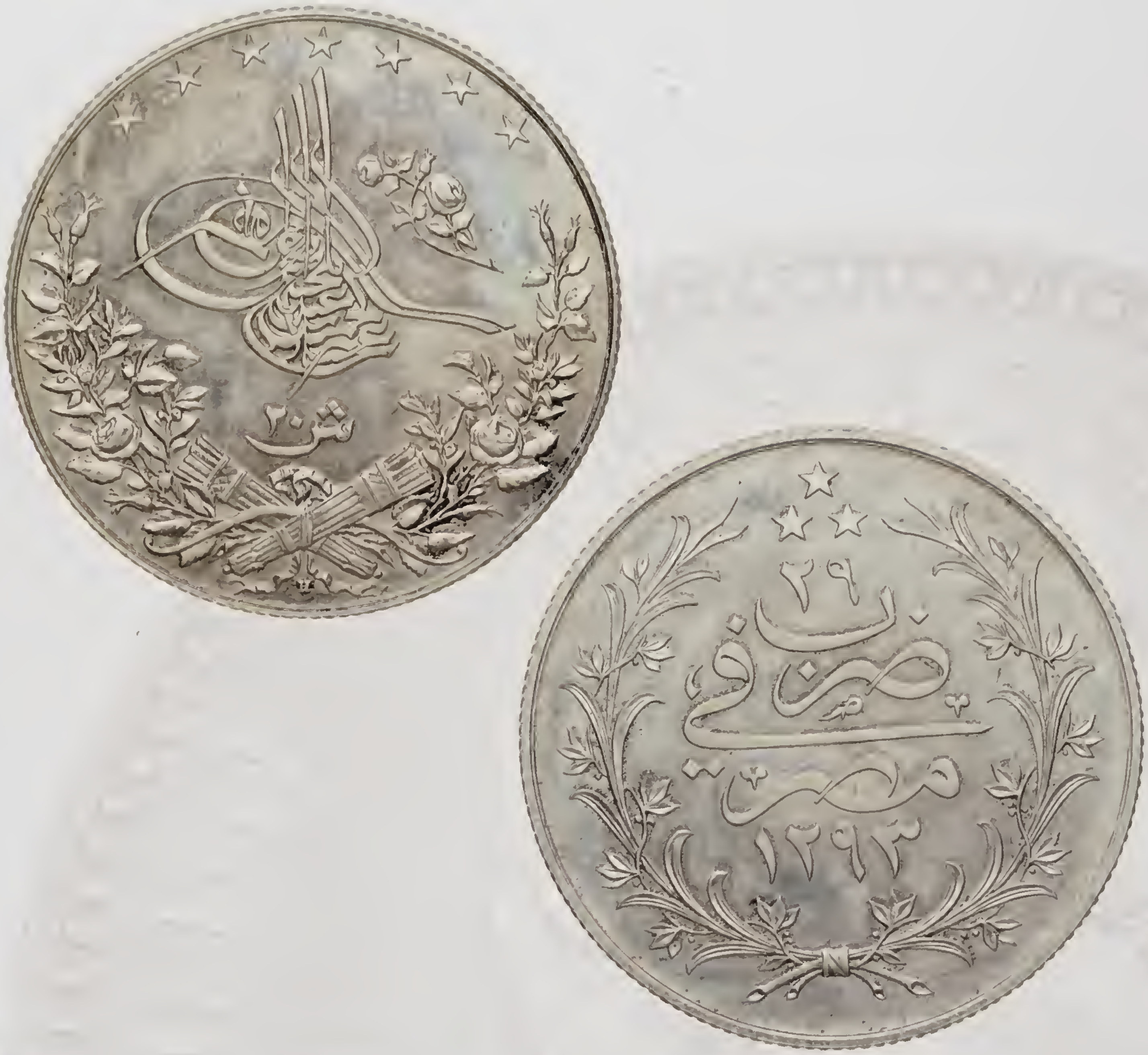


887
China - Empire. 1 K'uping (Liang) Tael, CD 1906 (Tientsin). Kuang Hsu Fr-1; Kann-1540; KM-Pn38. 37.24 grams. Facing, grimacing dragon encircled by clouds. Reverse: Central circle with four Chinese characters ("Ta Ching Gold Coin"), inscription and date above and below. Plain edge. Extraordinarily sharp and full strike for Chinese issues. The obverse wonderfully proof-like, with satiny to glossy devices on mirror field; the reverse with a few modest marks, on reflective fields with some light, random hairlines. Visually imposing, and Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Empire mentioned here is actually the Empire established by the Manchu dynasty in 1644. This relatively small ethnic group from Manchuria (hence Manchu), through subeterfuge and clever planning was able to conquer the entire Chinese nation in 1644, and maintained their rule for almost three centuries. The Manchus were so successful, they were able to set up Taiwan, Burma, and Tibet as protectorates. The European incursion into China in the 19th century, and the domination by these Europeans, ultimately signaled the end of the Manchus. They were forced to abdicate in 1912.
Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

Ex John H. Clapp collection; from Clapp estate to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 134.*

Egypt

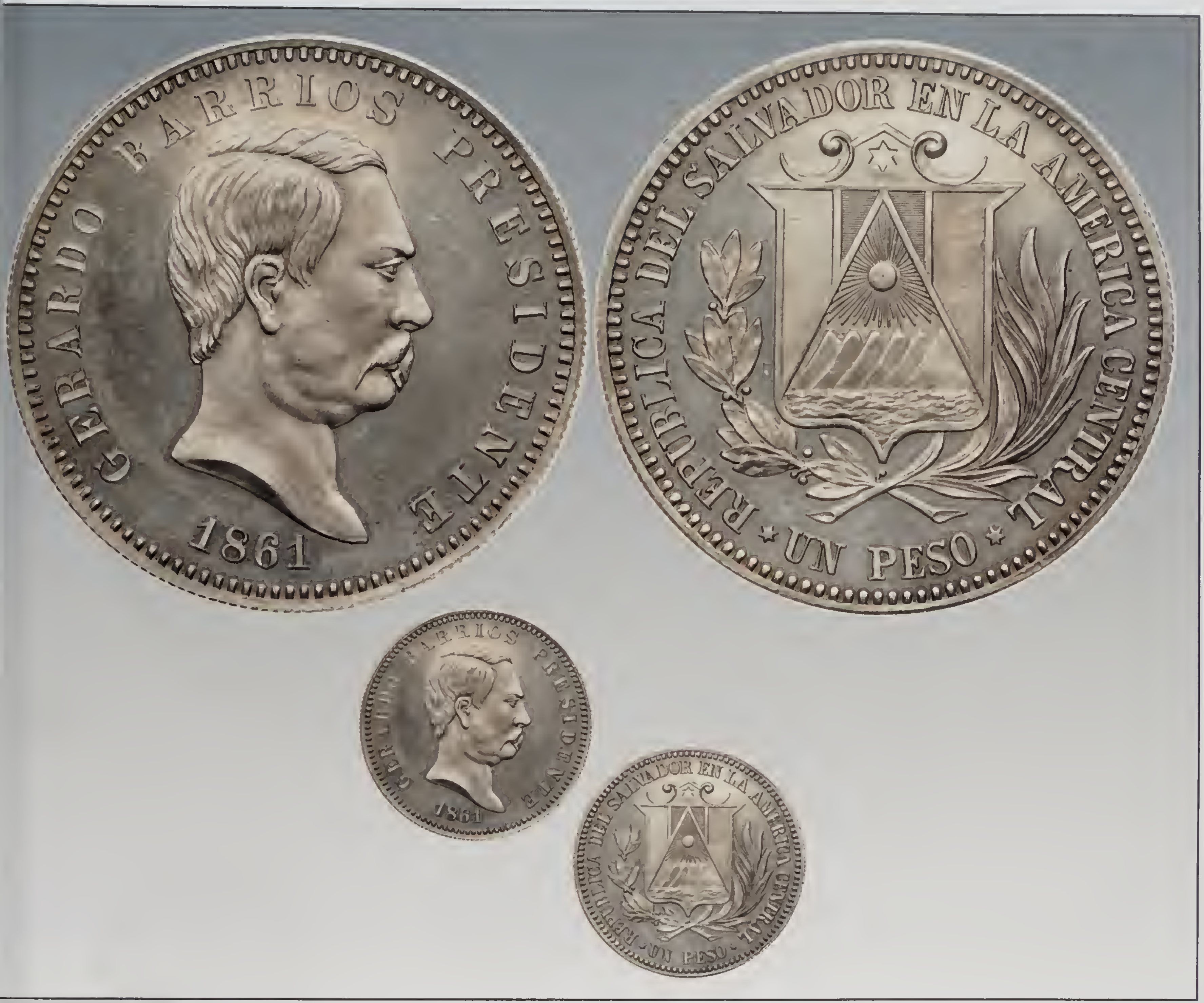


888

Egypt. 20 Qirsh, AH 1293 (Year 29-H). KM-296; Dav-18. Abdul Hamid II, 1876-1909. Brilliant and choice. **NGC graded Specimen 65.**

The completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 brought Egypt once again into world consciousness. Egypt was now transformed from a sleepy desert nation into a world transportation hub. The land started to adapt some western ways and soon fell into significant debt to the European powers. In 1882, the United Kingdom seized control of the Egyptian government. The reason given was to protect its investments, yet in retrospect it was just traditional colonial mercantilism. The local rulers such as Abdul Hamid II were allowed to continue ruling, but Britain made all important decisions.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Exceedingly Rare "Barrios" Silver Peso


GERARDO BARRIOS PRESIDENTE
1861
REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL
UN PESO

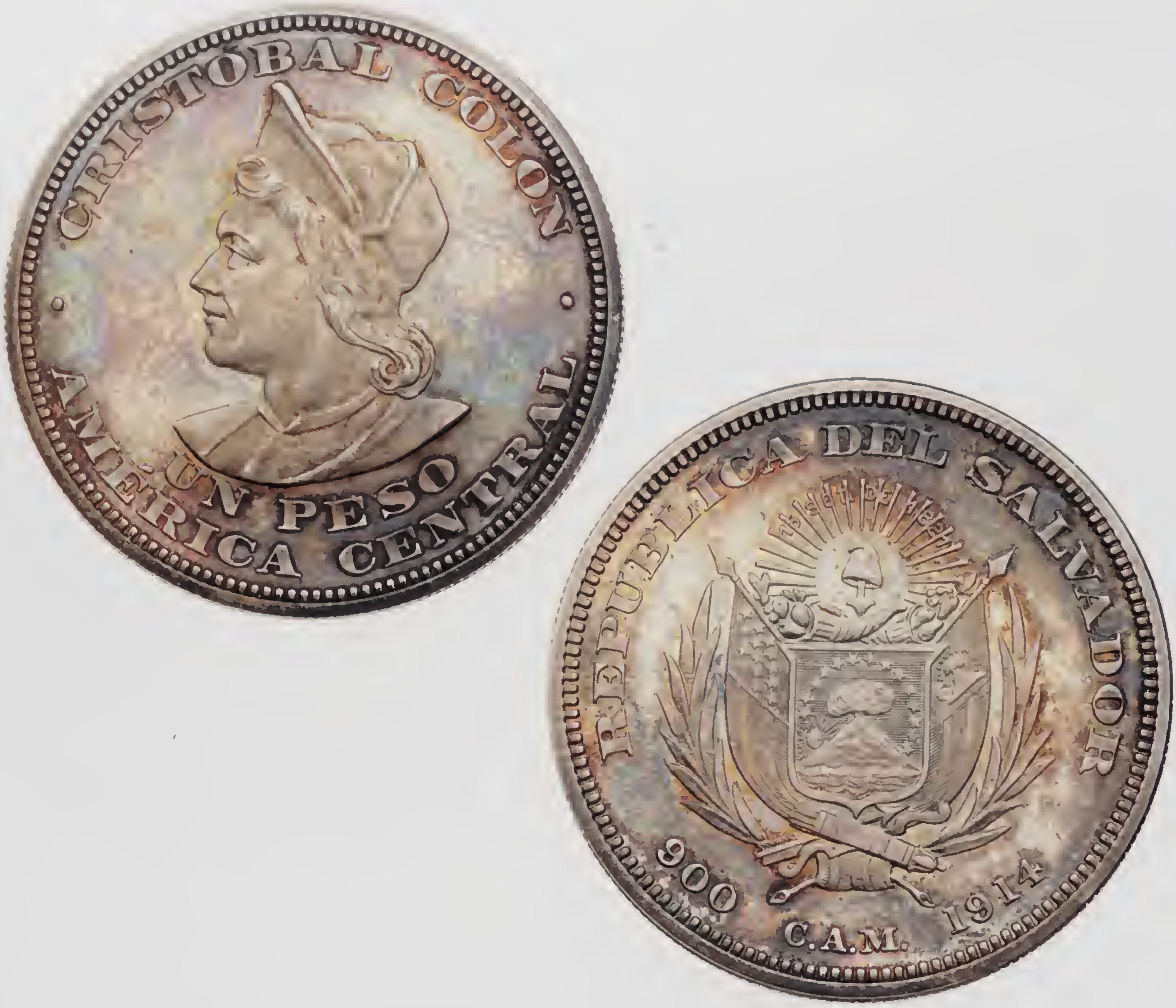
889

El Salvador. Republic. "Barrios" Silver Pattern Peso, 1861. Eliz —; WR —; KM-Pn3. 25.37 grams. Bare head of President Barrios right. Reverse: Shield of arms, with radiant sun over row of mountains, within wreath of coffee berries and sugar cane. Superb strike, with handsome light smokey toning, having hints of russet and deep golds. The fields are beautifully mirrored, with only occasional faint hairlines. Extremely Rare.

Only 2 or 3 examples known. **NGC graded Proof 62.**

Gerrardo Barrios was a liberal minded individual who was president of El Salvador a few times between 1859-1863. He actually did an excellent job as president, but he attempted to interfere in Nicaraguan affairs against their conservative government. Nicaragua retaliated by supporting a coup against him in El Salvador. He fled, was captured by the Nicaraguans and was executed.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 9,000

Ex Pena Collection. Important, as no regular coinage was issued until 1889.

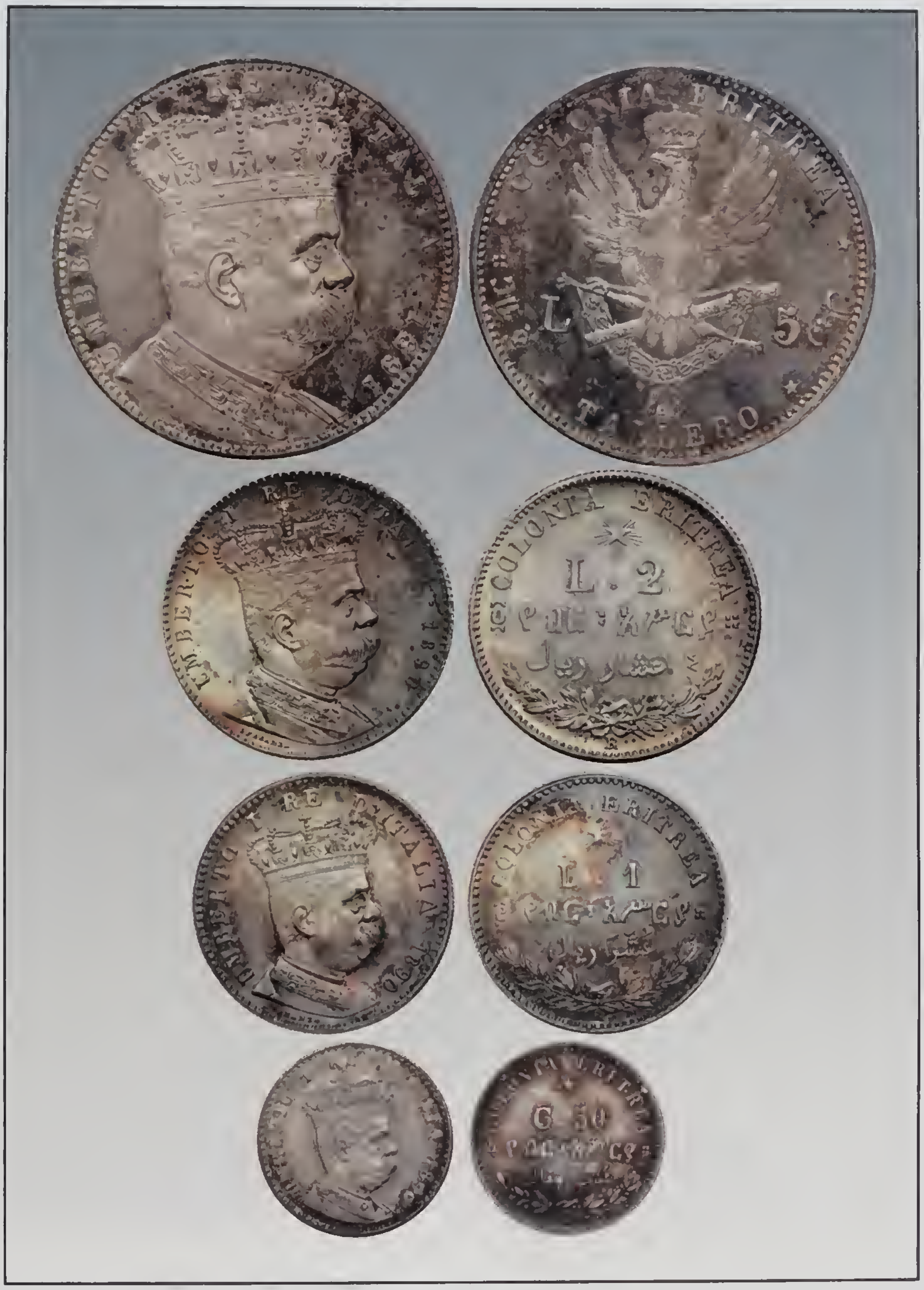


890
El Salvador. Republic. Peso, 1914 C.A.M. Eliz —; WR-2; KM-115.2. 25.01 grams. Decimal coinage. Flag-draped shield, with Cap of Liberty and cornucopiae above, arms below, all within wreath. Reverse: Bust of Christopher Columbus left. Superb strike, with splendid medium to deep gray toning, with iridescent undertones in golds, magentas, greens, and blues. Very Rare.

Estimated mintage of 20. The only proof issue struck at the Philadelphia mint. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

El Salvador, in Central America, is both the smallest nation in the continental Americas next to Belize, and the most densely populated. It is approximately the size of Massachusetts. It is named after Christ, the Saviour. It is regularly beset by hurricanes and earthquakes, which has hampered its economic growth. The natives in the sixteenth century, known as the Pipils, strongly and successfully defended their territitory against the Spaniards on numerous occassions.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

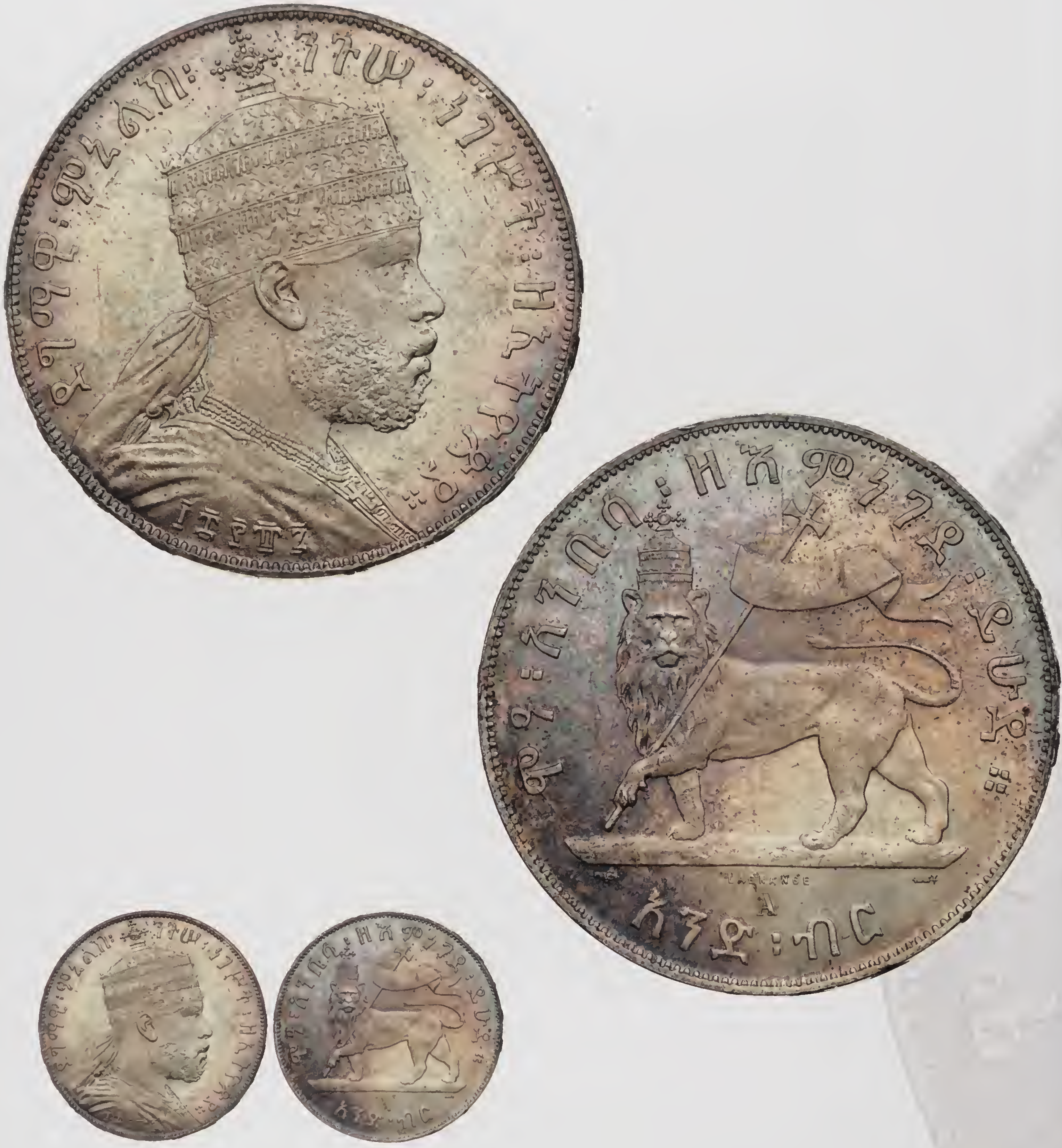
Lovely Umberto I Type Set



891

Eritrea. Umberto I, 1878-1900. Type set: 50 Centesimi, Lire and 2 Lire, 1890 and 5 Lire, 1891. KM-1-4. Umberto I, 1878-1900. Old Head. Crowned and draped bust right. Reverse: Radiate star, value, trilingual inscription, short wreath at bottom. Lovely matching set, splendid strike and choice surfaces. With very handsome medium to dark toning, with some iridescent areas of steel blue color. Lot of 4 coins. **NGC graded 5 Lire, MS-65 Prooflike, 2 Lire NGC MS-65; 1 Lire NGC MS-64; 50 Centesimi NGC MS-63.**

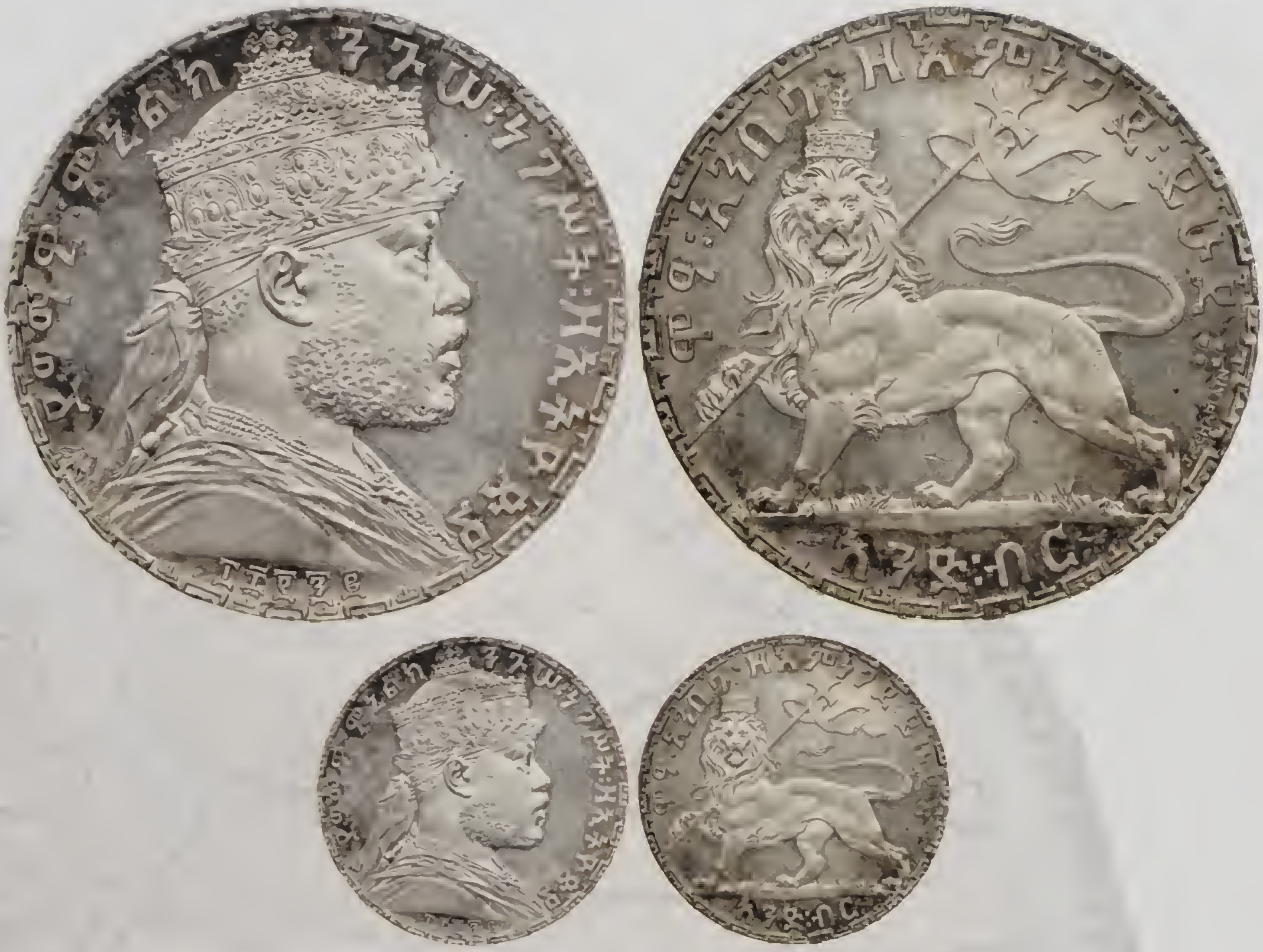
Eritea was an Italian colony established in 1890. Italy wanted to enter the colonial game, but all the lucrative areas were already taken, so all that was available were a few poorer African nations. After its loss in World War II, the colony was taken over by Great Britain. Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



892

Ethiopia. Birr, EE 1887 (1894)-A. KM-5; Dav-29. Menelik II, 1889-1913. Crowned and draped bust right; Ethiopian legends. Reverse: Crowned lion holding patriarchal cross with banner; Ethiopian legends. Especially full strike. A few scattered, modest contact marks on the obverse, otherwise the devices with handsome satiny luster, on very reflective fields. Lovely iridescent toning, tending to blue and rose. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250



893

Ethiopia. Birr, EE1892 (1899). KM-19; Y-10; Dav-30. Menelik II, 1889-1913. Crowned bust right. Reverse: Crowned Lion of Judah holding long cross. Peripheral toning. Mirror surfaces. Some light hairlines and reverse marks. **NGC graded Proof 62.**

Self-proclaimed as a descendent of the legendary Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, Menelik II was certainly one of the most interesting and notable African personalities of his time. Through force of will, diplomacy, plus a ready acceptance of and interest in modern weaponry (developing the best equipped army in northeast Africa), he managed to weld together a number of small, diparate, and often antipathetic kingdoms and tribes into the United Kingdom of Abyssinia. As King he signed a treaty with Italy, who already had colonial interests in the area, ceding them Eritrea to ensure that his kingdom would be free. However, the treaty was written in two languages. When Menelik discovered that the Italian version declared his kingdom to be a protectorate of Italy, he promptly voided the treaty. Italy's response was to declare war on him in 1895. Ethiopia astonished the Colonial Powers a year later by handing Italy a stunning defeat, forcing Italy and other European nations to recognize Ethiopia's independence. Menelik spent the rest of his reign working on the modernization of his country.

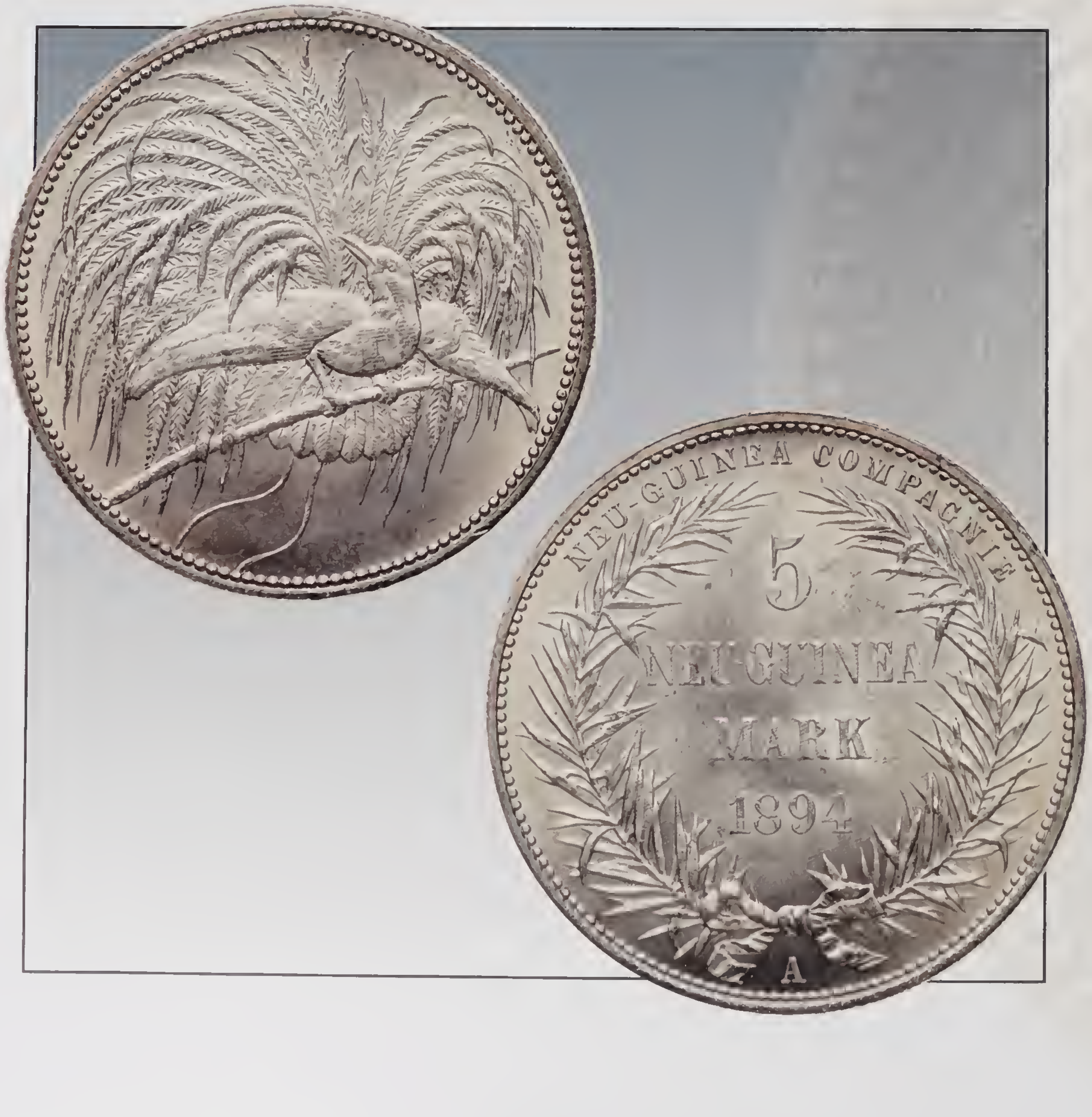
As an adjunct, the king began introducing a modern, European-compatible coinage in 1894. Among these was the silver birr, a thaler-sized coin he promoted as a replacement for the popular Maria Theresa Thalers restrikes, which had a long history of use in the Near East and Africa. The Paris mint designed for him a very handsome coin, but it was a failure. Apparently his subjects would not cease their love affair with the familiar Austrian piece of silver.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

894

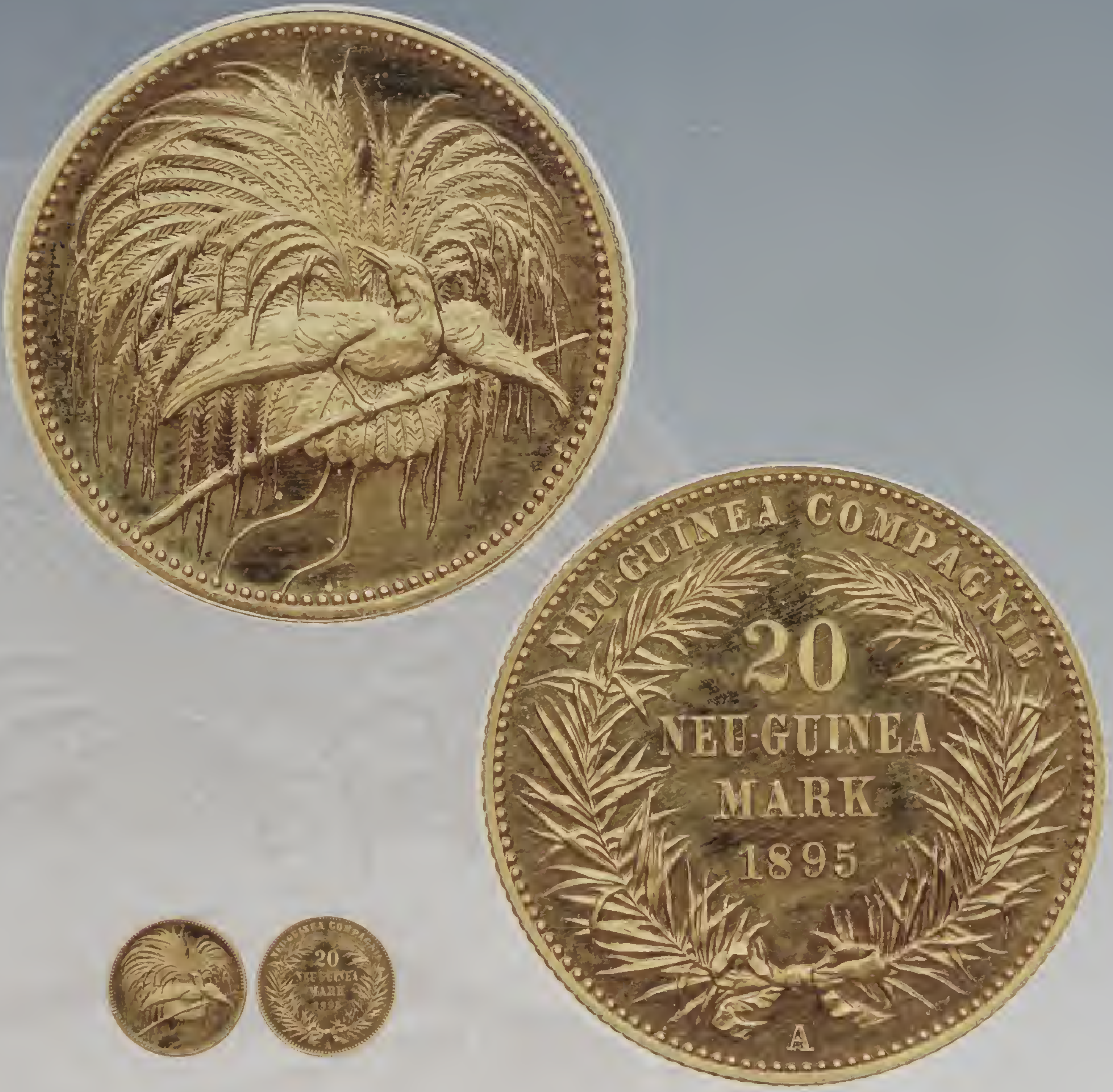
Geman New Guinea. 5 Mark, 1894-A (Berlin). KM-7; Dav-429. 27.76 grams. Bird of Paradise in display. Reverse Value and date within palm wreath, NEU-GUINEA COMPAGNIE above. Better than typical strike, although striations from the flan rolling process still visible on parts of the bird, and faintly so on reverse field. Coin edges remarkably clean; the virtually pristine obverse field with soft, satainy luster. The reverse fields more reflective, with minor light contact marks. The obverse one of the most exotic and sought after of European colonial coinage images. One of the finest examples of this coin seen in recent years. **NGC graded MS-65.**

German New Guinea was a German territorial acquisition in 1884, and remained in German hands until 1914. Its main part was known as KaiserWilhelmsland, and consisted of the northeastern part of New Guinea. At the outbreak of World War I, the area was attacked and captured by the Australians. Here the Australians suffered their first casualties of the war. The area was administered later by Australia and would eventually become the independent nation of Papua New Guinea.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



Superb Gem Cameo Proof 1895 20 Marks



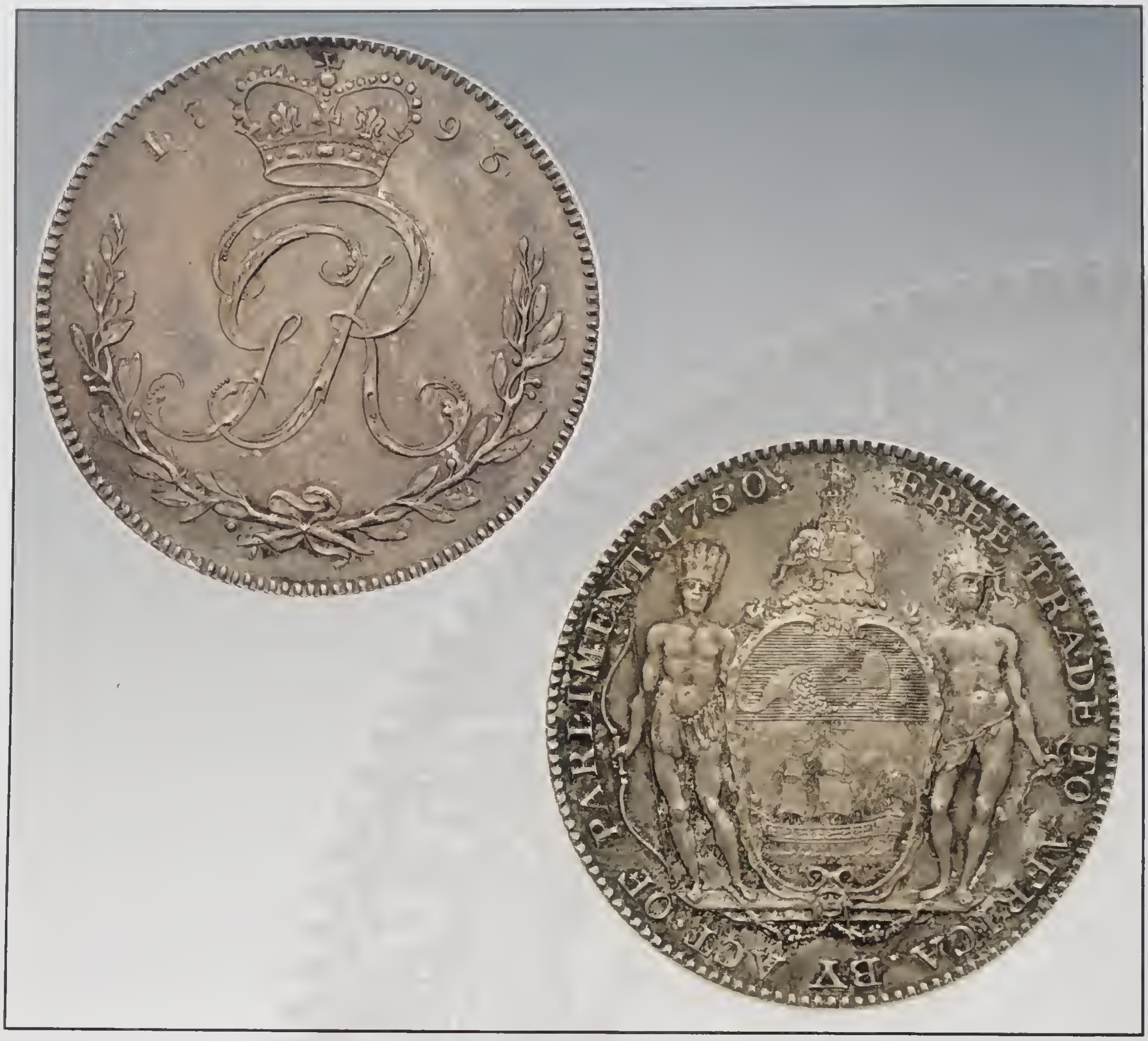
895

German New Guinea. 20 Marks, 1895-A (Berlin). Fr-1; J-709; KM-9. 7.95 grams. Perched Bird of Paradise, its feathers in display. Reverse: Value and date within wreath, NEU-GUINEA COMPAGNIE above. Sharp, semi-lustrous cameo devices on reflective mirror fields. Usual faint die polish lines can be seen in areas of the fields, otherwise free of any of the hairlines that often plague these pieces. Very Rare and pristine! Certainly among the finest known examples. **NGC graded Proof 67 Cameo.**

One of the most famous design types to be seen in all of world coinage! Only 1500 pieces were struck in this denomination, of which Proof strikes made up only a tiny fraction of this population.
Estimated Value .... $35,000 - 40,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 138.*

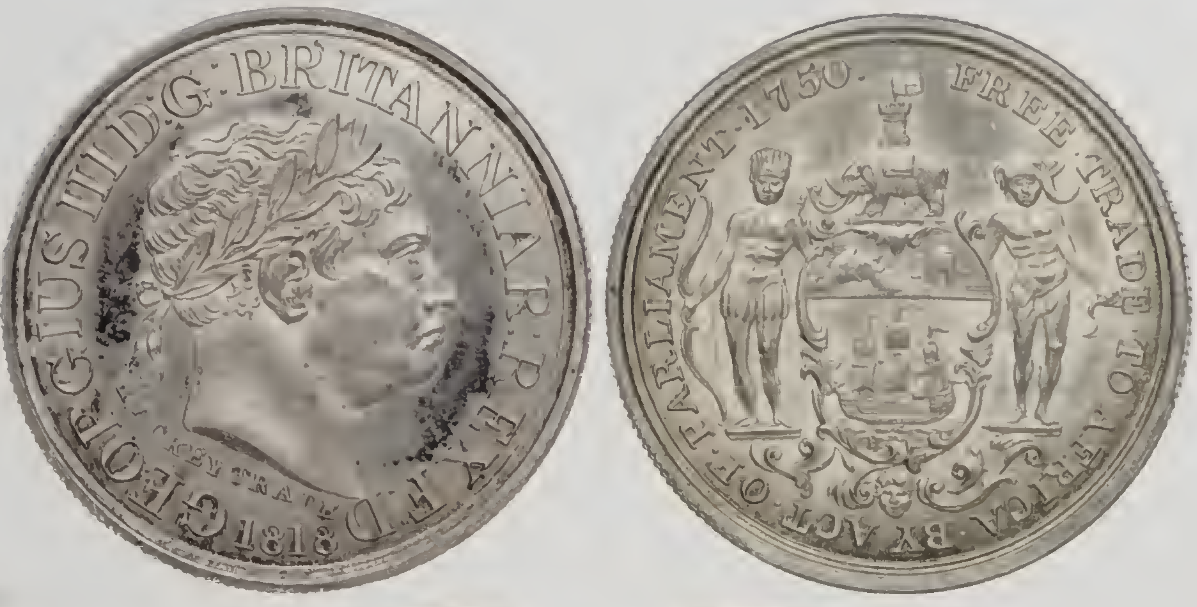
Gold Coast



896

Gold Coast (African). Ackey, 1796. Dav-35; KM-6. Plain edge. 15.86 grams. George III, 1760-1820. Crowned royal cipher of George within laurel wreath, date divided by crown. Reverse: Arms of the Company of Merchants Trading to Africa: divided oval cartouche bearing cornucopia, beehive, and sailing ship left, the whole surmounted by elephant with bannered turret on back; native supporters on either side, one with feathered crown and holding bow, the other with elephant-skin headdress and holding scorpion(?); FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750. Sharply and fully struck, with mirror fields. Deep old toning - iridescent and multicolored when reflected. Rare and historical, among the finest known. The reverse design rendered with extraordinary elegance. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Gold Coast is the earlier name given to modern day Ghana. In 1957, with independence, Ghana formally gave up the Gold Coast title. The Portuguese, the first western settlers of the area, applied the name for the large amounts of gold found in the area. The British, who didn't arrive until late in the 18th century, quickly made up for lost time by throwing the other colonial powers out.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000



897

Gold Coast (African). Ackey, 1818. Dav-36; KM-9. 13.65 grams. George III, 1760-1820. Laureate head of George right, beneath neck, 1 ACKEY TRADE. Reverse: Arms of the Company of Merchants Trading to Africa: divided oval cartouche bearing cornucopia, beehive, and sailing ship left, the whole surmounted by elephant with bannered turret; native supporters on either side, one with feathered crown and holding bow, the other with elephant shin headdress and holding scorpion(?), mask below; FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750. Reeded edge. Sharp, proof-like strike, with satiny devices on reflective fields. A few light marks scattered throughout the fields barely discernable under the light toning. Scarce and historical. Rare, only 1,085 pieces struck. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

In 1750 the African Company of Merchants was formed in England for the purpose of trade with the African coast and in 1796 the company struck a series of silver coins for use in the Gold Coast. The trading unit was called an "Ackey," probably named after a large ethnic group called the Akan, who had come into prominence in the previous century. They were the main miners and purveyors of gold in the Ivory Coast and Ghana area, with much of their commerce, and even their legal payments, actually being based on a gold standard.

This trade coin series consisted of the ackey, a half and a quarter ackey, plus a one takoe, or eighth ackey. In 1818 the type was altered to bear the head of George III on the obverse with his titles around.

The original company that held the English monopoly to the African trade was the Royal African Company, which became foremostly a slave trading company, and was headquartered at Cape Coast Castle (the former Swedish settlement/fort of Carolusborg). In 1750, parliament created the Company of Merchants Trading to Africa to replace the Royal African Company. By means of a policy of protected free trade this company was intended to greatly expand England's African commerce. However, different to the previously chartered entity, the Company of Merchants was not allowed to trade in slaves as a corporate entity, but its officers and servants could in engage in such enterprise as private individuals. Thus while not trafficking in slaves per se, the Company's job basically evolved into maintaining a coastal trading infrastructure which on the one hand furthered its trading capabilities but on the other could still be utilized by English slavers.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 132.*

Fantastic, Superb Mint State Greenland Dollar!

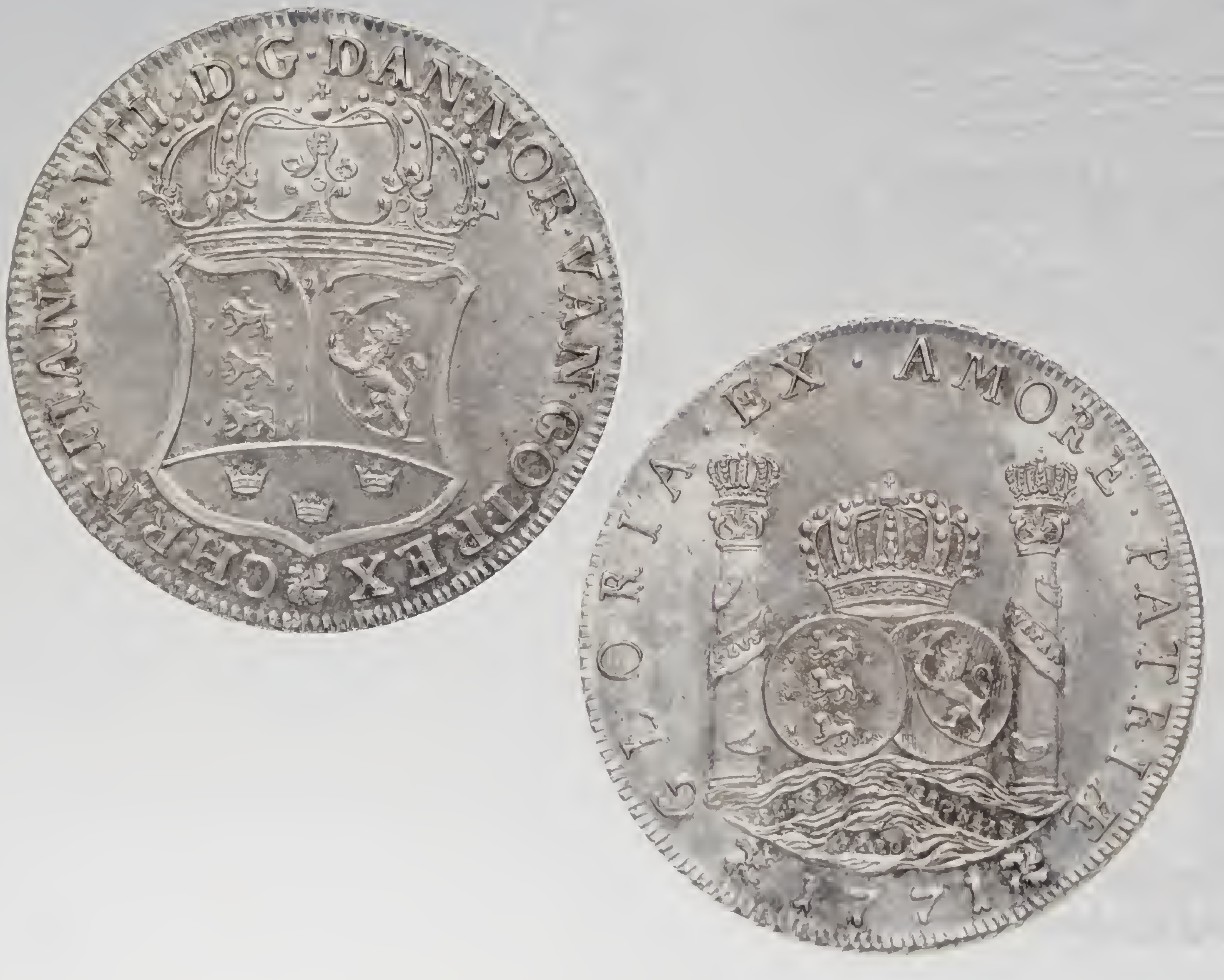
CHRISTIANVS.VII.D.G.DAN.NOR.VAN.GOT.REX
GLORIA.EX.AMORE.PATRIAE

898

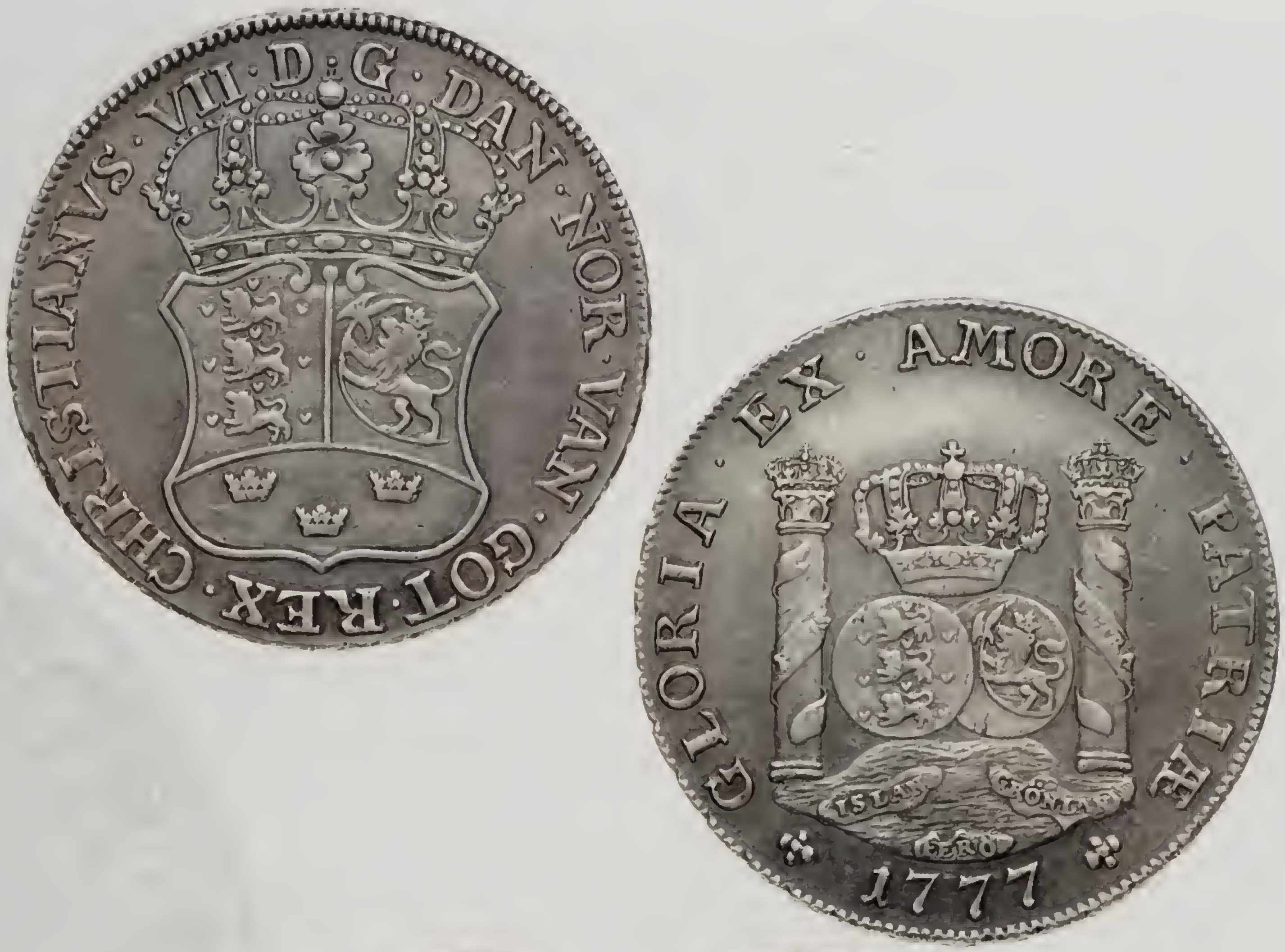
Greenland. Dollar (Piastre), 1771 (struck in 1774). Dav-411a; Salv-51; Hede 21, Schou 6; KM-411.2. Copenhagen mint. "ISLAND' variety, with small central crown. Struck by the Danish Asia Company in imitation of the Pillar Dollar design. Crowned arms of Denmark. Reverse: Between two crowned pillars, the arms of Denmark and Norway under royal crown; below, three islands surrounded by sea, and the names: ISLAND, GRÕNLAND, and FERÕ; date between to spiral-shaped florals. Specimen Strike, thus superbly sharp with 99% of the detail present. Nicely toned, lightly iridescent. Extremely Rare. Among the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Of this issue only 543 pieces were struck in 1771, with the bulk of the issue being restruck in 1774. Discerning between the two emissions by die combination analyses, it has has been determined that only 5 of the 1771 strikes are known. Of 1774 mintage, which comprised some 44,900 pieces, only 20 pices are known to have survived. Of these, half are in museum collections. Truly one of the ultimate classic numismatic rarities. This self same coin being used to illustrate the issue in the website by Niels J. Jensen & M. Skjoldager, Dansk Mønt ("Danish Coins") at www.gladsaxegymnasium.dk.
Estimated Value .... $60,000 - 70,000

Formerly in the collection of the noted Danish numismatist, and director of the State Collections, Peter Christian Hauberg (1844-1928), auctioned off in 1929; Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 156.*



Classic Greenland 1777 Piastre

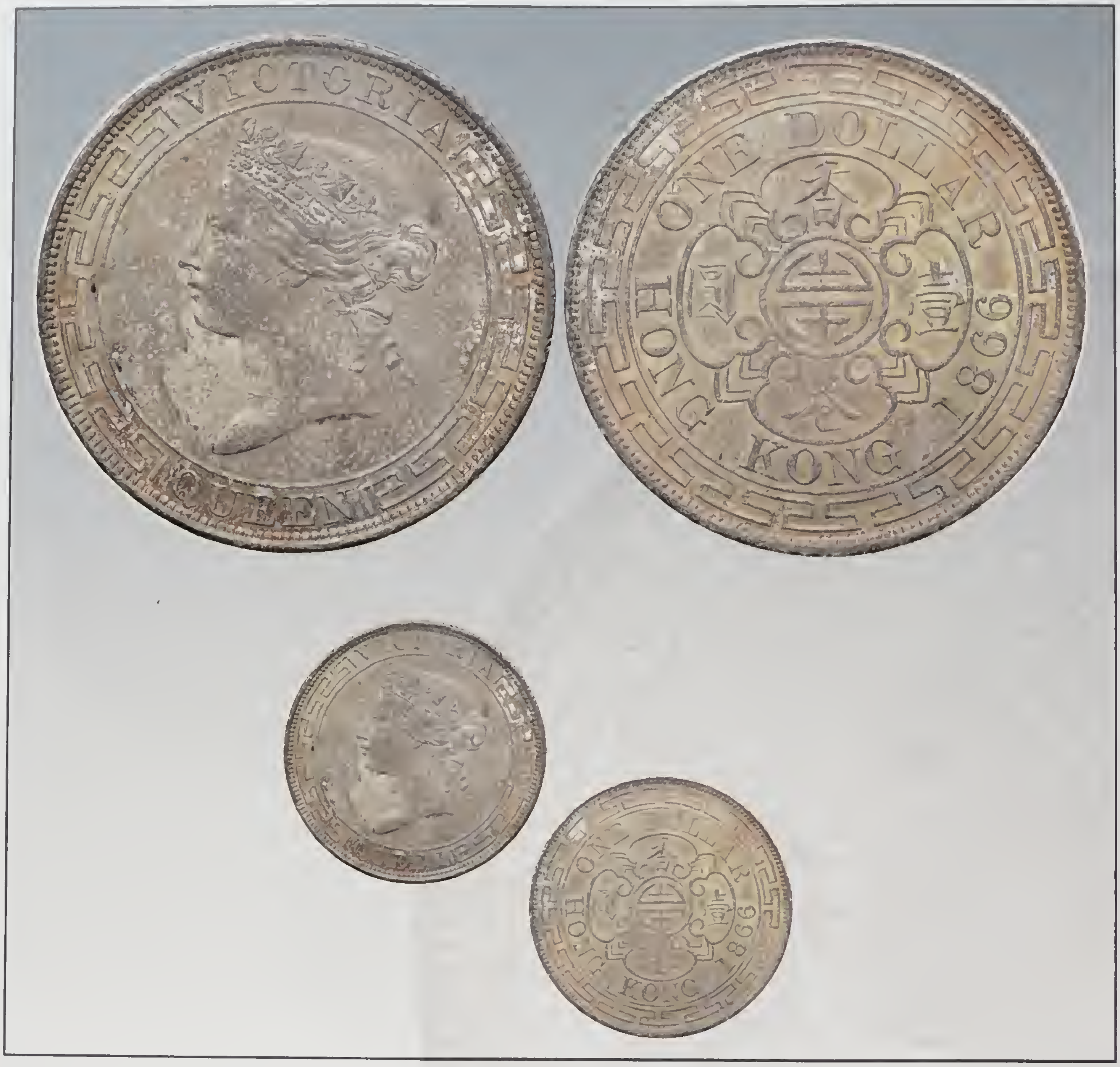

CHRISTIANVS · VII · D · G · DAN · NOR · VAN · GOT · REX ·
GLORIA · EX · AMORE · PATRIÆ
ISLAN
GRÖNLAND
FERÖ
1777

899

Greenland. Dollar (Piastre), 1777 (Konigsberg mint). Dav-412; Salv-52; Hede Norge 9, Schou 3-4; KM-412.2. 26.92 grams. "ISLAN" variety. Struck by the Danish Asia Company in imitation of the Pillar Dollar design. Crowned arms of Denmark. Reverse: Between two crowned pillars, the arms of Denmark and Norway under royal crown; below, three islands surrounded by sea, and the names: ISLAN, GRÕNLAND, and FERÕ; date between to spiral-shaped florals. Struck only in three years 1771, 1774 and 1777 using only two dates 1771 and 1777, few pieces are known to have survived today. Salvesen notes that five true 1771 pieces, determinable by die combination, are known. About 20 survive from the 1774 mintage, "half in museums." The 1777 with ISLAND on the ground beneath the globes has a population of 3 examples, and Salvesen knew 21 of the ISLAN variety, with no less than 12 in museums. Certainly one of the ultimate classic numismatic rarities, a highlight of any major collection. Toned. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The Danish Asiatic Company (1730-1827) coined a numbe of Piasters for the their trade with China. Issue dates were 1771, 1774, and 1777. The coins are an almost exact copy of the omnipresent, and hugely popular South American pillar dollars that then dominated world trade markets. Although these coins were never intended for the Danish island possessions in the Western Hemisphere, they nevertheless bear the names of Iceland, Greenland, and Faeroe — which has earned them the moniker of "Greenland dollars." As can be seen above, survivors are exceptionally rare.
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



900

Hong Kong. Dollar, 1866. Dav-245; KM-10. 26.74 grams. Victoria, 1837-1901. Crowned young head left, key-pattern border around. Reverse: Date and value, around inscribed stylized Chinese lotus motif. Sharp, matte to velvety devices on reflective fields. Some moderate marks, mainly on obverse, under old somewhat smokey toning, which reflects wonderfully vivid iridescent golds and reds. Scarce two year type; Very Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

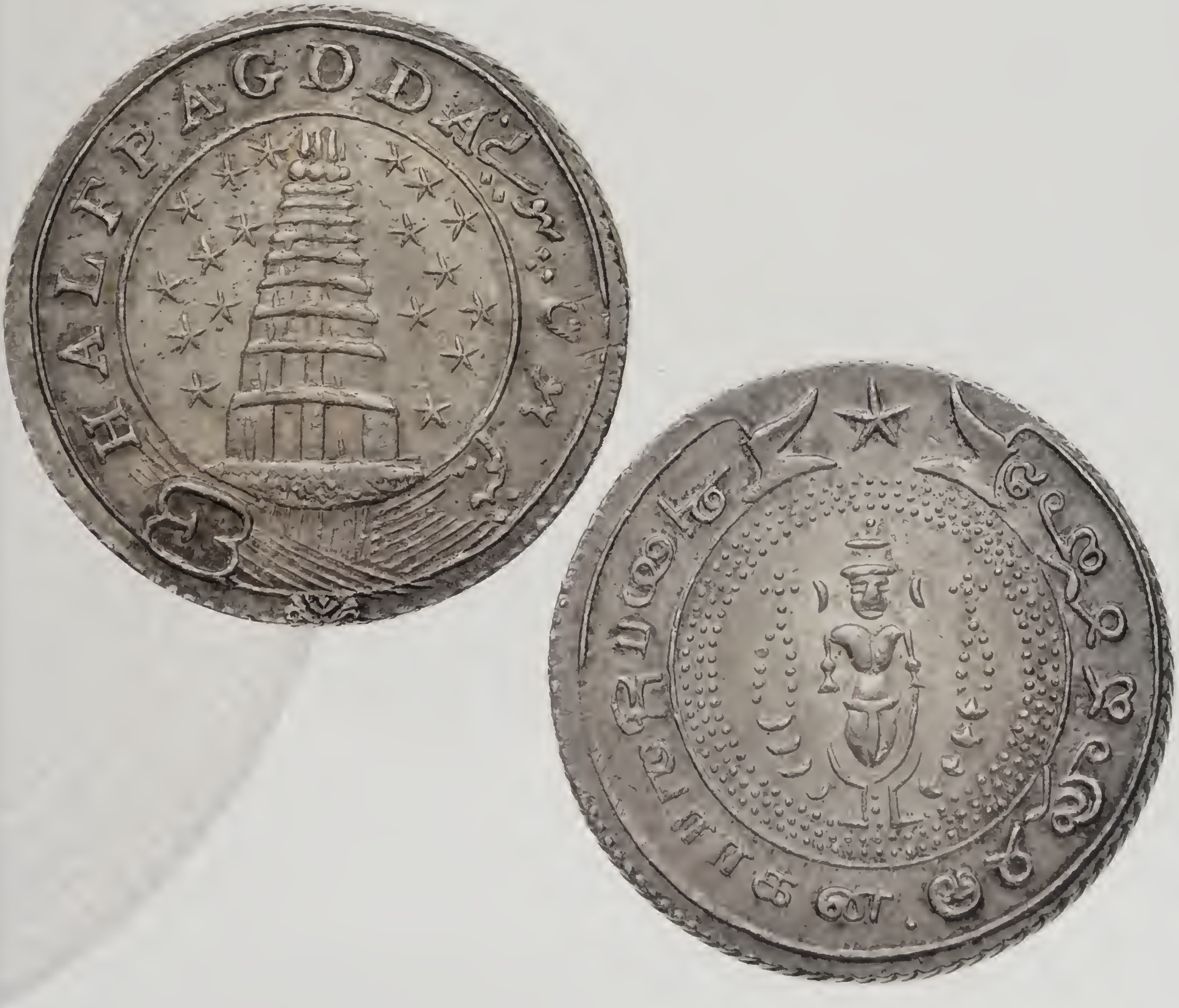
Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997. The Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of Hong Kong stipulate that Hong Kong operates with a high degree of autonomy until at least 2047, fifty years after the transfer. Under the policy of "one country, two systems", the Central People's Government is responsible for the territory's defence and foreign affairs, while Hong Kong maintains its own legal system, police force, monetary system, customs policy, immigration policy, and delegates to international organisations and events.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

901

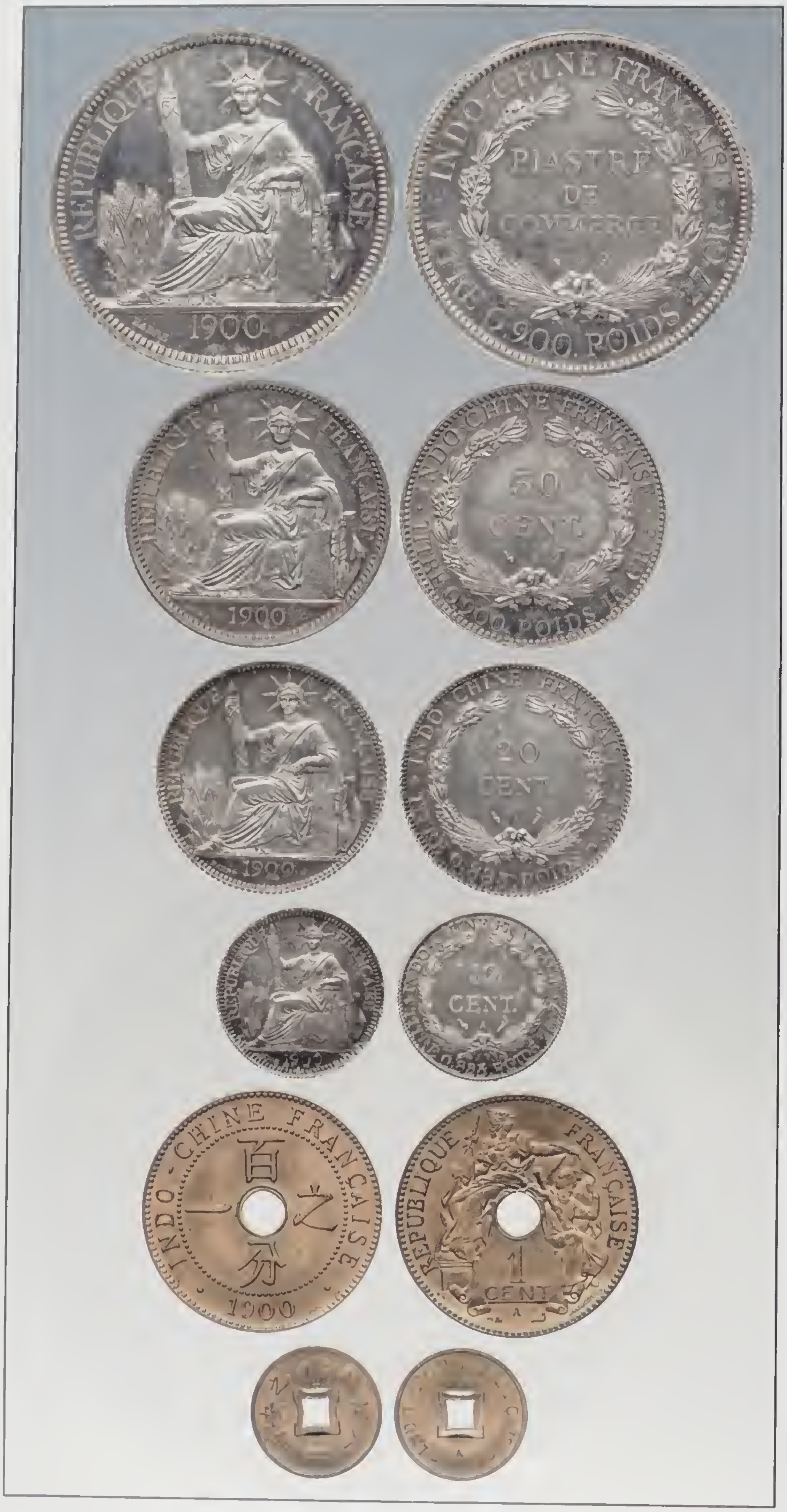
India - Madras Presidency. Half Pagoda, ND (1808-1811). Dav-247; KM-353. 21.12 grams. Large English Lettering. Gopuram pagoda flanked by stars; bilingual inscription within garter border. Reverse: Deity standing facing, flanked by cult objects; bilingual inscription within banner. Bold, sharp strike, with minor evidence of adjustment marks at the peripheries. Pleasing medium toning, with hints of iridescence within the inscriptions. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Madras was founded in 1639 by the British. The British then built Fort St George which became an important British factory in the area in 1641. The area was still technically under local Indian rule, but effectively, the British could do what they wanted. It became one of Britain's most important trading centers in the world. The city has grown into an urban metropolis of over 7 million people, and has been renamed Chennai.

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200



A Very Rare 1900 French Indochina Proof Set

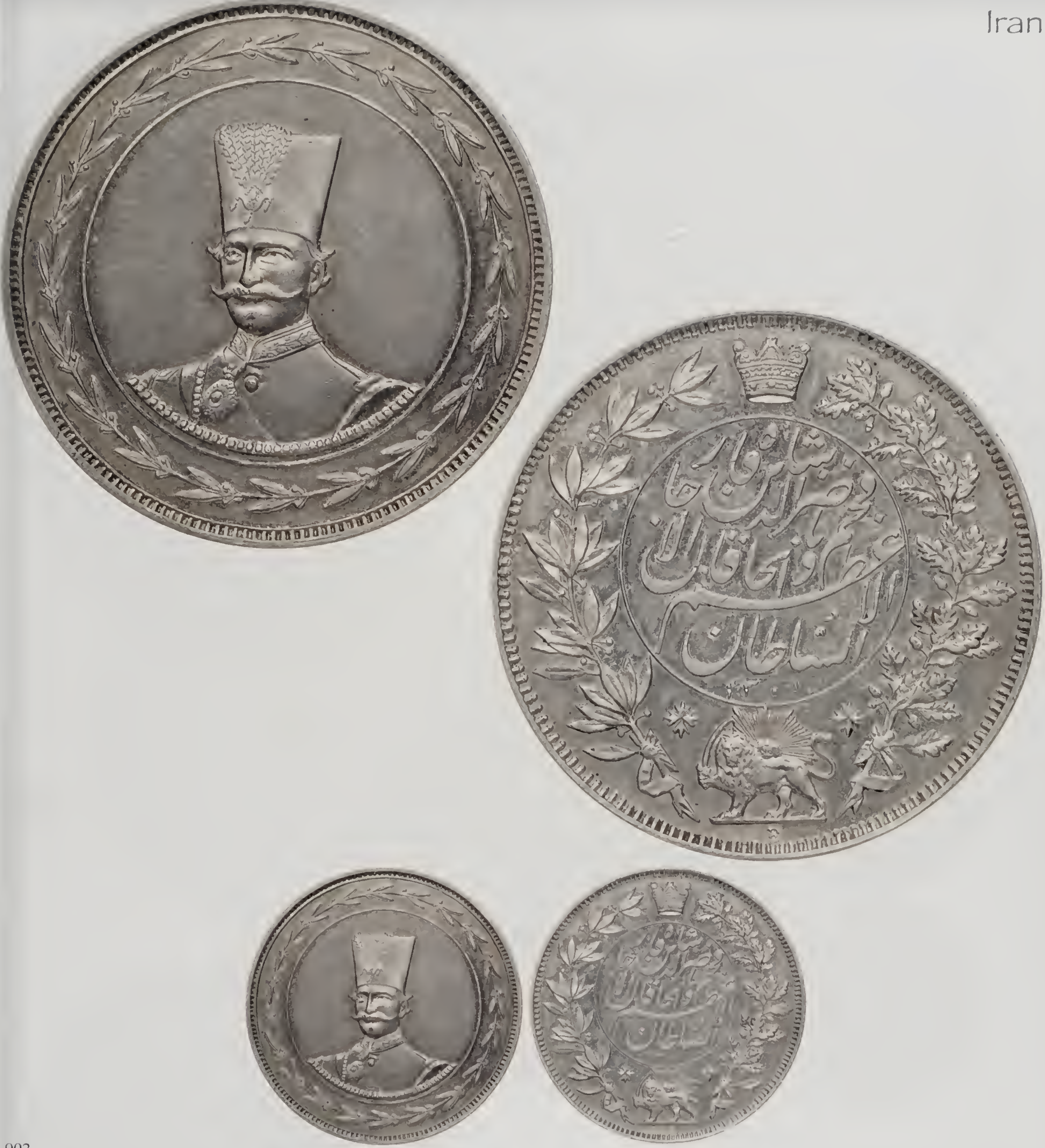


902

Indochina (French). Six Piece Proof Set, 1900-A (Paris). Silver 10, 20, 50 Cents and 1 Piastre; Copper Sapeque and 1 Cent. KM-PS2 (KM-6, 8,9, 10, 4a.1, 5a.1); Gad-17, 25, 32, 35. Mintage of only 100 sets struck. Very Rare set and choice. Lot of 6 coins. **NGC graded Piastre, 10 and 20 Cents, Proof 65, the 50 Cents NGC graded Proof 64; Copper Sapeque and 1 Cent NGC graded Proof 65 Red and Brown.**

These were issued by the French as trade coins to be used in Southeast Asia. The French wanted to influence and compete with Chinese interests in the area.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



903

Iran (Persia). 10 Kran - 1 Toman, AH 1301 / 1884 AD (Tehran?). Dav-286; KM-917. 45.85 grams. Nasir al-Din Shah, 1848-1896. Draped bust of Shah, three-quarters frontal, wearing large medal and high-peaked hat with aigrette; laureate border around. Reverse: Four lines of script, plus date, within inner circle; flanking laurel and oak sprays, crown above, royal lion below. Plain edge. Superlative strike for a Persian coin (thought by Davenport to have been minted in Brussels). Lustrous devices on mirror fields. Well cared for, as the marks are light and evenly dispersed. Lightly toned, with deeper golds or russets in the recesses. Among the finest seen on the market in many years. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This the largest silver coin of modern Iran, with an identical mate to it, but struck in gold. While placed by Davenport as a coin of the realm, technically its chance of actually seeing circulation was virtually nil. Davenport considers them "a largesse piece coined in Brussels(?)." In essence, its economic power resided in its function of buying loyalty.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

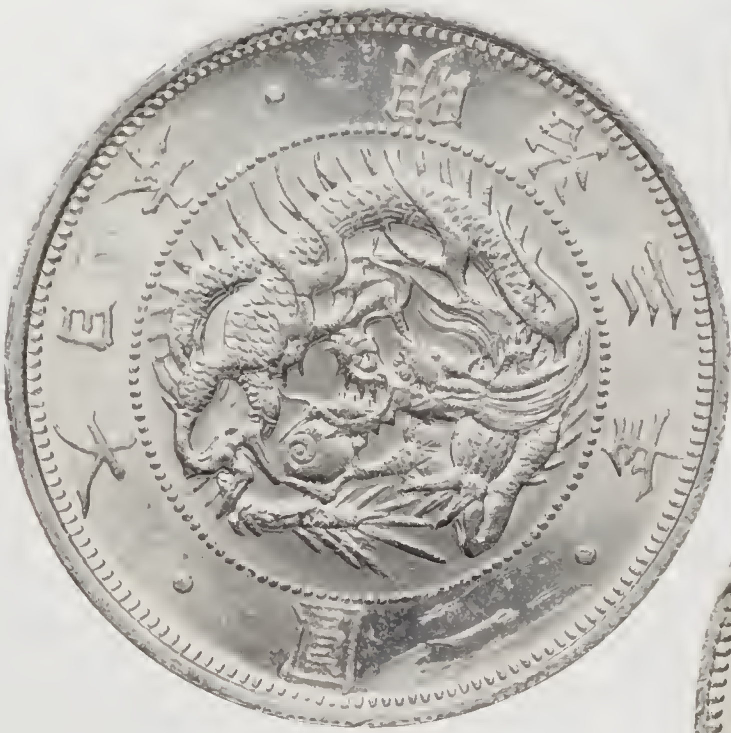
Japan

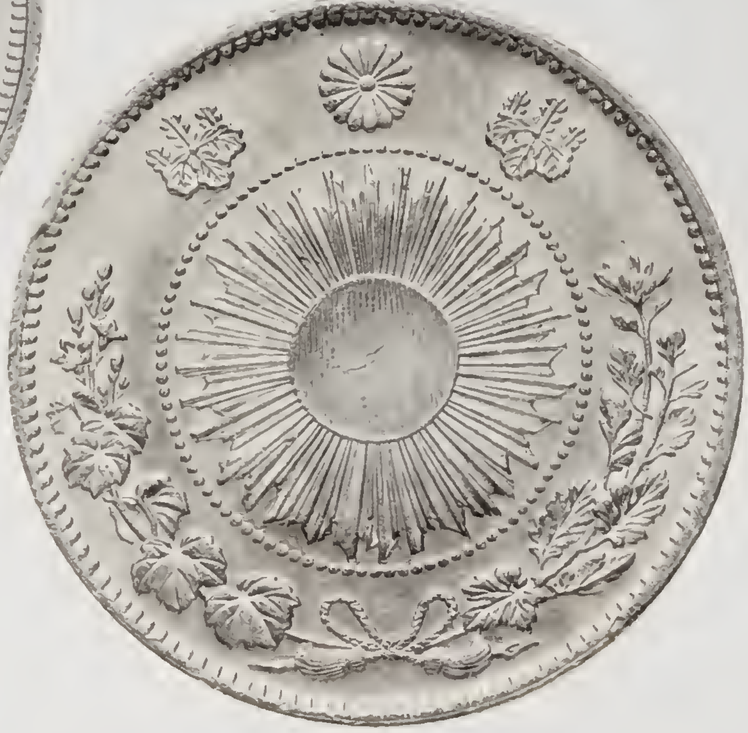
904

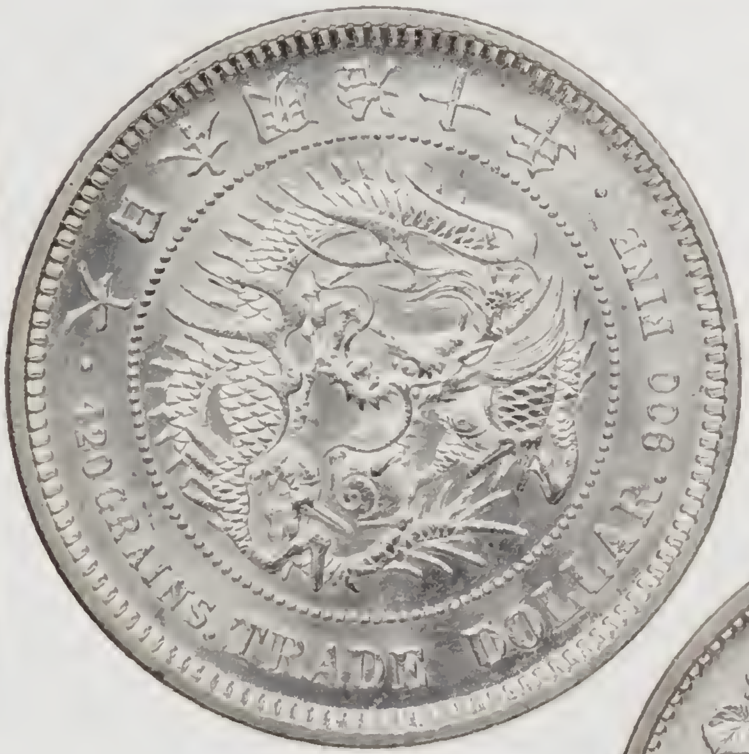
Japan. Yen, 1870 (Meiji-3). Y-5; Dav-273. Type 1. Light mottled toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

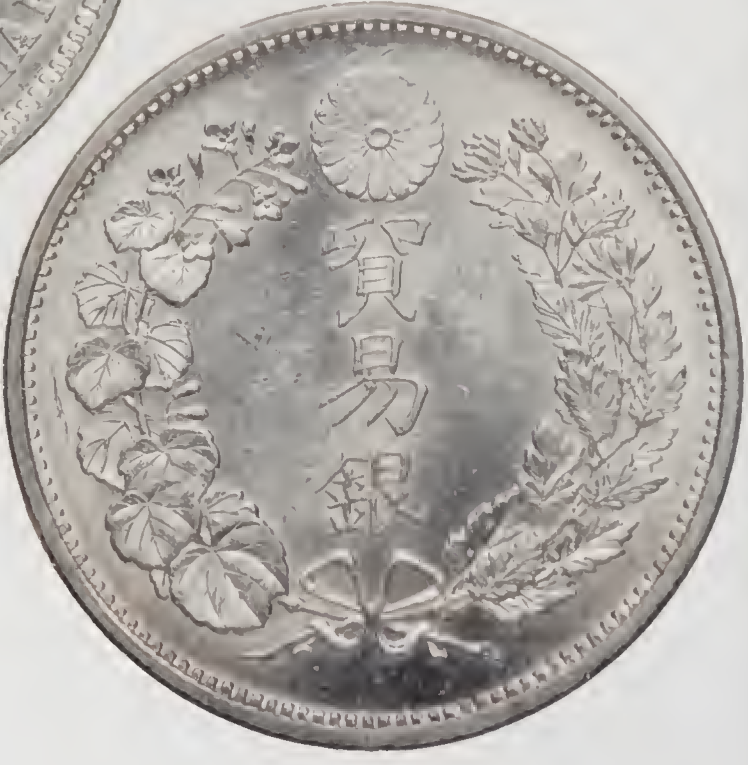
Japan in the year 1867 entered the modern era by having the traditional Shogunate resign. This was replaced by a government centered around the rule of the Emperor. Emperor Mutsuhito established the Meiji Era in 1867, and the coinage was modernized to a western standard. The large silver 1 Yen offered here, was the first large silver coin of this era.

Estimated Value .... $500 - 600







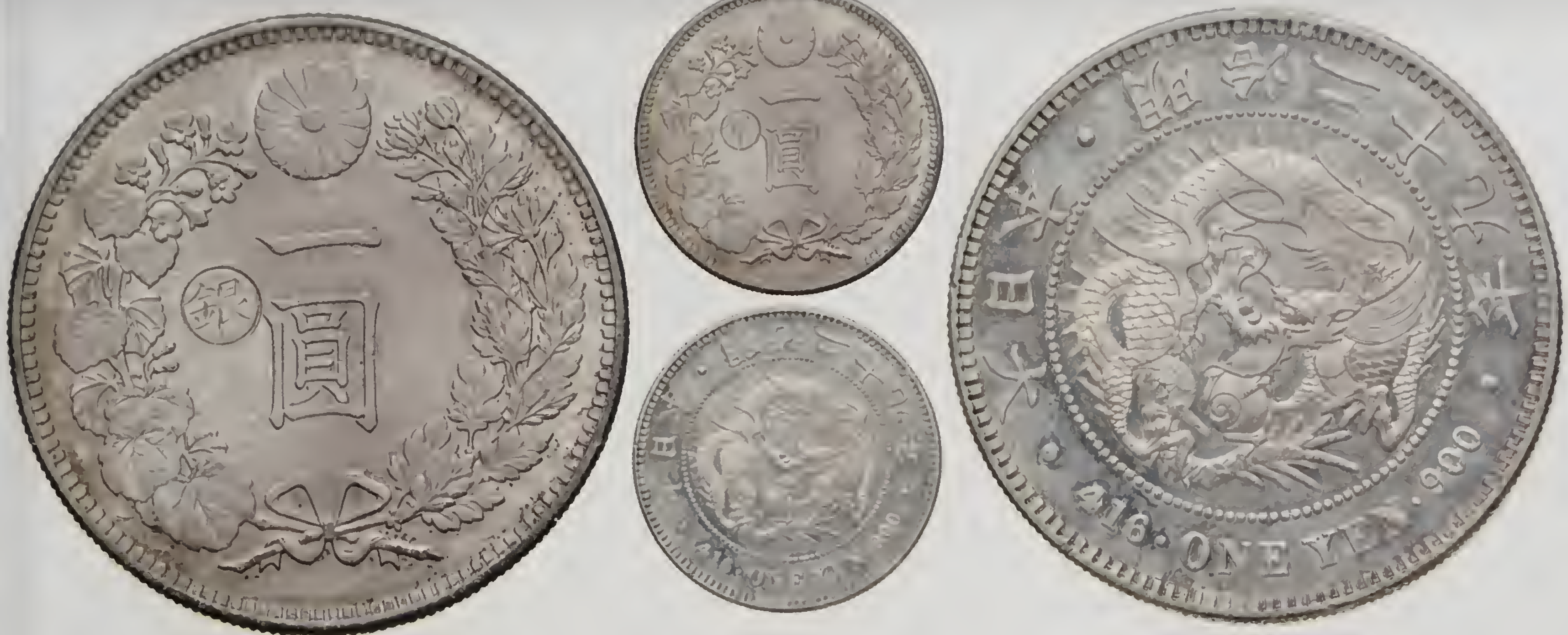


905

Japan. Trade Dollar, 1877 (Meiji-10). Y-14; Dav-275. Fully lustrous with brilliant fields. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Issued to compete with the United States, British and French trade dollars of the period. Note the words, "Trade Dollar" in English. An indication how westernized the coinage had become. Issued as a type for only three years.

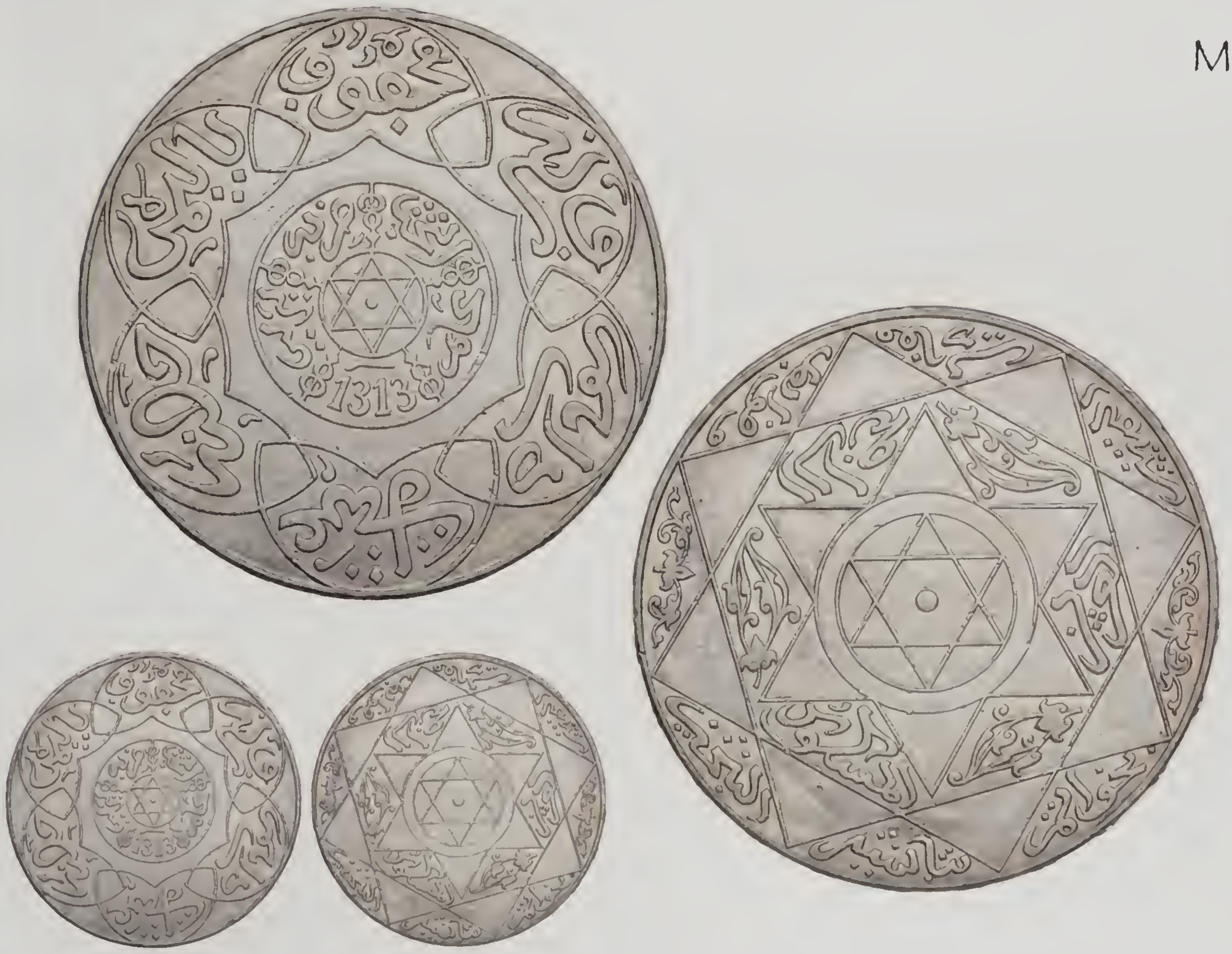
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800



906

Japan. Yen, 1896 (Meiji-29). Y-28a.2. Gin countermark left. Prooflike. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $200 - 250

Morocco



907

Morocco. 10 Dirhams, AH1313. Y-13; Dav-48. Abd-al-Aziz, 1894-1908. Scarce type. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Morocco has a very important strategic location, as a gateway to western Europe. This has resulted in the nation being attacked and subjugated by many invaders from the Phoenicians and Romans to the more modern French and Spanish. At the time of the mintage of this coin, Morocco was under French control. Of interest, is the fact that Morocco was the first nation to recognize the sovereignity of the United States in 1777.
Estimated Value .... $250 - 300

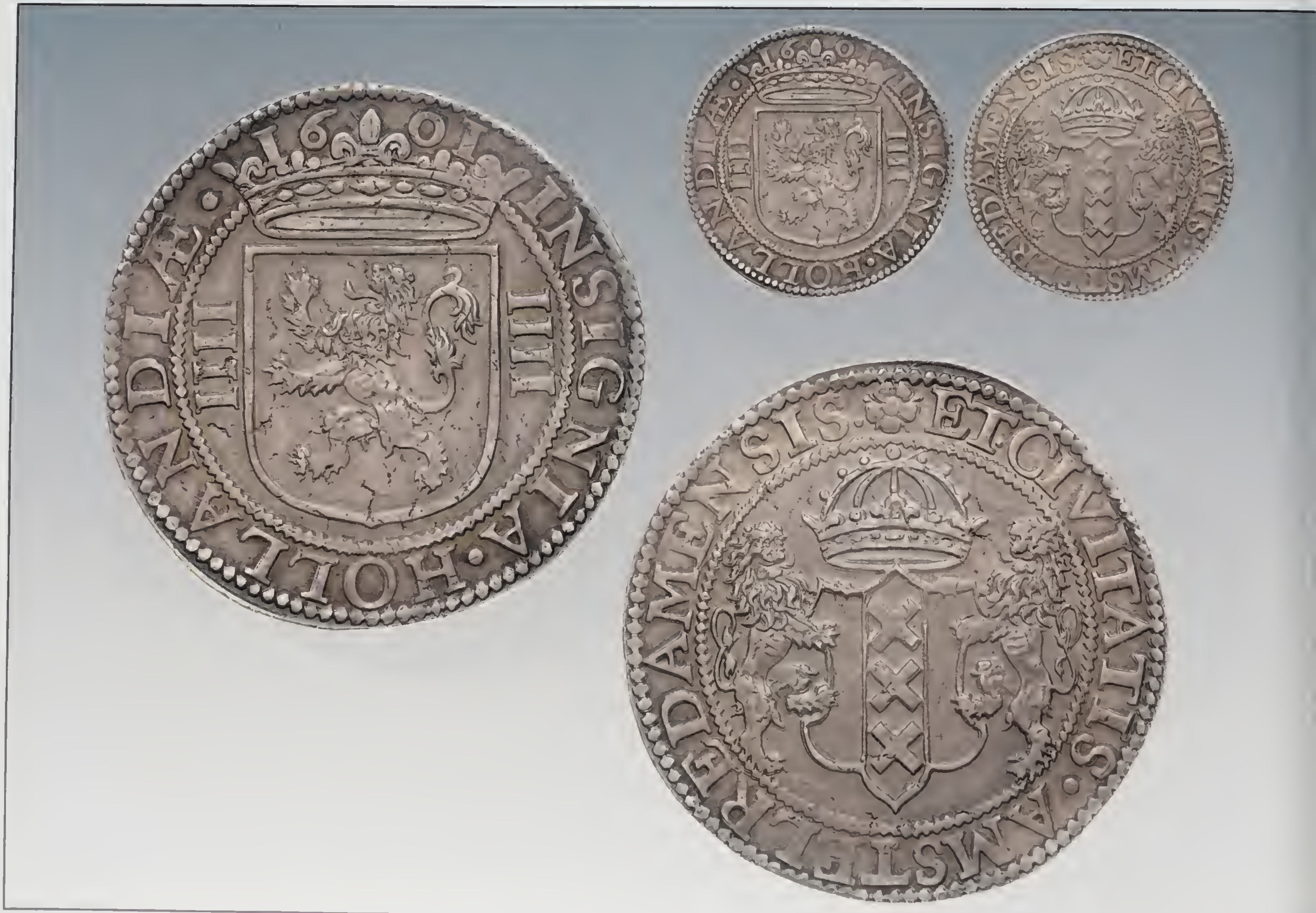
Extremely Rare 1601 8 Reales, The First Silver Dollar of the Orient

908

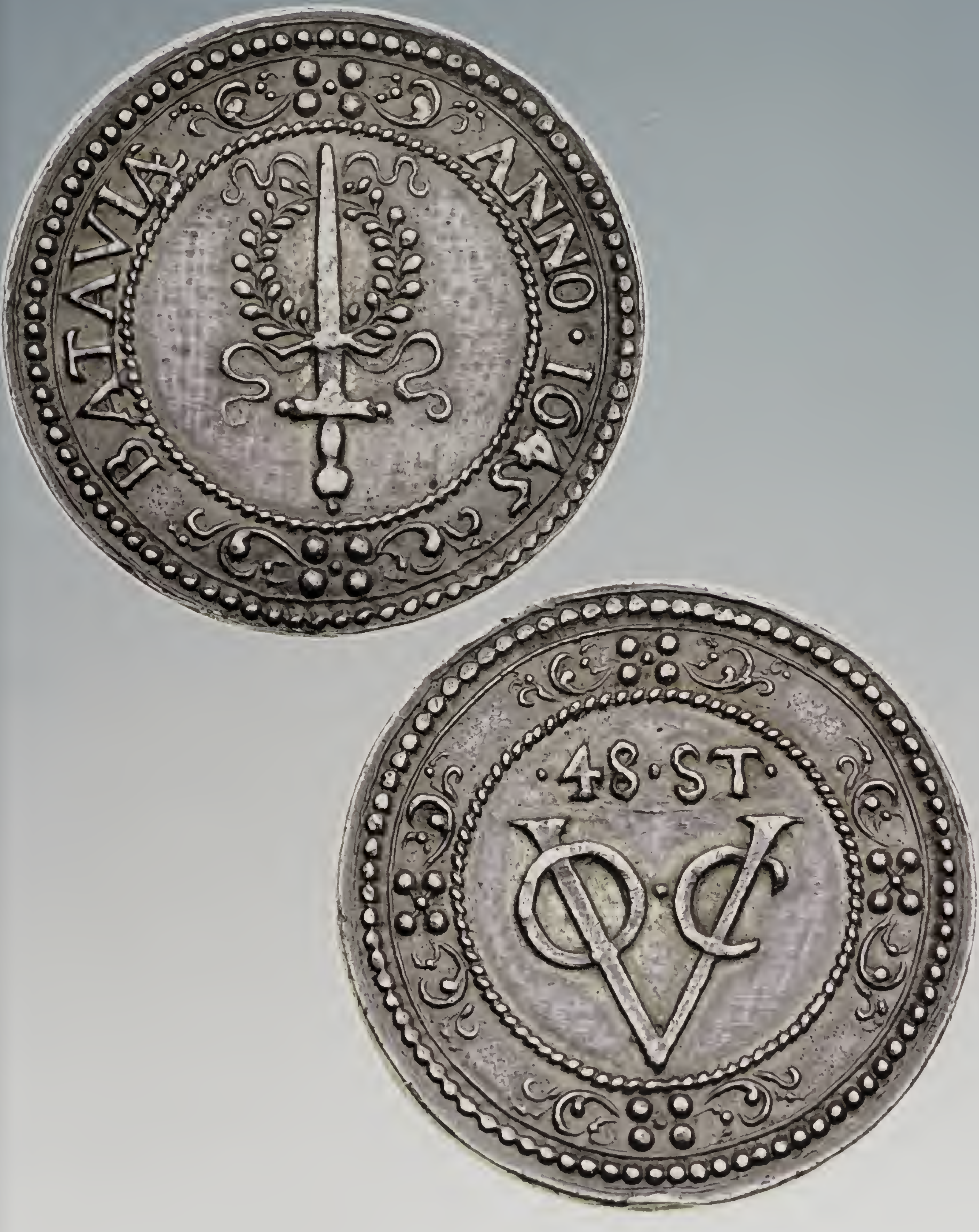
Netherlands East Indies. 8 Reales, 1601. Struck at Dordrecht for the United Amsterdam Co. Scholten-1; Dav-413; Delm-1206; Salvesen-11. Crowned arms flanked by rampant lions. Reverse: Crowned shield, rampant lion within. Superb natural and beautifully toned surfaces without any handling flaws. **NGC graded MS-63.**

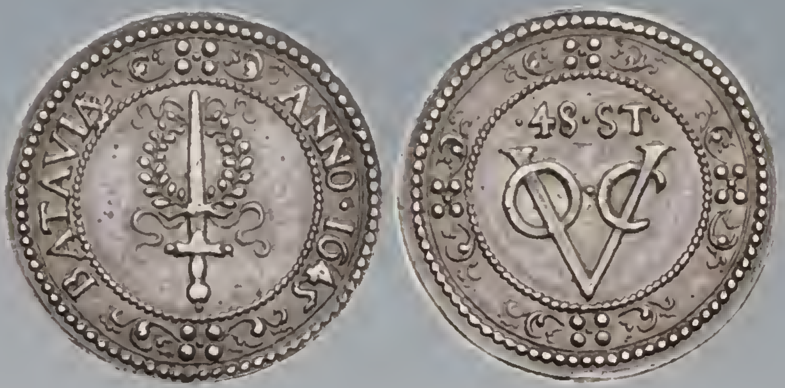
As the European powers competed to gain economic advantage through the exploitation of overseas colonies, it became apparent that use of specific trade coinage would serve a second purpose by advertising the existence of the home nation (much as a newspaper would do in the next era). With Spain the world's leading naval power prior to 1588, the other nations were forced to act much like pirates as they tried to garner influence and wealth. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada, Great Britain produced its Portcullis coinage in December of 1600. A very few months later, the Compagnie Van Verre in Amsterdam struck a similar series of silver coins at the Dordrecht mint which were intended to emulate the Spanish real series. Those issues by mintmaster Jacol Jansz de Jonge were distributed by the famed Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) which became powerful shortly after being formed in 1602. **Of the eleven examples of this type believed to be in private hands, no others are known in a finer state of preservation.** Although not struck in a collar, this piece appears to be fully round and with minimal stress evident. The pedigree includes years in the holdings of Randolph Zander as well as the Johnson and Craig family collections.
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



Immensley Important 1645 Real of 48 Stuivers, The Finest Known!
The First Silver Dollar minted in the Orient.


BATAVIA
ANNO · 1645
· 48 · ST ·
VOC



909

Netherlands East Indies. Crown, or Real of 48 Stuivers, 1645 (Batavia). Scholten 12; Bucknill 39; Maillet, pl. xiii, 1; Catalogus Bataviaasch Genootschap 34 (this coin); Dav-415; KM-34, and p.895, this coin. 26.02 grams. Netherlands East India Company. Upright sword with filleted laurel wreath behind; BATAVIAE ANNO 1645, around. Reverse: VOC monogram, with value above, four arabesques around. Old institution number, "34," lightly inked in the obverse field at five o'clock. Deeply toned. Of the Highest Rarity! The finest of six known specimens. **NGC graded EF-45.**

This is the first silver dollar-sized coin minted in the Orient! To combat a local shortage of silver in the Dutch Indies, pieces having a value of 12, 24, and 48 Stuivers were cast locally to lighter standard, with the 48 Stuivers being equal in weight to seven-eighths of a Lion Daalder. These were also, the first round silver coins made anywhere in the Orient. However, they were eventually withdrawn from circulation in 1647.

During its history of nearly 200 years, the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie or V.O.C) became the largest company of its kind, and one of the most profitable — trading in spices like nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, and other scarce and coveted consumer products such as tea, silk, and Chinese porcelain, and, most importantly, coffee.

The preliminaries to the Company can be traced to the 1580's and 90's, with the incorporation of Portugal into the Hapsburg's Spanish holdings (where it would remain for sixty years). During that time, some Dutch prisoners, who had been sentenced to galley duty, wound up traveling to India aboard Portuguese ships. Later, during the Dutch revolt for independence, some of these liberated galley slaves would would prove to be of momentous importance to their fellow Dutchmen. Portugal, who had a lock on the sea trade routes to Africa and India, had treated the trading knowledge, their maps and navigation routes as state secrets. To adventurous Dutch captains, Portugal's secrets were now an open book because of these former Dutch prisoners. In 1596 four Dutch ships sailed off to Java. Within two years, twenty-two ships had sailed to the far East, with thirteen having returned loaded with spices. The profits were such as to quickly inspire other shippers to follow. Amsterdam immediately became Europe's new center for exotic, foreign goods. Within a few years the competition among their fellow traders was so intense, that prices rose and profits plummeted. The native chiefs in the East Indies were becoming rich, while the Dutch entrepreneurs were barely making ends meet. As has been seen earlier in their history, in finance and commerce the Dutch are an extremely practical people. Thus their solution for too much competition in trade was was plain and simple: put an end to competition.

So in 1602, the Dutch government had those merchants involved in the East Indies trade form a company, the Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie, allowing them the monopoly of all trade and shipping outside the Atlantic Ocean area. The V.O.C. became a huge success. It dominated the spice trade in the area, pushing out the English and Portuguese as competitors, and eventually becoming a virtual monopoly of that market. Similarly the V.O.C., from 1641 onward, also enjoyed a monopoly in the trade with Japan, again forcing out not only English and Portuguese competition, but the Spanish also. By the 17th century, the V.O.C. was the most important European company in the Asia trade.

Excerpt from Jacques Schulman letter:

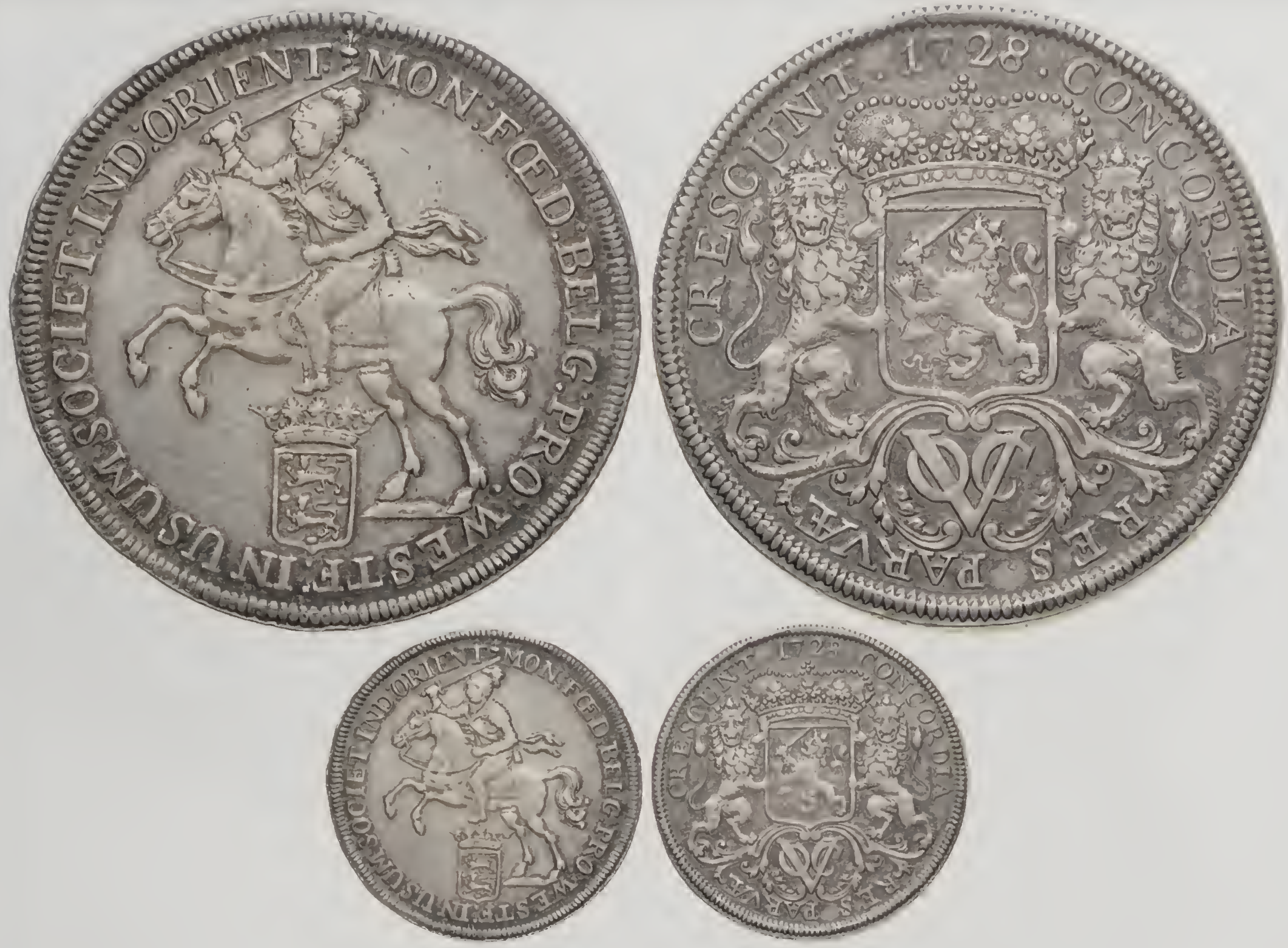
Amsterdam, August 29th. 1986

"Speaking of rarety: Only 6 pieces of this coin are known:
1. In the Royal Coin Cabinet The Hague, in this collection already before 1890.
2. A museum in Rotterdam from our auction 1951 originally from the Rijnbende collection (1890).
3. Baldwin London bought a specimen in our november 1960 sale which originated from the Moquette collection, our sale May 1929. I have no record as to where this piece is at the moment.
4. The specimen from the Stephanik collection (sold in 1904). All coins of the Dutch East Indies were sold as one lot, the buyer however is unknown to us.
5. The Ran Zander specimen, the origin of which is not known to me.
6. **This specimen. From the Museum of Batavia (hence the no. 34 in ink on the coin), and already listed in their catalogue of 1896!**

Further "proof" of its rarety is the fact that such famous collectors as Virgil Brand and Garett never possesed this coin."
Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

Ex Batavia Museum Collection (note ink #34 on obverse)

Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 110.*


MON:F:ŒD:BELG:PRO:WESTF:IN:US:UM:SOCIET:IND:ORIENT
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT. 1728.

910

Netherlands East Indies. Ducaton, 1728 (Westfriesland). Dav-419; Delmonte-1064; Scholten-40a; KM-130.1. Plain edge. Knight riding left. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions over "VOC" monogram. This is the first year of issue of "VOC" ducatons. Toned. Rare. **NGC graded EF-40.**

Such coins as these were used for the payment of Asiatic herbs and spices, especially coffee for us Westerners, coffee is three hundred years old, but in the East it was widespread as a beverage, in every level of society, since earlier times. The first definite dates go back to 800 B.C.; but already Homer, and many Arabian legends, tell the story of a mysterious black and bitter beverage with powers of stimulation. And there is a strange story, dating from 1400, of a Yemeni shepherd who, having observed some goats cropping reddish berries from a bush, and subsequently becoming restless and excited, reported the incident to a monk. The latter boiled the berries, and then distilled a bitter beverage, rich in strength, and capable of dispersing sleep and weariness. However the discovery occurred, the fact remains that the coffee plant was born in Africa in an Ethiopian region (Kaffa). From there it spread to Yemen, Arabia and Egypt, where it developed enormously, and entered popular daily life.

By the late 1500's the first traders were selling coffee in Europe, thus introducing the new beverage into Western life and custom. Most of the coffee exported to European markets came from the ports of Alexandria and Smyrna. But the increasing needs of a growing market, improved botanical knowledge of the coffee plant, and high taxes imposed at the ports of shipment, led dealers and scientists to try transplanting coffee in other countries. The Dutch in their overseas colonies (Batavia and Java), the French in 1723 in Martinique, and later on in the Antilles, and then the English, Spanish and Portuguese, started to invade the tropical belts of Asia and America.

The Dutch become the first to transport and cultivate coffee commercially. Coffee was smuggled out of the Arab port of Mocha and transported to Ceylon and East Indies for cultivation

Coffee was introduced to Indonesia by the Dutch. Legend has it that the original coffee plant which was introduced into Java, in 1696, was one of the seven highjacked coffee plants from Arabia. Java became a major coffee producing area. However, both the port of Mocha in Yemen and the island of Java in Indonesia could not ship enough coffee to supply the growing coffee demand in Europe.
It should be noted that these two ports' names are how coffee got the name Java and Mocha. Anyhow, the price got so high that only those Europeans rich enough to afford exotic luxuries could drink coffee.
Estimated Value $1,000 - 1,200

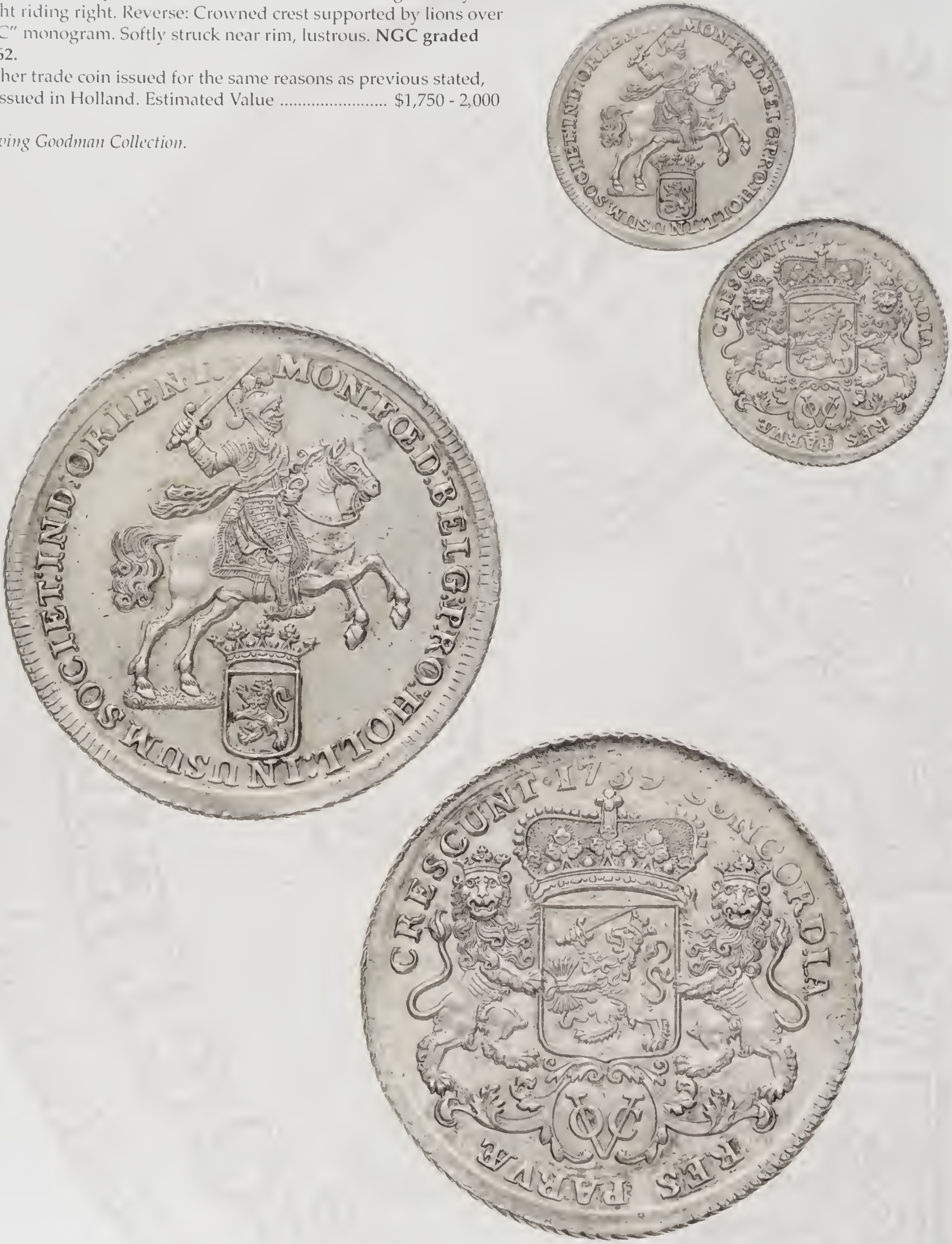
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

911

Netherlands East Indies. Ducaton, 1739 (Holland). Dav-417; Delmonte-1061 (Rarity-2); Scholten-28b; KM-71. Milled edge variety. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions over "VOC" monogram. Softly struck near rim, lustrous. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Another trade coin issued for the same reasons as previous stated, this issued in Holland. Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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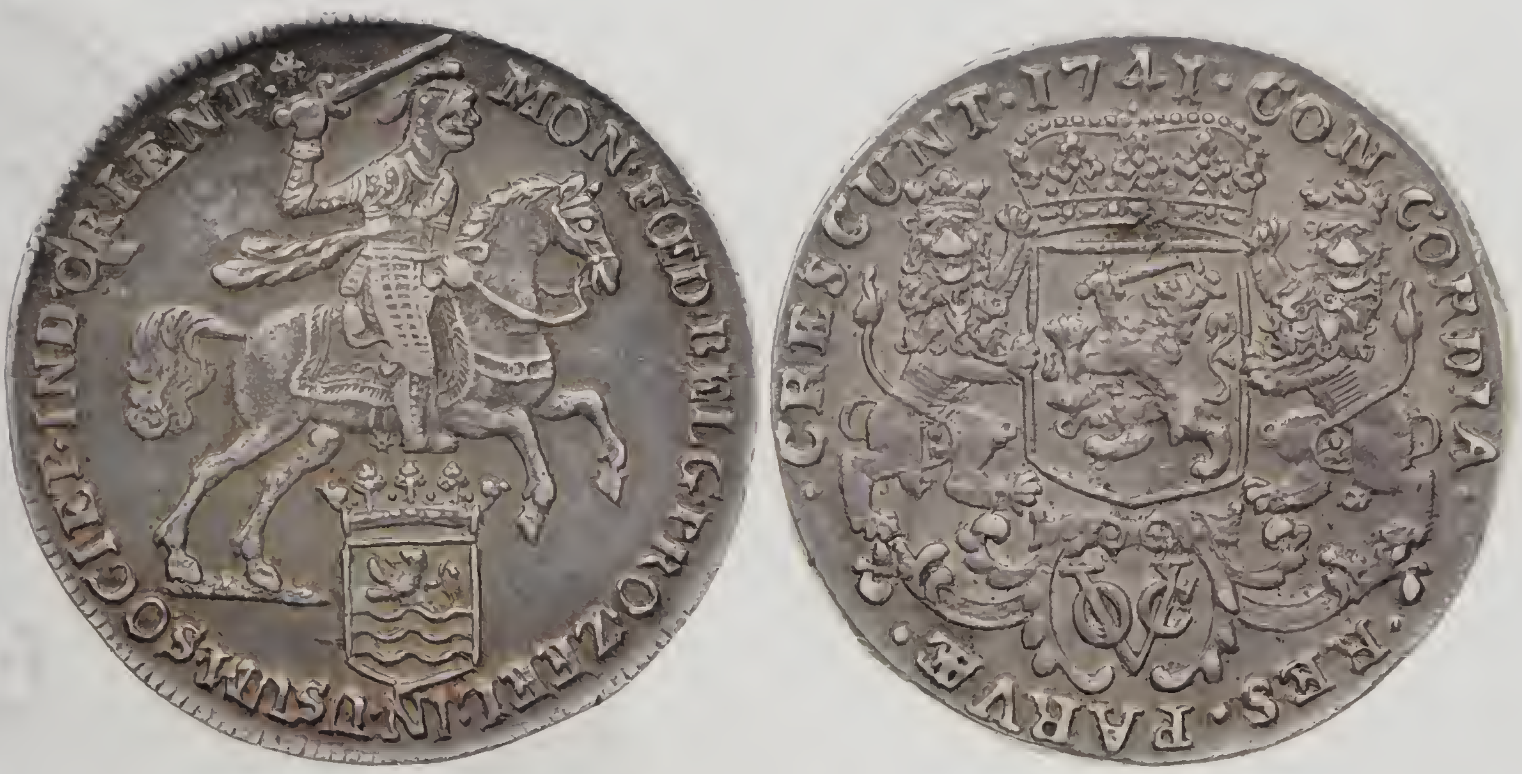
RES PARVÆ

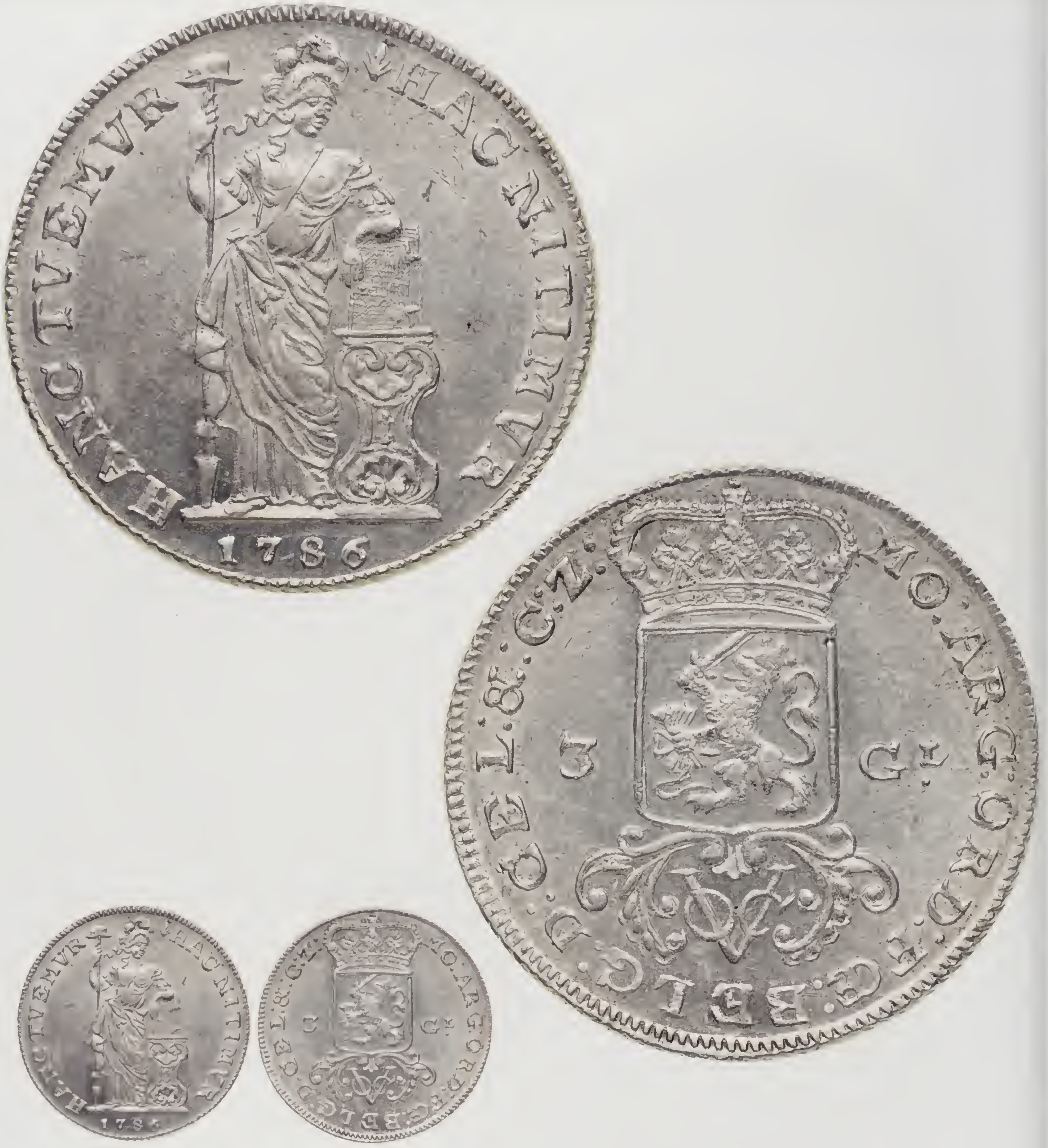

MON·FŒD·BELG·PRO·ZEEL·IN·USUM·SOCIET·IND·ORIENT·
CON·CORDIA·RES·PARVÆ·CRESCUNT·1741·

912

Netherlands East Indies. Ducaton, 1741 (Zeeland). Dav-418; Delmonte-1062 (Rarity-2); Scholten-39b; KM-151. Plain edge. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions over "VOC" monogram. Nicely toned. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Same as above, the Ducaton being the standard trade coin of the area, this example struck in Zeeland.
Estimated Value .... $1,600 - 1,800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



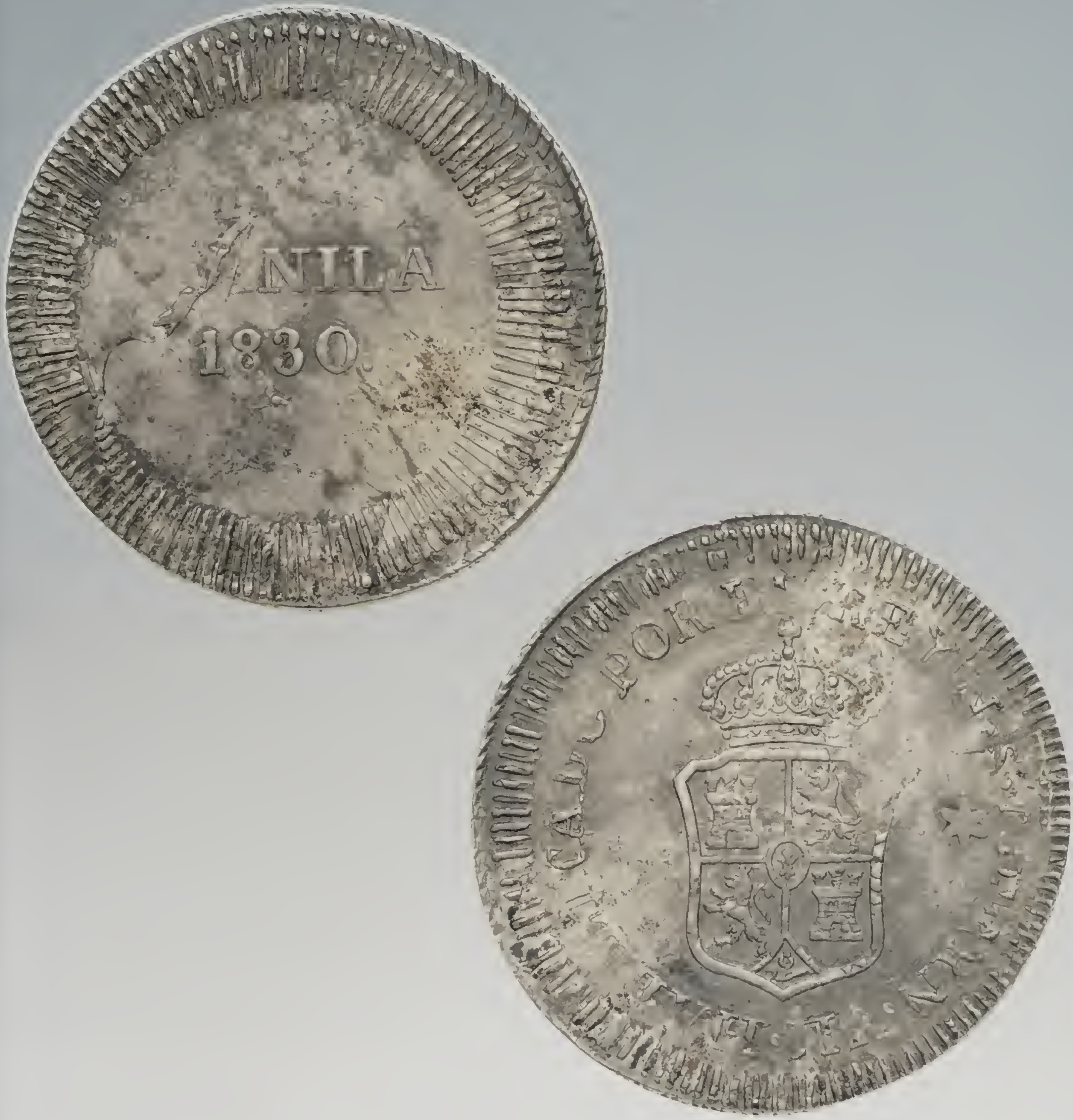
913

Netherlands East Indies. 3 Gulden, 1786 (Gelderland). KM-54; Sch-62B; Delm-1163. Crowned crest over "VOC" monogram. Reverse: Dutch Maiden as Pallas. Lustrous. Rare in grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This coin is a different denomination, but is virtually the same weight as the Ducaton, and issued for the same reason. "VOC" was the Dutch trading company set up for commerce is the East Indies. Both coins, in terms of actual pure silver content, were nearly twenty per cent heavier than the Spanish 8 Reales also circulating in the area.
Estimated Value $1,700 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Finest Known 1830 (Manila) 8 Reales, The First Dollar Coin of the Philippines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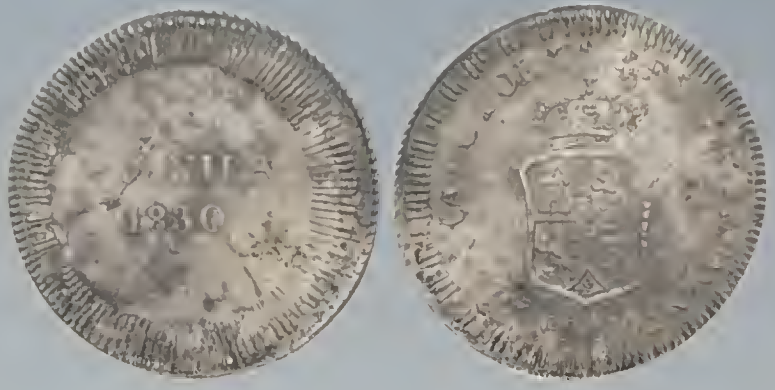


914

Philippines. Countermarked Coinage. Necessity 8 Reales, 1830 (Manila). Dav-440; KM-35; Basso-39. Ferdinand VII, 1809-1833. Host coin: Bolivia, Republic. 8 Soles, 1829-JM. 26.98 grams. Counterstamped issue of 1830, issued by Captain General of the Philippines. Crowned arms of Spain, within rayed border; HABILITADO POR EL REY N.S.D. FERN VII. Reverse: In two lines, MANILA 1830, within rayed border. Obverse with shield well struck up, but scattered weaknesses to the legend. Reverse with part of MANILA weak due to the prominence of the Bolivar portrait underneath. Deep mottled toning of various colors. Exceptional, lustrous surfaces for issue. **The finest known**, and of Extreme Rarity. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The aggressive expansion of mercantile policies from Europe's major powers, directed primarily at the orient in the 16th century, was beginning to pay off handsomely. Silk, spices, and especially tea, flowed out of Asia in the 17th and 18th centuries. For Spain, it was the wealth of silver and gold pouring out from the New World that supported this trade with Asia. In the process Manila, Spain's finest harbor in the region, had grown to become one of the Far East's busiest ports. Spanish-American coin almost wholly fueled the needs of local trade and commerce there. As a result, Philippine-struck money was of an extremely inconsequential nature - mostly small denomination coppers.

In the early 1800's the winds of revolution swept throughout Spain's New World colonies. By the early 1820's most of Latin America was independent. Now, it was the republican coinages of Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru, that continued as the commonly used coins of the Philippines. This new situation was a severe concern to Spain. With the loss of American lands, she was even more determined to retain this lucrative possession. Acceptance of this coinage of would seem to imply an acknowledgement of legitimacy towards revolution. Or worse yet, the local authorities feared that exposure to so many objects bearing such seditious sentiments as "Liberty," or "For Virtue and Justice," might inflame the passions of rebellion among the natives. Thus Spanish officials decided that the legends and types of this imported currency should be obliterated by overstamping. A decree to the effect, on October 13, 1828, by the Captain-General of the Philippines ordered such monies to be overstruck with the arms of Spain, along with the legend: "Habilitado por el Rey N. S. D. Fern. VII" (Rehabilatated by the King, our Lord, Don Fernando VII). The reverses would be stamped with "Manila" and the date. The experiment, lasting from 1828-1830, proved to be mostly a failure. The overstamping never wholly erased the undertype, plus the procedure was found to be damaging to the mint machinery. In 1832, the program was re-instituted by employing different, much smaller counterstamps. Eventually the counterstamping was halted by decree in 1837, when Spain finally acknowledged the independence of her former colonies. Of all the counterstamped coins of the Philippines, those bearing the Manila types are the rarest, with those dated 1830 being extremely rare.

The Philippines, an island rich archipelago, is situated at a crossroads of the Pacific Ocean and the South China and Sulu Seas. Supporting its ideal location, were its enormous tropical resources. Settled some 30,000 years ago, by the tenth century AD. coastal villagers were welcoming Chinese commerce, and settlers. These were shortly followed by Muslim traders from Borneo. The Spanish arrived on March 16, 1521, in the guise of Ferdinand Magellan, who claimed the land for Spain. Magellan would also die there on April 27, 1521, from mortal wounds suffered in war between the newly Christianized Cebuanos Raja and the chieftain of their rebellious neighbor on the island of Mactan.

Nenvertheless, Spain did not forget the Philippines - in part, because its convenient location close to China offered the reward of potential converts to Catholicism, particularly at a time when the Protestant Reformation was making serious headway against the true faith in Europe. Further expeditions followed. In 1556, Philip II would formally organize the lands as a Crown Colony with the appointment a Mexican bureaucrat, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, as the first Governor-General, who continued with the pacification of the natives. Legazpi eventually selected Manila for the capital of the colony in 1571, both for its fine natural harbor plus the rich lands surrounding the city that could sustain its growth with agriculture. By 1576 much of the area of the modern Philippines was nominally under Spanish control, although their actual authority was severely restricted in many areas. The southern islands of Mindanao and Sulu remained completely independent. Legazpi's successors were placed under the authority of the viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), in essence making the Philippines a colony of a colony.

With its eye mainly fixed on the financially appealing China trade, the Spanish did not develop the commercial potential of the Philippine's agricultural or mineral resources. Instead, its commerce centered on the galleon trade between Canton and

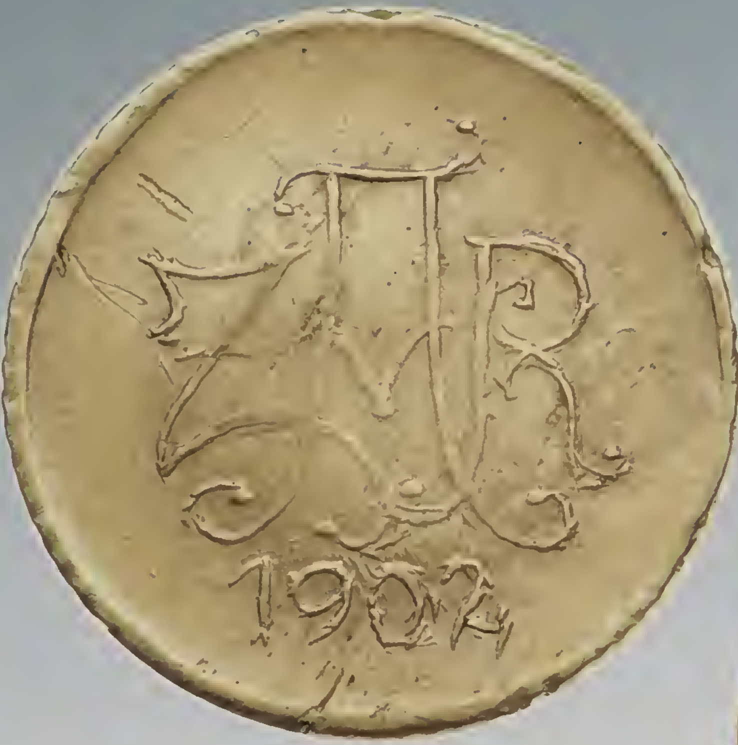
Acapulco in which Manila functioned merely as an entrepot. Chinese junks brought silk, porcelain, furniture, and similar luxury goods from Canton to Manila where the cargoes were re-loaded on galleons bound for Acapulco and the Spanish colonies in the Americas.

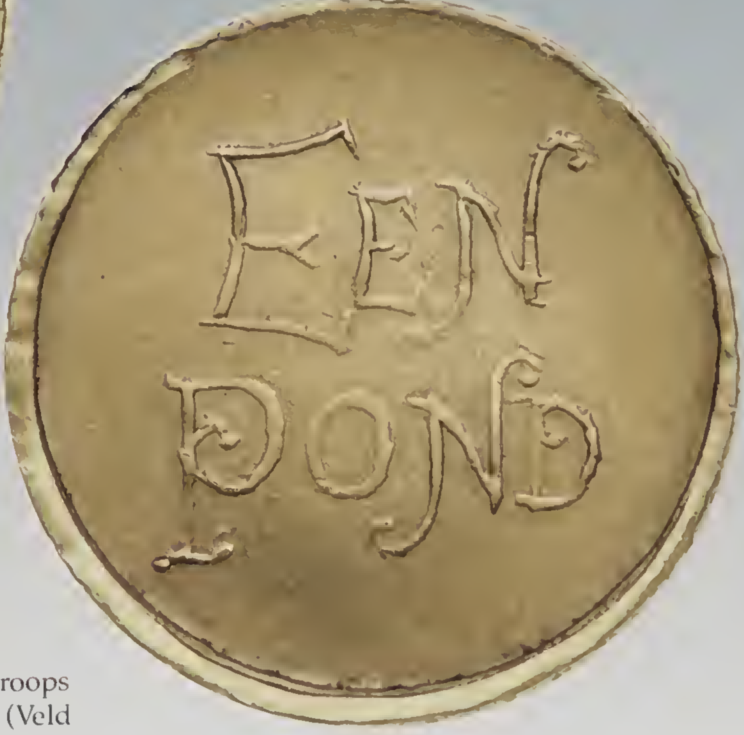
With this system, Spain was able to govern the colony for two hundred years in almost complete isolation from the outside world. The royal monopolies prohibited foreign ships from trading in the Philippines - not that they didn't try. Portugal periodically disputed and threatened the Spanish colony. England's Sir Francis Drake raided the Spanish shipping there in 1579. In the early 17th century the Dutch made numerous piratical raids, capturing not only Spanish ships but also the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese traders visiting the archipelago. These eventually ceased when the Dutch were able to gain control for itself of the more lucrative Spice Islands. Later, the British briefly captured Manila in 1762 during the Seven Years' War. The Treaty of Paris returned Manila to Spain at the end of the War. But with the increasing diversion of the China trade to Britain, Spain's economic presence in region had already begun to slide.
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Ex Cornelius C. Vermule III Collection. Vermule was curator of ancient art at the Boston Museum of fine Arts. Numismatically, he was also co-author with Norman Jacobs on Japanese Coinage, New York, 1972, one of the standard references on the subject.

South Africa

The Highly Sought-After 1902 Veld Pond



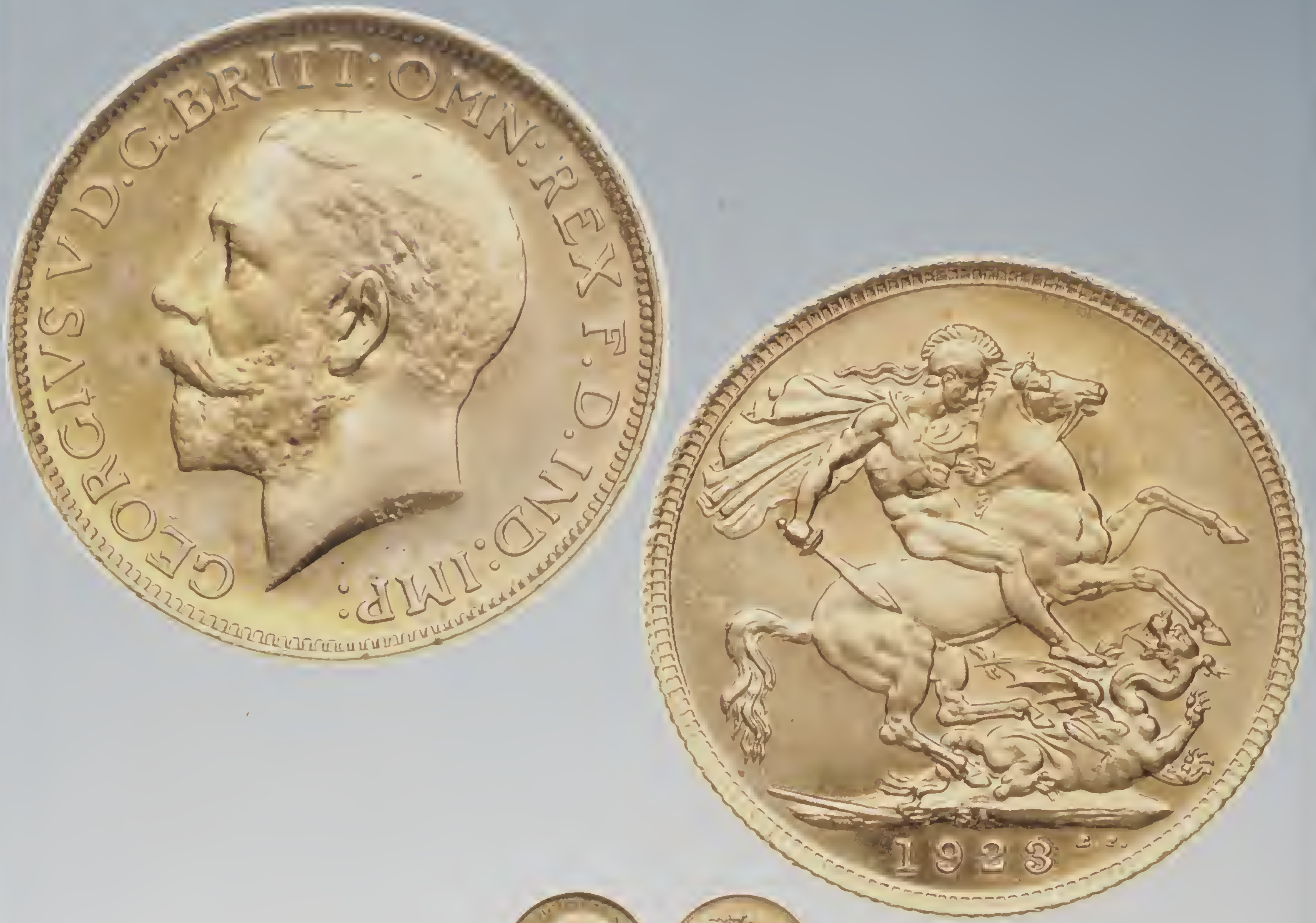


915
South Africa - Republic. Veld Pond, 1902 (Pilgrims Rest). Fr-4. 7.86 grams. Boer War Issue. Initials: Z A R, in script; date below. Reverse: In two lines, EEN POND. A few old short scratches on obverse, plus several edge dings. Very well struck for this crude issue. Some residual luster remaining. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The Veld Pond was struck by the Boers on the run from the British troops during the Boer War. A makeshift mint was set up on the long grass (Veld in Afrikaans), in northeastern Traansvaal. It is generally believed that 986 pieces were struck, but the assayer, M. Cooney, says only 530 were produced. In any case, a great rarity.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex John H. Clapp collection; from Clapp estate to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942.

Extremely Rare 1923 Sovereign, Probably the Finest of 64 Made!



916

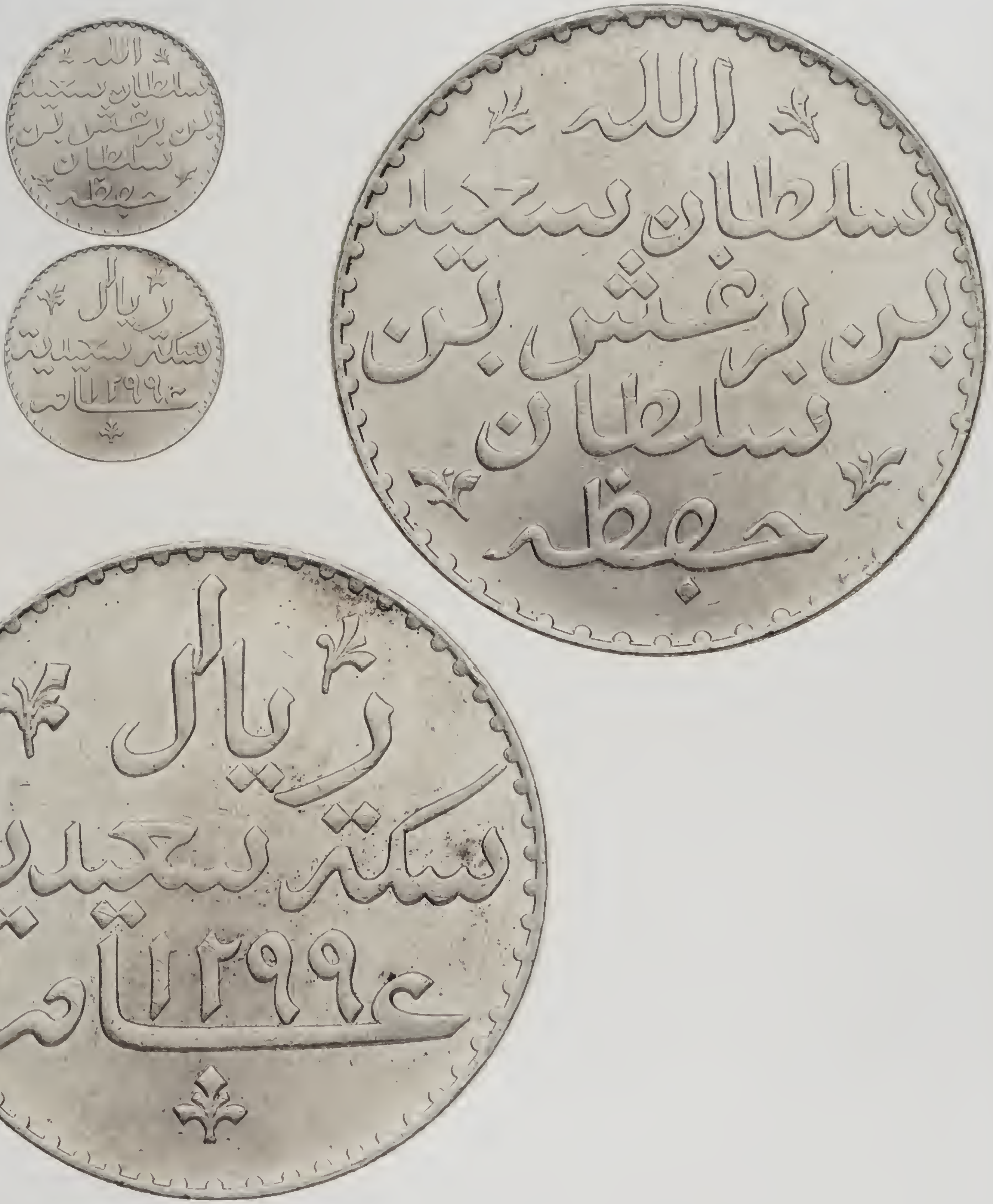
South Africa. Sovereign, 1923-SA (Pretoria Mint). S-4004. Fr-5. KM-21. George V, 1910-1936. Bare head left. Reverse: St. George and Dragon, S.A. on groundline; date below. A couple of trivial, light contact marks here and there. Otherwise, lustrous and pristine. With fine, old reddish toning. One of the rarest sovereigns of the 20th century. The mintage was a reported 64 pieces. **NGC graded MS-66.**

This very coin marks the start of the famed South Africa gold coinage and it was created at an interesting moment in time. Three decades earlier, British military campaigns during the Zulu War of 1879 made history, notably the remarkable defense of Rorke's Drift. Once the native tribes had been put down, white settlers began to change the territory, and the diamond-mining firm of deBeers attempted to plumb South Africa's recently discovered deep-mine gold reserves. By 1925 the ore was coming from the mines by the ton. Two years before, in 1923, it had been a trickle of gold dust. The first sovereigns struck from it were coined in tiny numbers.

Some 15 years ago, the cataloguer, who was Dr Terner's guide in building his collection, had an opportunity to purchase two very special coins. They had just been brought to London by a descendant of the deputy mintmaster of the Bombay Mint (1918-1919), Raoul Kaman, who in the early 1920s was also overseer of the construction of the Rand Refinery at Germiston, South Africa, and had been given the first four sovereigns struck at the new mint at Pretoria by the chief coiner. All four were Uncirculated, needless to say, having been saved from the day they were minted. Two were especially fine, and these were purchased for Dr Terner. One appeared in his previous sale, graded MS-65 by PCGS. It realized $6,900. This piece is even finer, if only by a smidgeon. It is Superb in every way! It has perfect deep-gold color. Its surfaces are so "fresh" and pure that one can imagine the mintmaster removing this coin from the dies, using white gloves, and carefully wrapping it in diamond-paper to save it for posterity — an inspiring provenance that few coins can claim.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Dr. Terner Collection.

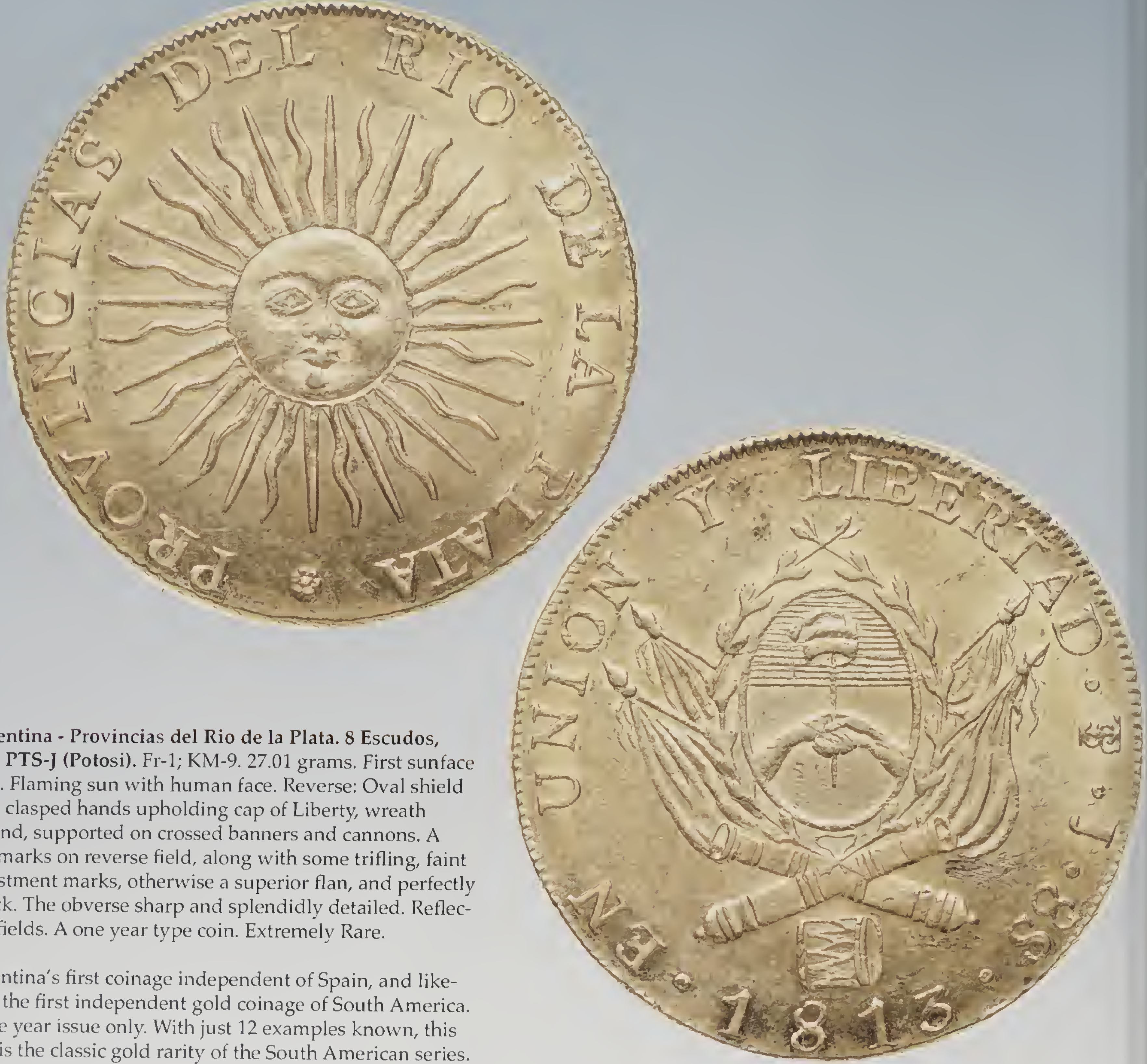


917

Zanzibar. 1 Ryal, 1299 (1882). Dav-89; KM-4. 27.13 grams. Inscription, bordered by three clove sprigs. Reverse: Inscription with date below, bordered by three clove sprigs. Field softly satainy to near matte, showing contact and some handling marks. **NGC graded MS-63.** Zanzibar is a group of islands 25-50 km. off the coast of East Africa. In the early part of the 19th century, the islands of Zanzibar were controlled by Oman, but in 1861 Zanzibar became independent of Oman and was a self governing area. Zanzibar was an important trading area for spices such as pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. This independence only lasted until 1890 when the British took control. The coin pictured here is the only crown ever issued by independent Zanzibar.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Extremely Rare 1813 8 Escudos, The Finest Known Specimen!


PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA
EN UNION Y LIBERTAD · PTS · J · 8 · S ·
1813

918

Argentina - Provincias del Rio de la Plata. 8 Escudos, 1813 PTS-J (Potosi). Fr-1; KM-9. 27.01 grams. First sunface type. Flaming sun with human face. Reverse: Oval shield with clasped hands upholding cap of Liberty, wreath around, supported on crossed banners and cannons. A few marks on reverse field, along with some trifling, faint adjustment marks, otherwise a superior flan, and perfectly struck. The obverse sharp and splendidly detailed. Reflective fields. A one year type coin. Extremely Rare.

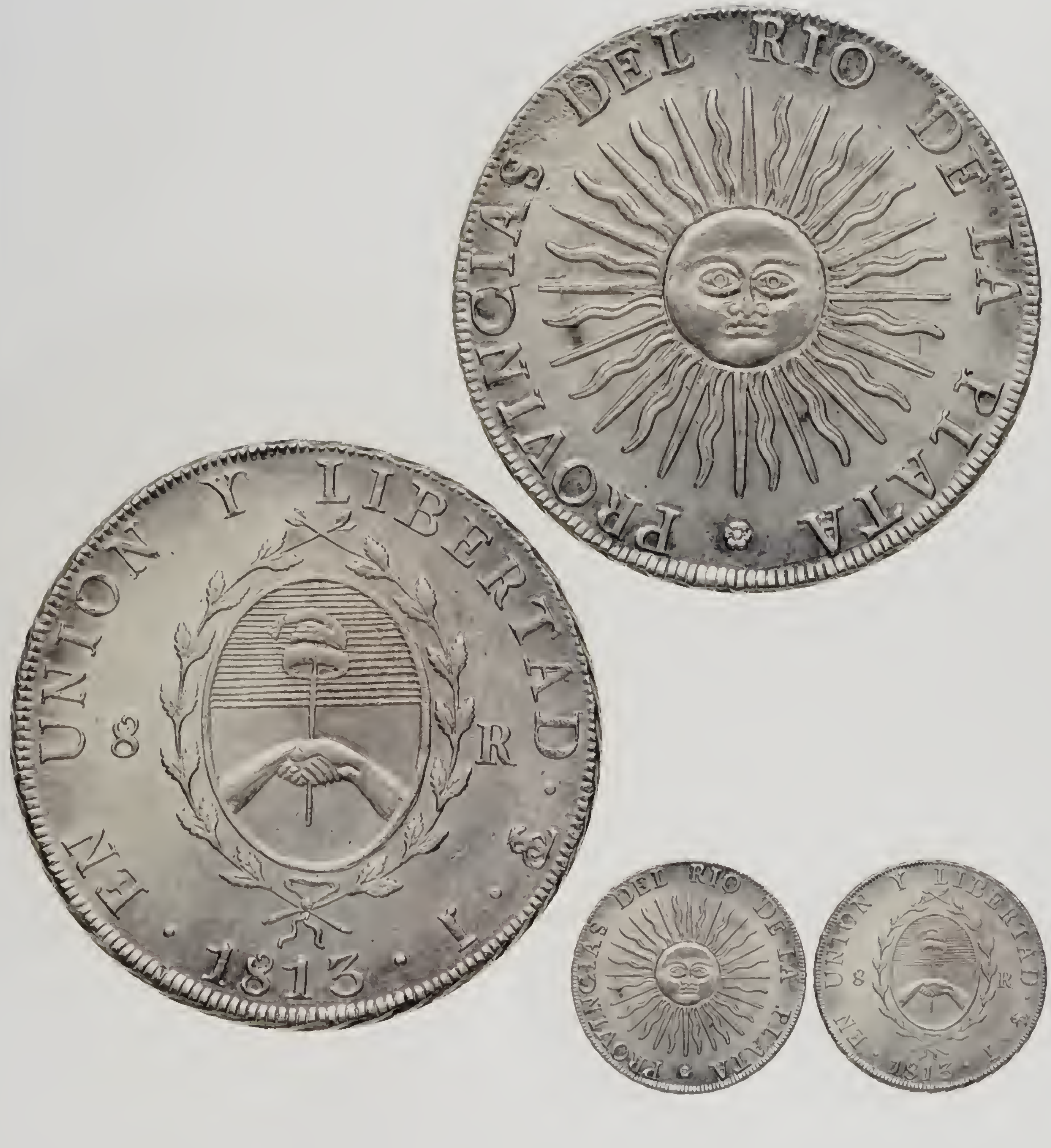
Argentina's first coinage independent of Spain, and likewise the first independent gold coinage of South America. A one year issue only. With just 12 examples known, this coin is the classic gold rarity of the South American series. **This specimen being acknowledged by both experts, and the Republic of Argentina itself, as the finest known example**, and that by a generous margin. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Potosi, located in Bolivia, was the home of some of the greatest silver deposits ever found in the world. It became an important mint, when it was determined it was easier to bring the minting equipment to Potosi, than the silver ore ot the rest of South America. Even though this is a gold coin, it was still minted at Potosi, because the Argentine minting equipment had yet to be set up.

Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 167; Ex: Carlos Jansen; Ex: Alberto Derman.*

Choice Uncirculated 1813 8 Reales, The First Dollar of Argentina

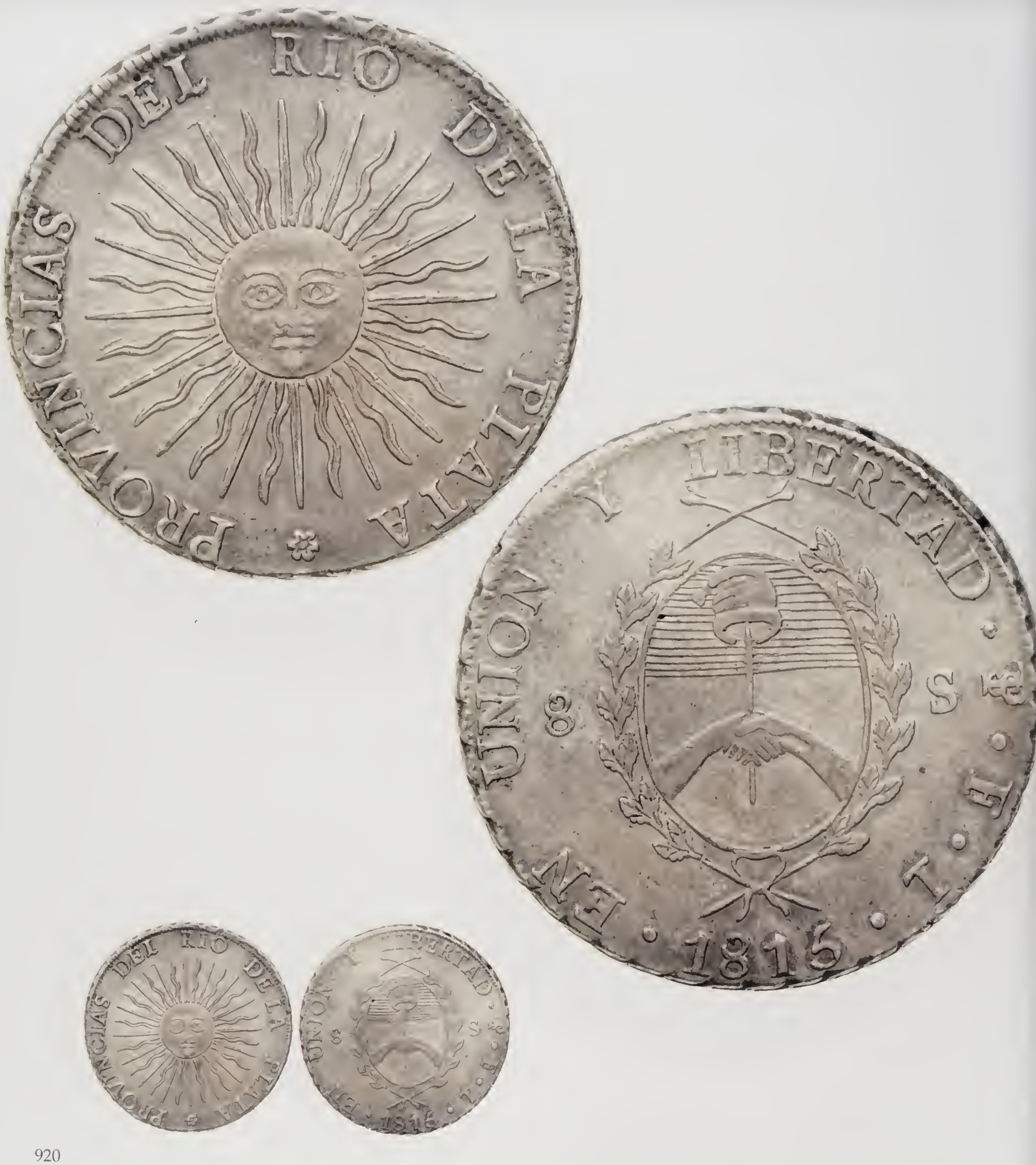


919

Argentina - Provincias del Rio de la Plata. 8 Reales, 1813 PTS-J (Potosi). Wr-1; Eliz-1; KM-5. 26.91 grams. First sunface type. Flaming sun with human face. Reverse: Oval shield with clasped hands upholding cap of Liberty, wreath around. Medallic axis. Wonderful bold strike for series. Bright satiny fields, more reflective at peripheries. Choice, nearly pristine surfaces. Light toning, ranging from warm to a slightly steely hue. Rare this fine. **NGC graded MS-65.**

The Rio de la Plata, or Silver River, is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Parana and Uruguay Rivers. The estuary grows to 137 miles in width, making it the widest estuary in the world. It also forms part of the border between Uruguay and Argentina. Millions of tons of silt are carried through this estuary every year. The silt has to be constantly removed to allow ocean going ships to reach Buenos Aires.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

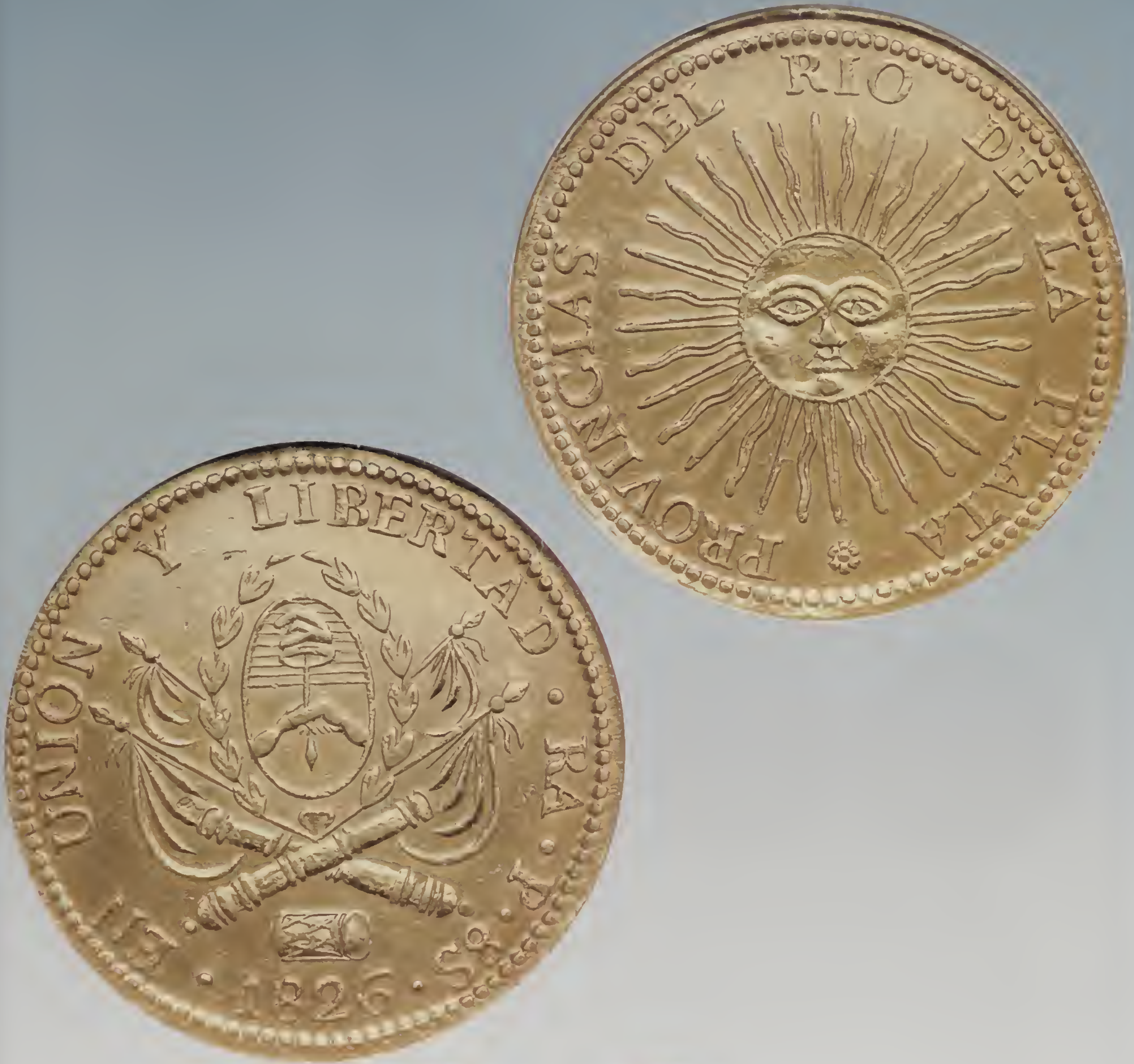


920

Argentina - Provincias del Rio de la Plata. 8 Reales, 1815 PTS-FL (Potosi). Eliz-7; WR-2; KM-15. 26.74 grams. Flaming sun. Reverse: Oval shield with clasped hands and cap of Liberty, wreath at sides. Very well struck. Reflective fields under attractive medium gray, iridescent toning. Very Rare in this condition. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $2,200 - 2,500

Exquisite 1826 8 Escudos

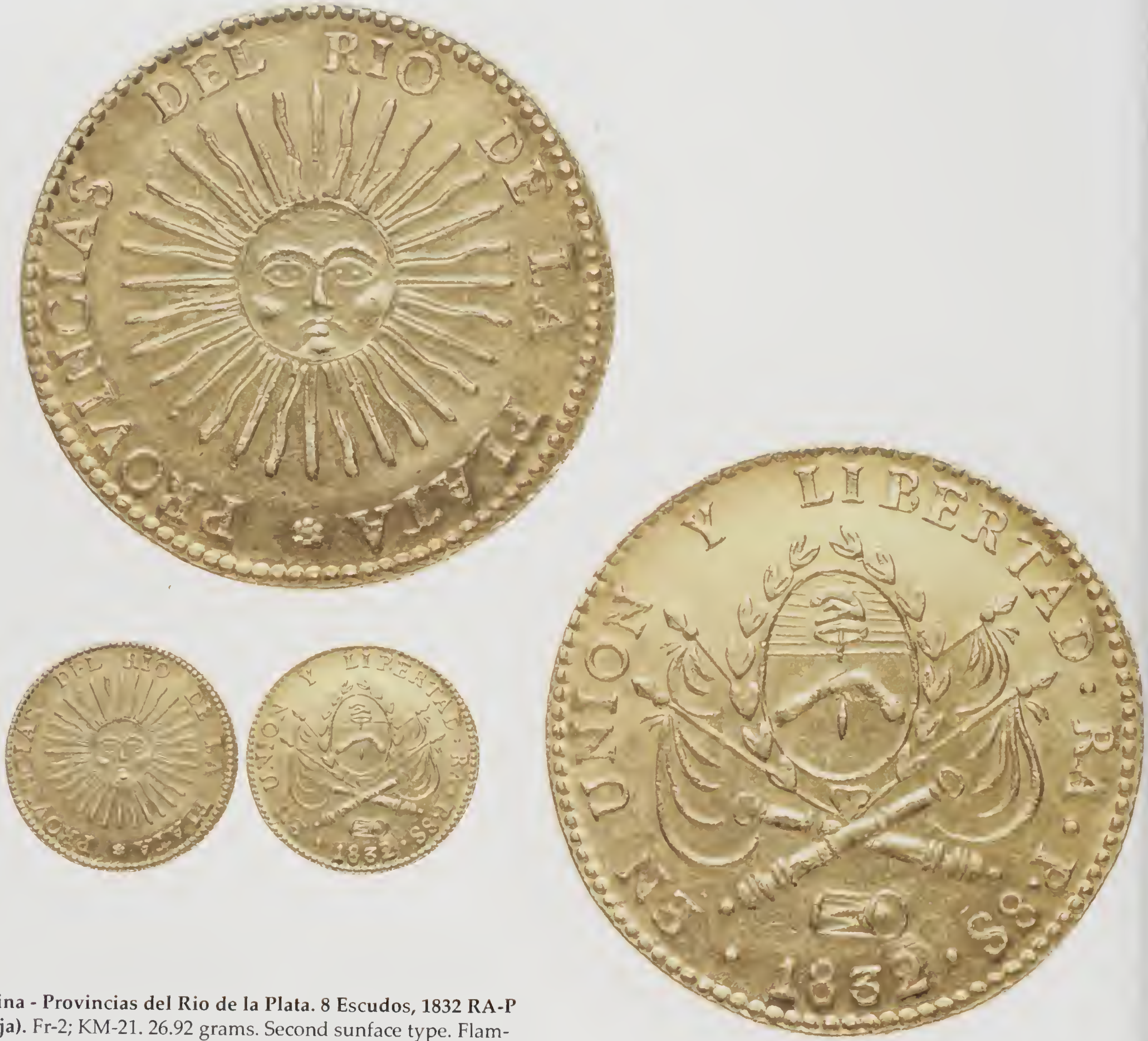

PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA
EN UNION Y LIBERTAD
RA · P ·
· 1826 · 8S

921

Argentina. 8 Escudos, 1826-P RA. Fr-2; KM-21. Provincias Del Rio De La Plata. Radiant sun with human features. Reverse Arms of the Republic. Sharply struck example and lustrous. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value $20,000-25.000

(*).

Striking Mint State 1832 8 Escudos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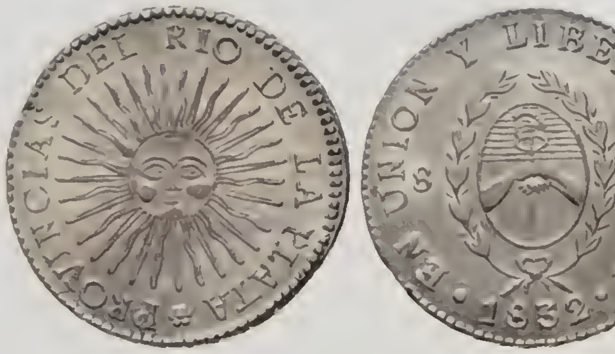
1832

922

Argentina - Provincias del Rio de la Plata. 8 Escudos, 1832 RA-P (La Rioja). Fr-2; KM-21. 26.92 grams. Second sunface type. Flaming sun with human face. Reverse: Oval shield with clasped hands upholding cap of Liberty, wreath around, supported on crossed banners and cannons. Sharp, even strike. The fields unusually clean, with much residual luster, and a touch of attractive reddish toning. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-64.**

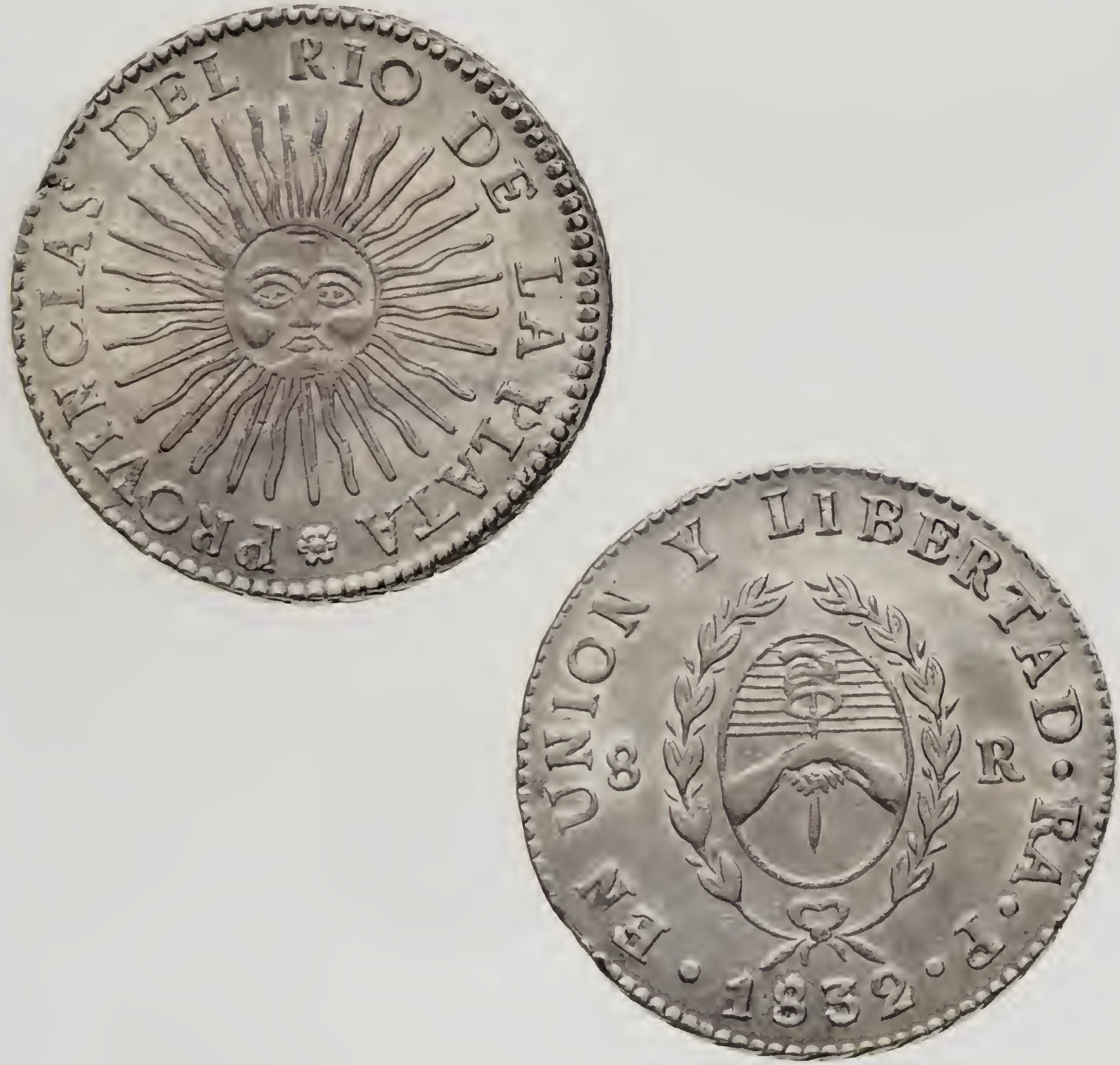
Argentina claimed independence from Spain in 1816, and hostilities ended in 1824. Yet the primitive transportation throughout the country and its vast size, made organized central government almost impossible. This resulted in numerous local mints established and local independent areas loosely federalized with little power vested in the central government. This situation lasted past 1860 until national railroads were built. La Rioja, located in the northwest part of the nation, is an example of provincial power.
Estimated Value .... $6,500 - 7,500


PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA
EN UNION Y LIBERTAD · RA · P
8 R
· 1832 ·

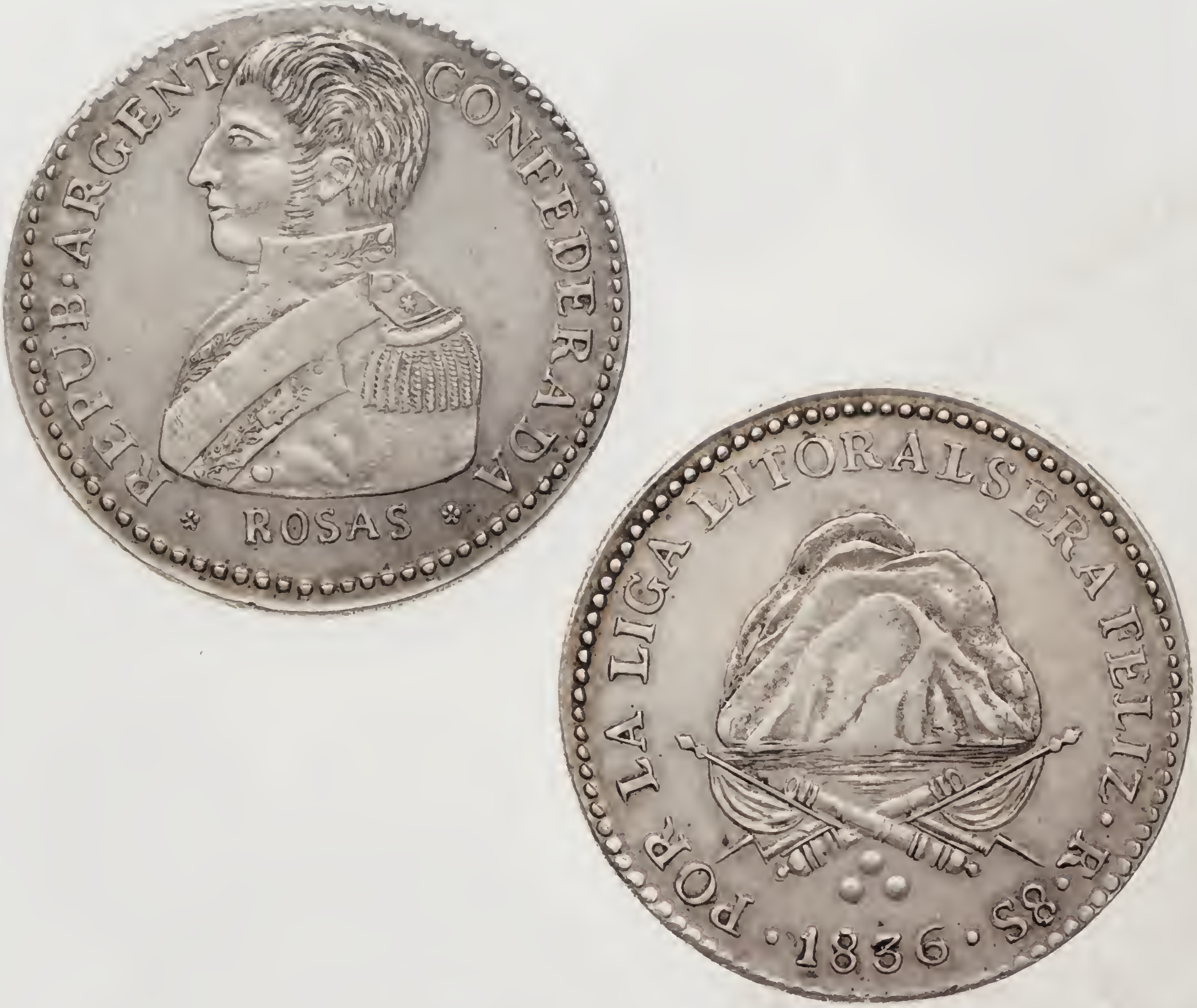
923

Argentina - Provincias del Rio de la Plata. 8 Reales, 1832-RA-P (La Rioja). Wr-3; Eliz-24; KM-20. 26.82 grams. Third sunface type. Flaming sun with human face. Reverse: Oval shield with clasped hands upholding cap of Liberty, wreath around. Good strike, with only minor softness to the centers. Fields very clean, with soft satiny luster and good cartwheel effect light even toning — the multicolors producing a fairly neutral gray overall. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,400


PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA
EN UNION Y LIBERTAD · RA · P
8 R
· 1832 ·

Extremely Rare 1836 Silver 8 Escudos of General Rosas



924

Argentina - Confederation. Silver Strike of Gold 8 Escudos, 1836-R (La Rioja). Cf. KM-A9; Fr-7. 24.26 grams. General Rosas type. Military bust of General Rosas left, his name below. Reverse: Mountain peak, crossed artillery and pennants beneath. Normal milled edge. Excellent detailed strike; the fields very clean for grade, with proof-like surfaces beneath artistic old collection toning. The toning a soft gray, tending to rose and light steely gray, mostly at the peripheries. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-50.**

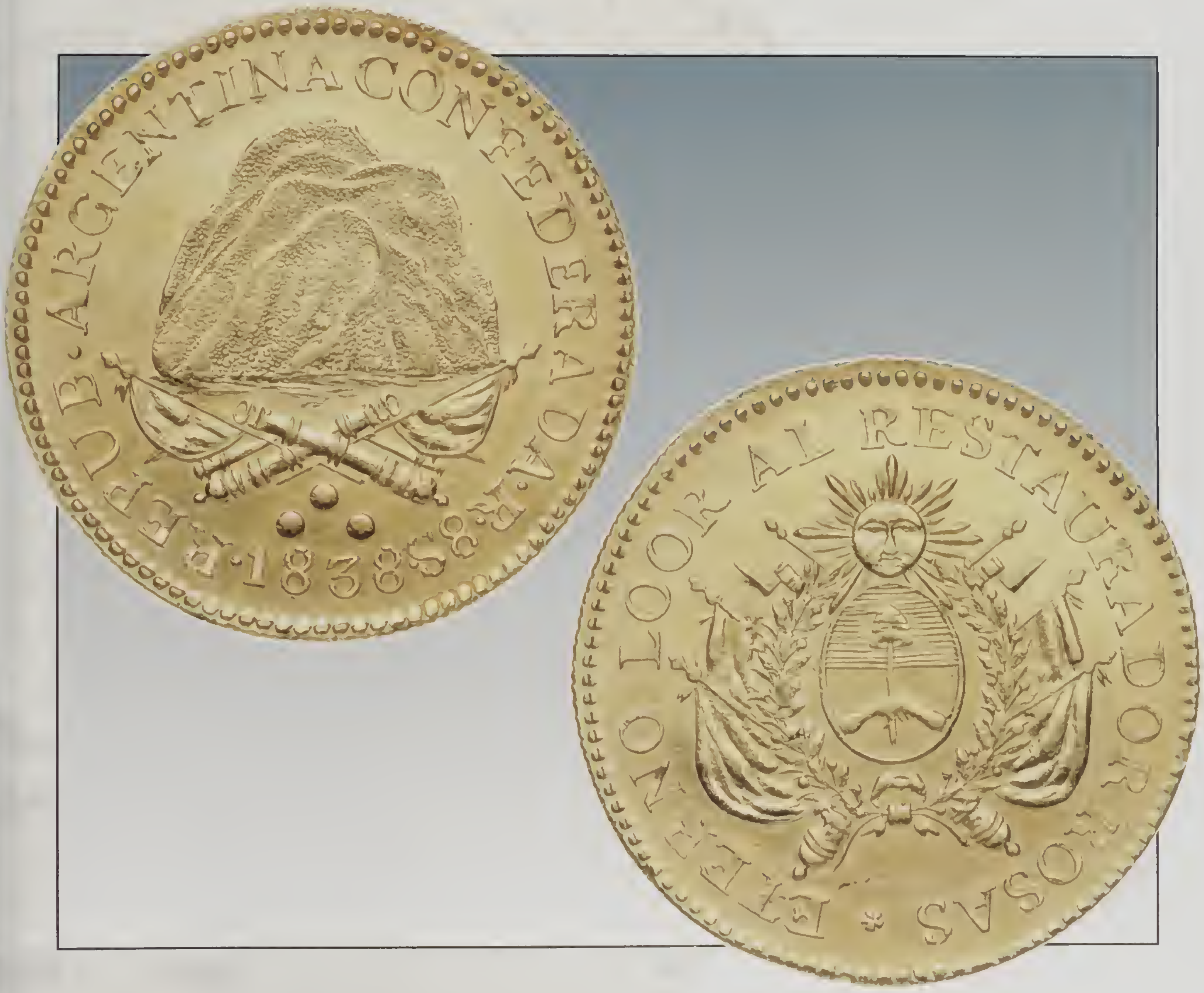
General Rosas, originally a cattle rancher of the pampas, ruled Argentina with a conservative bent and an iron fist. He stylized himself as a man of the people, yet he killed many of these people if they dared voice any opposition to his policies. He was one of the early Latin "caudillos" or popular dictators. His coins are quite rare.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 7,000

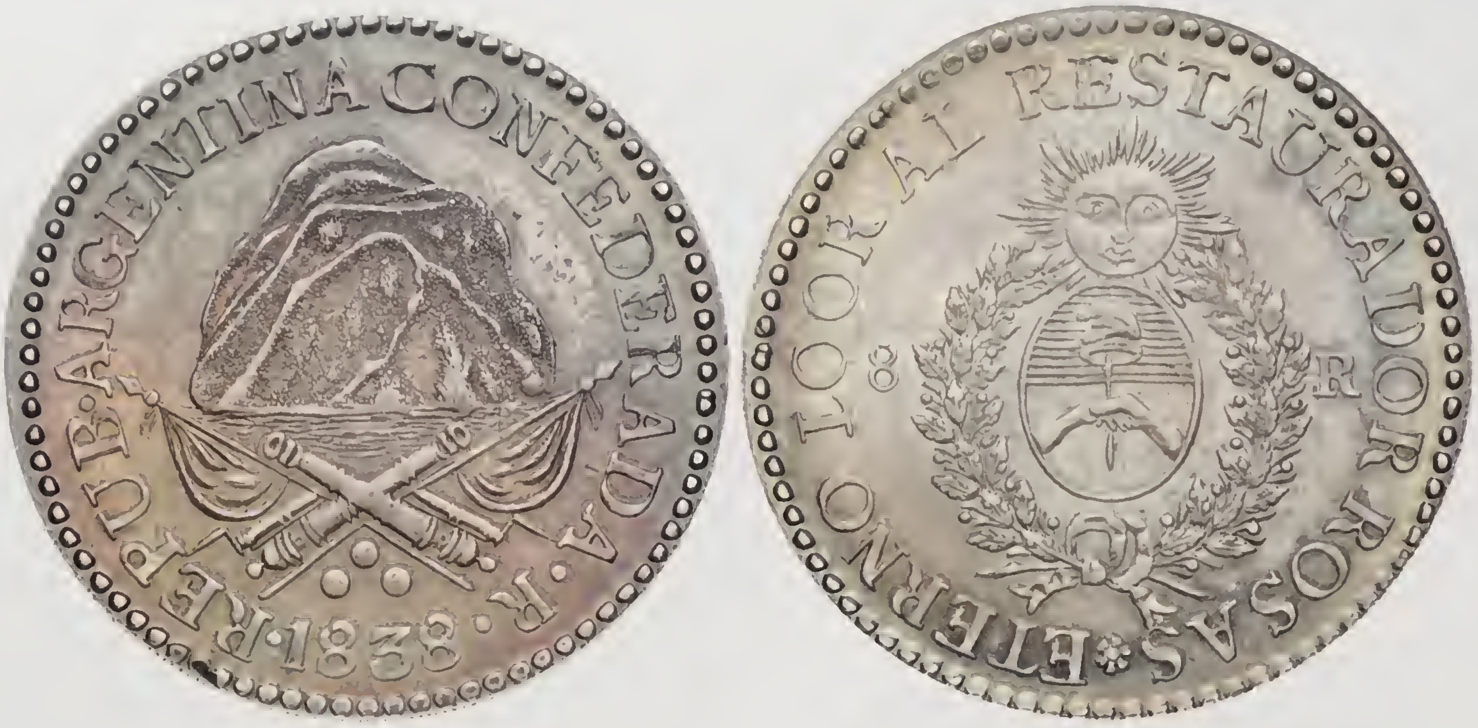
Splendid 1838 Gold 8 Escudos. Important Two Year Type

925

Argentina - Confederation. Gold 8 Escudos, 1838-R (La Rioja). Fr-8; KM-9. 26.67 grams. Mountain peak, crossed artillery and pennants beneath. Reverse: Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath around, supported by crossed pennants and artillery and topped by radiant sun. Superbly detailed, even strike. Lustrous, with reflective fields. **One of the finest known examples of this 2 year type. NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000

Ex: Carlos Jansen.


REPUB · ARGENTINA CONFEDERADA · R · 8S · 1838
ETERNO LOOR AL RESTAURADOR ROSAS


REPUB.ARGENTINA CONFEDERADA.R.1838
ETERNO LOOR AL RESTAURADOR ROSAS
8
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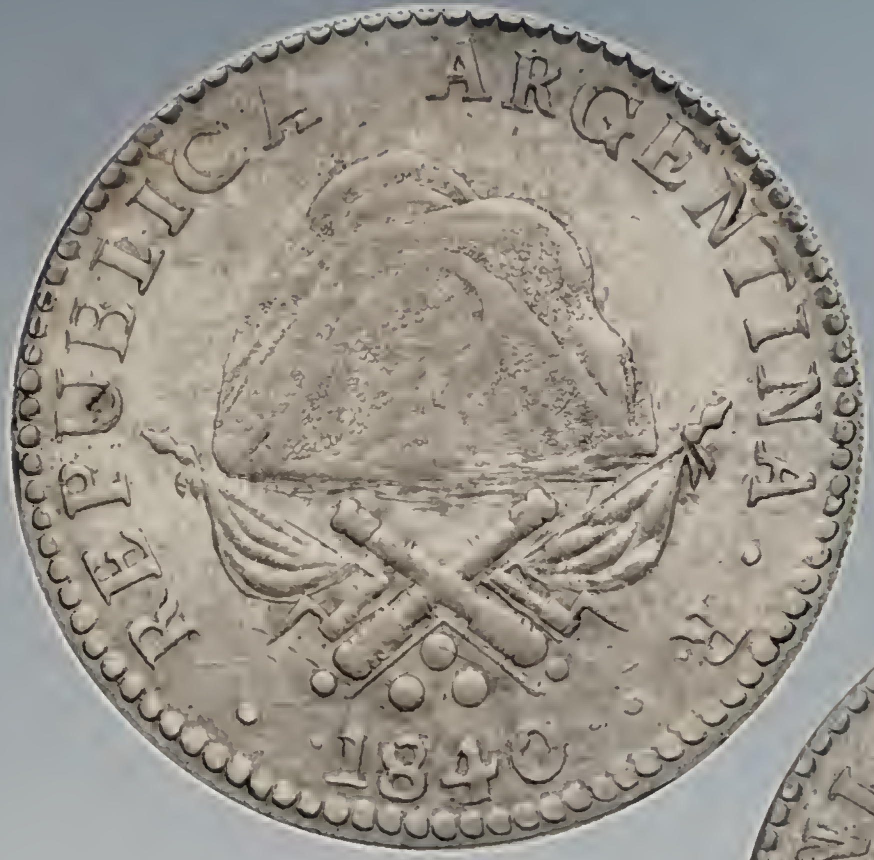
926

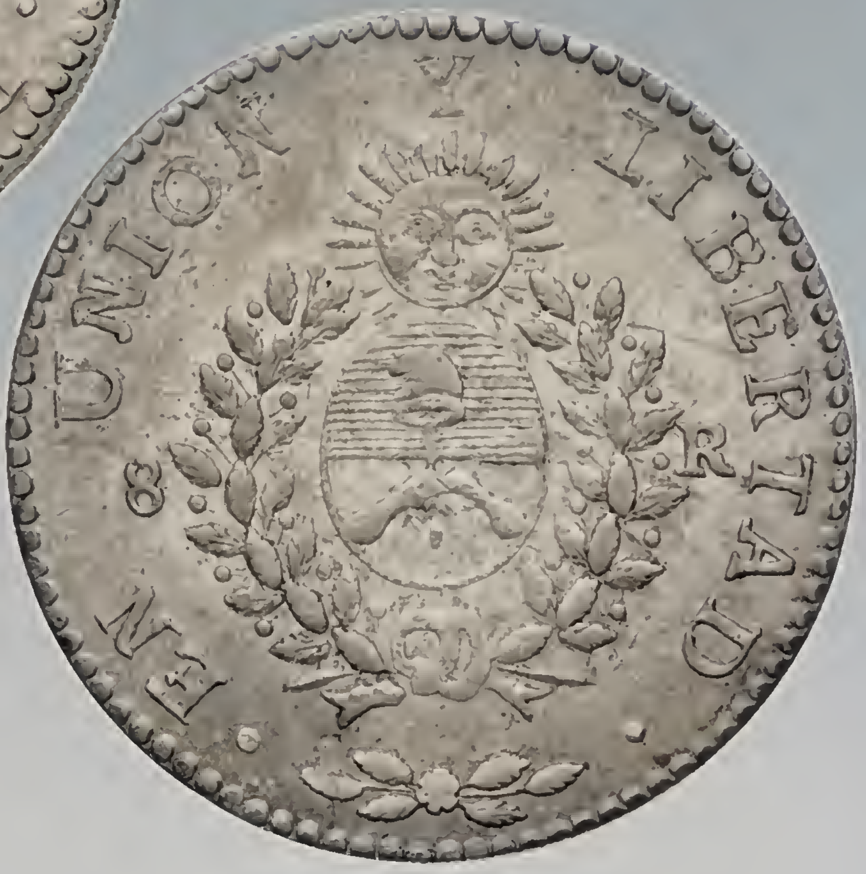
Argentina - Confederation. 8 Reales, 1838-R (Rioja). KM-8; WR-4; Eliz-26. Mountain peak, crossed artillery and pennants beneath. Reverse: Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath around, topped by radiant sun. Choice even strike, on clean, lustrous fields. Lovely old collection toning comprising dark golds and rose, with steely blues and hints of green. In remarkable preservation. **Perhaps the finest known** of this key date. **NGC graded MS-63.**

First year issue of the Argentine Republic, struck by order of General Brizuela, who was governor and commander-in-chief of the Province of La Rioja. These were issued in honor of General Rosas who was governor and commander-in-chief of the Province of Buenos Aires, and to a large extent the main leader in charge of external affairs for the Confederation.

Argentina, after intermittent fighting for over half a decade, finally declared its independence from Spain on July, 9, 1816. But the fighting in the country was hardly over. In its simplest, the fighting, maneuverings, and anarchy that would continue for the next decades would revolve around two major factions: the "Unitarians" who wanted to unify the country, with Buenos Aires as the governing seat, and the "Federalists," who resented the dominance of Buenos Aires, and were backed by the autocratic caudillos (strongmen), large land owners, and their gaucho troops. The most notorious of the caudillos, General Juan Manuel de Rosas, ascended to his first high office as promoter of the Federalist faction when he became governor of Buenos Aires in 1829 (with dictatorial powers). Later he established a dictatorship, which endured from 1835 to 1852, and which saw bloody pogroms waged against his political adversaries, as well as expeditions against the indigenous peoples. His government became a ruthless tyranny. Assisted by spies, propagandists, and the Mazorca (a secret political society that degenerated into a band of assassins), he instituted a regime of terror. Though he was adulated in public, successive and continuous revolutions were organized against his rule. Rosas was finally toppled in 1852, whereupon the dictator fled to England, living there in exile until his death. Ironically, however, his "federalist" regime ended up doing more than the Unitarians to unify the country.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

Elusive 1840 Silver 8 Reales


REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
R
1840


EN UNION Y LIBERTAD
8
R

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
R
1840

EN UNION Y LIBERTAD
8
R

927

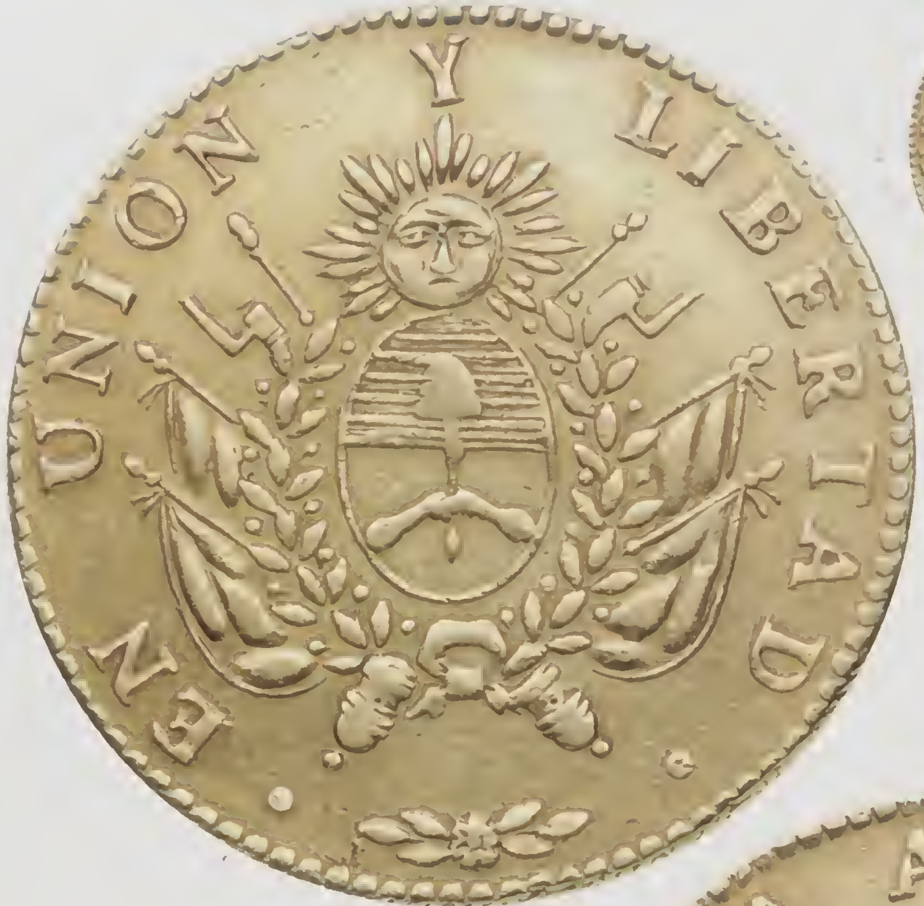
Argentina - Republic. 8 Reales, 1840-R. WR-5; Eliz-30; KM-10. 27.65 grams. Mountain peak, crossed artillery and pennants beneath. Reverse: Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath around, topped by radiant sun. Centers a bit soft, but bold for issue. Fields especially clean for this often wretched issue, with fine cartwheel luster. Warm, even old toning.

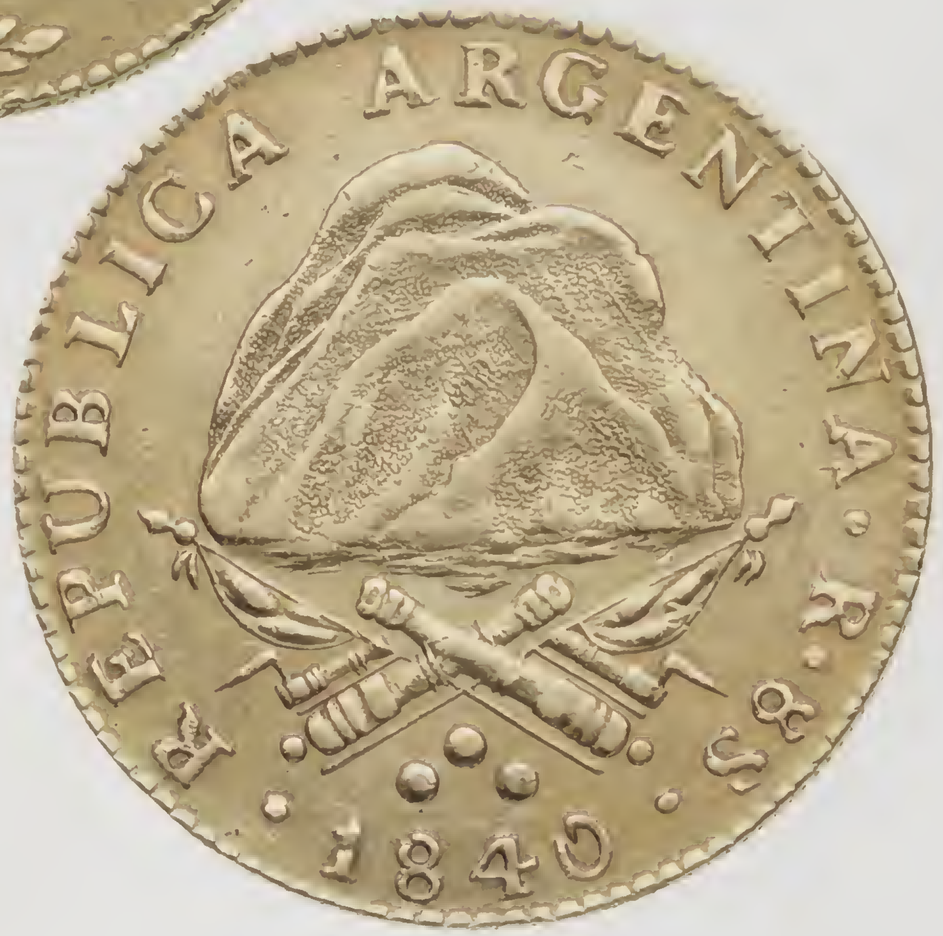
Struck by rebel leaders (General Brizuela) - "En Union y Libertad." **The key silver coin of the Argentina series. NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value $10,000 - 12,000

Ex. Superior 1975 A.N.A. Sale, lot 1737; and long considered the finest known example.

The Very Rare 1840 Gold 8 Escudos

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA R 8S
1840
EN UNION Y LIBERTAD





928

Argentina - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1840-R (La Rioja). Fr-9; KM-11. 26.62 grams. Mountain peak, crossed artillery and pennants beneath. Reverse: Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath around, supported by crossed pennants and artillery and topped by radiant sun. Well struck, with clean, even wear and minimal marks in the fields. Light old red toning with iridescent touches of dark rose and steely blues to be seen along the peripheries. In remarkable preservation for this one year type. **One of the finest known of this key date.** Rare, especially in this grade. **NGC graded AU-50.**

The main mines in La Rioja province were located at the city of Chilecito. Here, cobs were minted from 1821-1824. These crude coins were later recalled and almost all found today are copies. The minting for the province was transferred to the capital city of La Rioja in 1824, and here coins ere produced until 1860. The mines at Chilecito were located within Famatina Mountain, and that mountain is pictured on this coin. Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex. Hammel Collection. KM-11 plate coin;X & F Calico, no. 1993, the plate coin.

Extremely Rare 1842 Gold 8 Escudos of General Rosas

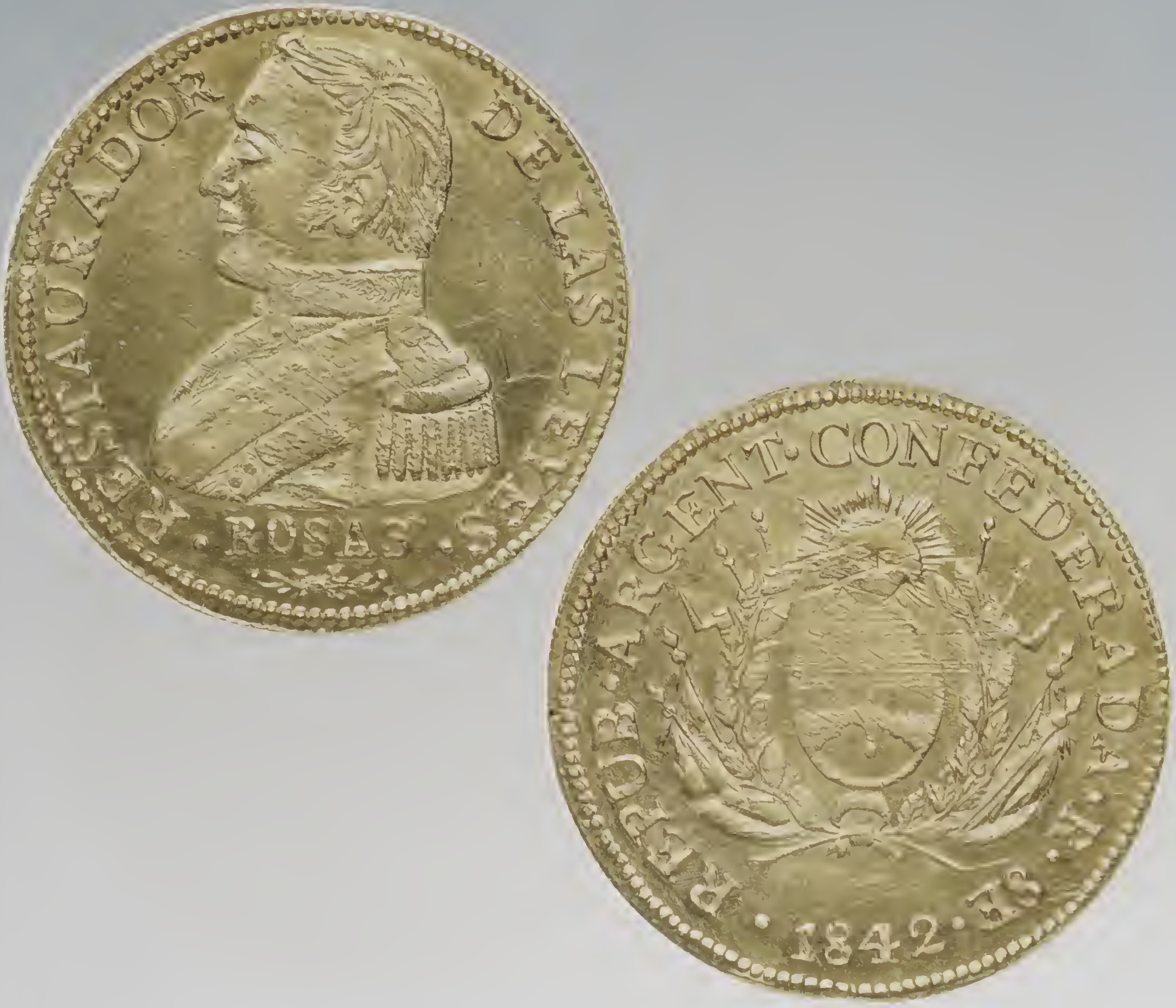
RESTAURADOR DE LAS LEYES
ROSAS
REPUB. ARGENT. CONFEDERADA. R.
1842. RS.

929

Argentina - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1842-R (La Rioja). Fr-10; KM-14. 26.87 grams. General Rosas type. Military bust of General Rosas left, his name and floral garnish below. Reverse: Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath around, supported by crossed pennants and artillery and topped by radiant sun. Sharply struck, except at the centers, especially the reverse, which are weak. Planchet very clean and lustrous, even proof-like, but for reverse center where light adjustment marks are visible. One of the finest known of this one year type. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This coin is the Second Finest Known. The Finest Known is in a museum. A classic world coin rarity. Less than 10 known, with many of these in institutional cabinets. One of the key types to the 8 Escudos series.
Estimated Value .... $35,000 - 40,000

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 169.*


RESTAURADOR DE LAS LEYES
ROSAS
REPUB. ARGENT. CONFEDERADA. R.
1842. RS.

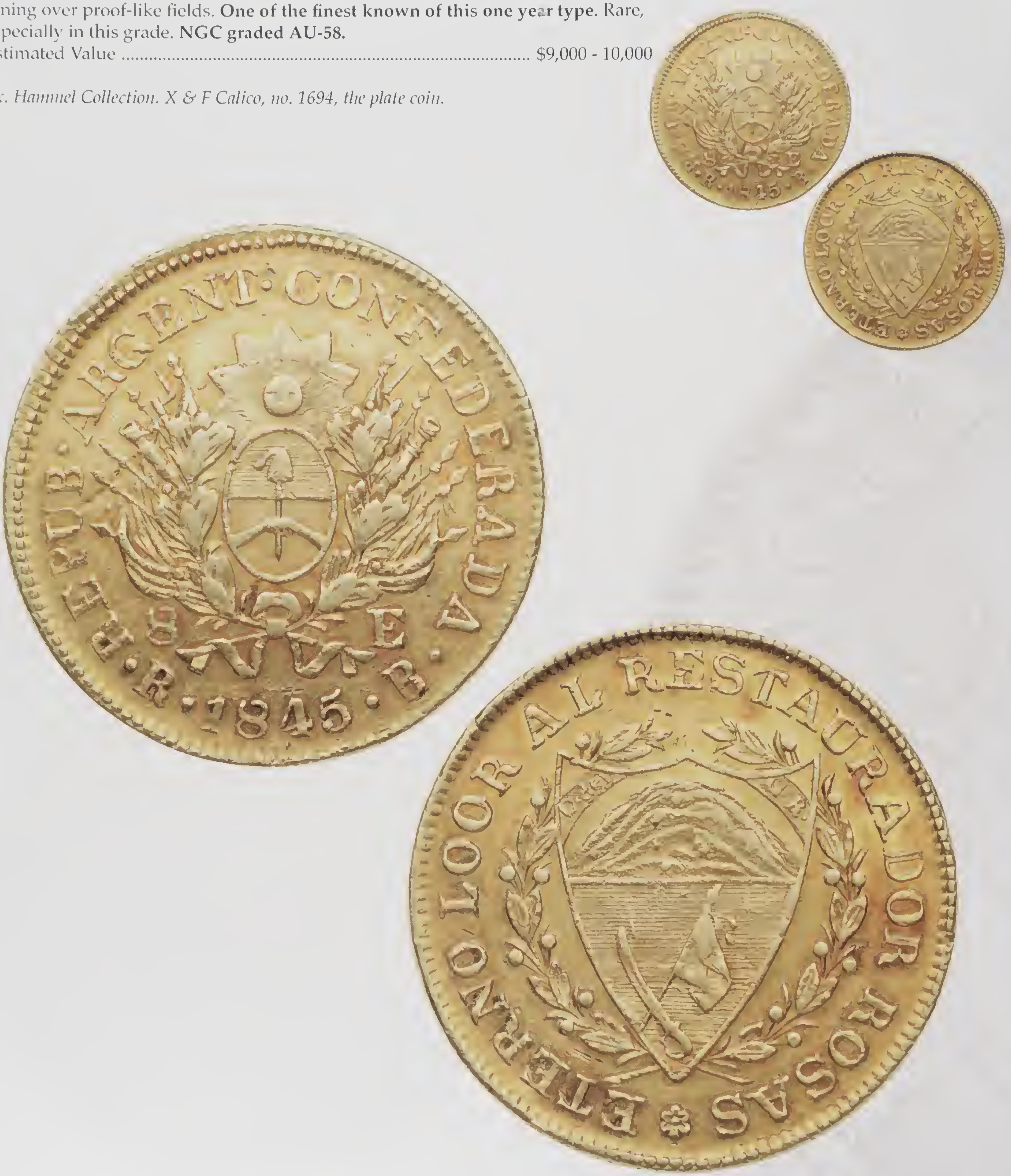
Fabulous One Year Type 1845 Gold 8 Escudos

930

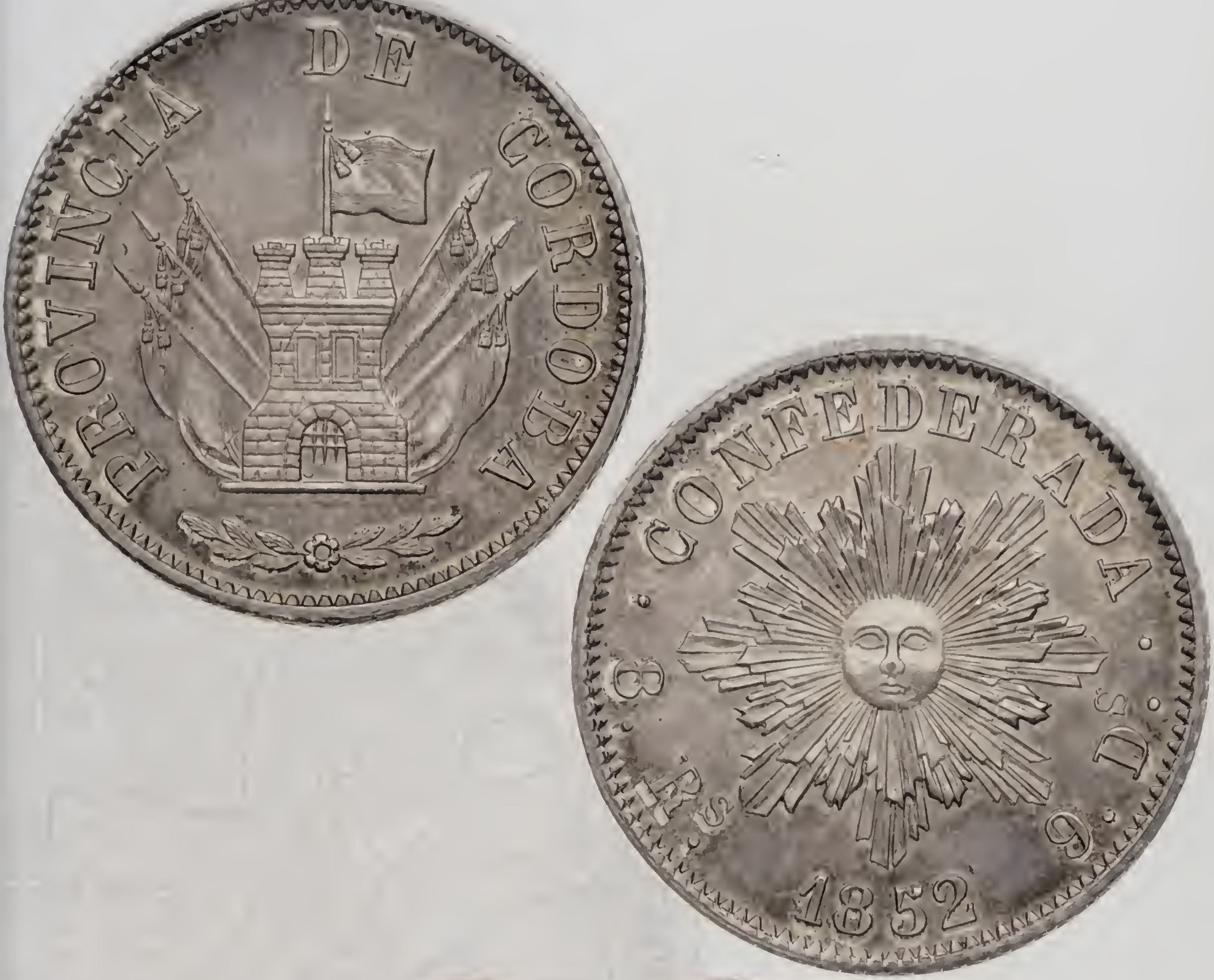
Argentina - Republic. Gold 8 Escudos, 1845-RB (La Rioja). Fr-13; KM-19. 26.75 grams. Oval shield with hands holding liberty cap, wreath with large ribbons around, supported by crossed pennants and artillery and topped by radiant sun. Reverse: Mountain, crossed saber and pennant below, all within shield, bordering wreath around. Boldly struck on a flan free of defects. Lovely russet-orange to vivid red toning over proof-like fields. **One of the finest known of this one year type.** Rare, especially in this grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex. Hammel Collection. X & F Calico, no. 1694, the plate coin.



The Finest Known 1852 Cordoba 8 Reales

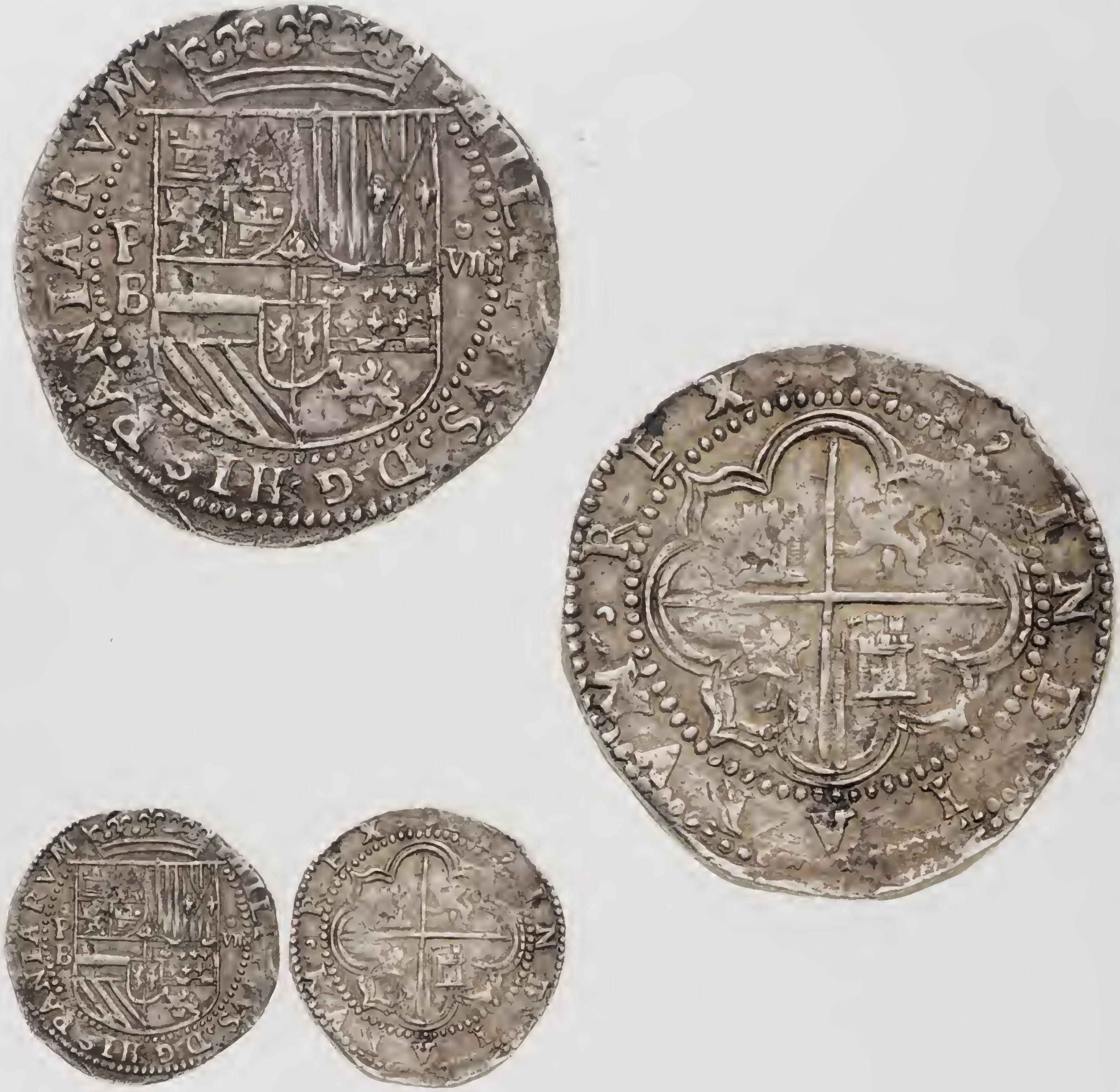


PROVINCIA DE CORDOBA
CONFEDERADA
1852

931

Argentina - Provincia de Cordoba. Specimen 8 Reales, 1852 (Cordoba). Wr-7; Eliz-31; KM-32. 21.16 grams. Tower with three turrets and raised flag, framed by banners behind. Reverse: Flaming sun with human face. Crisply and cleanly struck, the obverse die already showing what will become a terminal die break. Fine medium-deep warm toning over mirror fields, which reflect as gold, greens, and blues, with hints of copper and lavender. Wonderful strike and preservation.

Extremely Rare proof specimen, with only a few strikes known. **This is the finest example extant!. NGC graded Specimen 63.** Cordoba, named after the great city in Spain, is the second most important city in Argentina with a population of over 1 million people. Cordoba is situated near the geographical center of Argentina, It was also the most important provincial mint in the 19th century. This mint operated until 1852, and produced a great variety of important numismatic material.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000



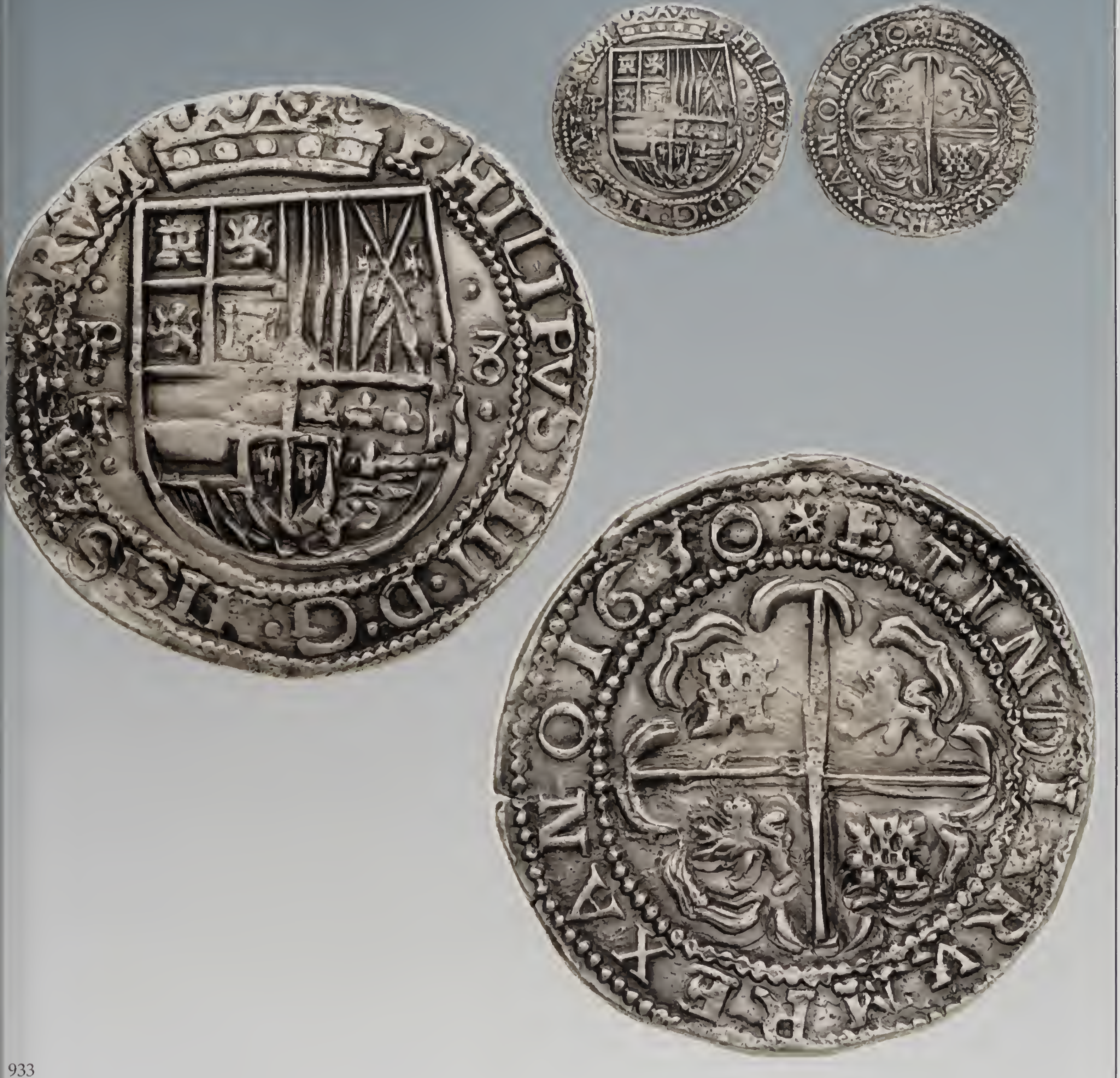
932

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, N.D. P-B (Potosi). WR-1;Cayon-4840. 27.19 grams. Philip III, 1598-1621. Crowned Hapsburg shield.Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. Some trivial doubling at shield's right, otherwise especially good strike for early issues, with only modest weakness on reverse. Flan quite round, with handsome toning. Certainly among the finer known. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Cobs were, in general, very crude strikings. Little care was taken to establish uniformity in size, weight, or design. The "royals" were the exception to this rule. These beauties are examples of how well coins can be produced when a little care is taken. They were exhibited to the Spanish royalty, to demonstrate the capabilities of the provincial minting techniques. Hence, the name "Royals".
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Calbeto Collection.

Gorgeous "Royal" 1630 8 Reales



933

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1630-P-T (Potosi). WR-4; KM-R19a. 26.99 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. Some trivial peripheral porosity, otherwise good strike on very fine metal. Flan nicely round, with handsome toning. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The reign of Philip IV saw the continuing decline of Spanish industry and commerce, which had begun in 1588 with the loss of Spanish naval supremacy in the defeat of the Spanish Armada by England. The country was impoverished by wars with France, Germany, and Holland. Portugal regained its independence in 1640; Holland, which had been part of the Spanish Low Countries, was lost by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648; Catalonia revolted and declared its allegiance to Louis XIII of France; and Roussillon was lost permanently. On the bright side, Philip was a patron of the arts, especially of Velasquez, one of Spain's greatest painters. Velasquez immortalized Philip, his queen, his children, and nobles of the court, as well some unusual subjects: court jesters, dwarfs, idiots, and beggars.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

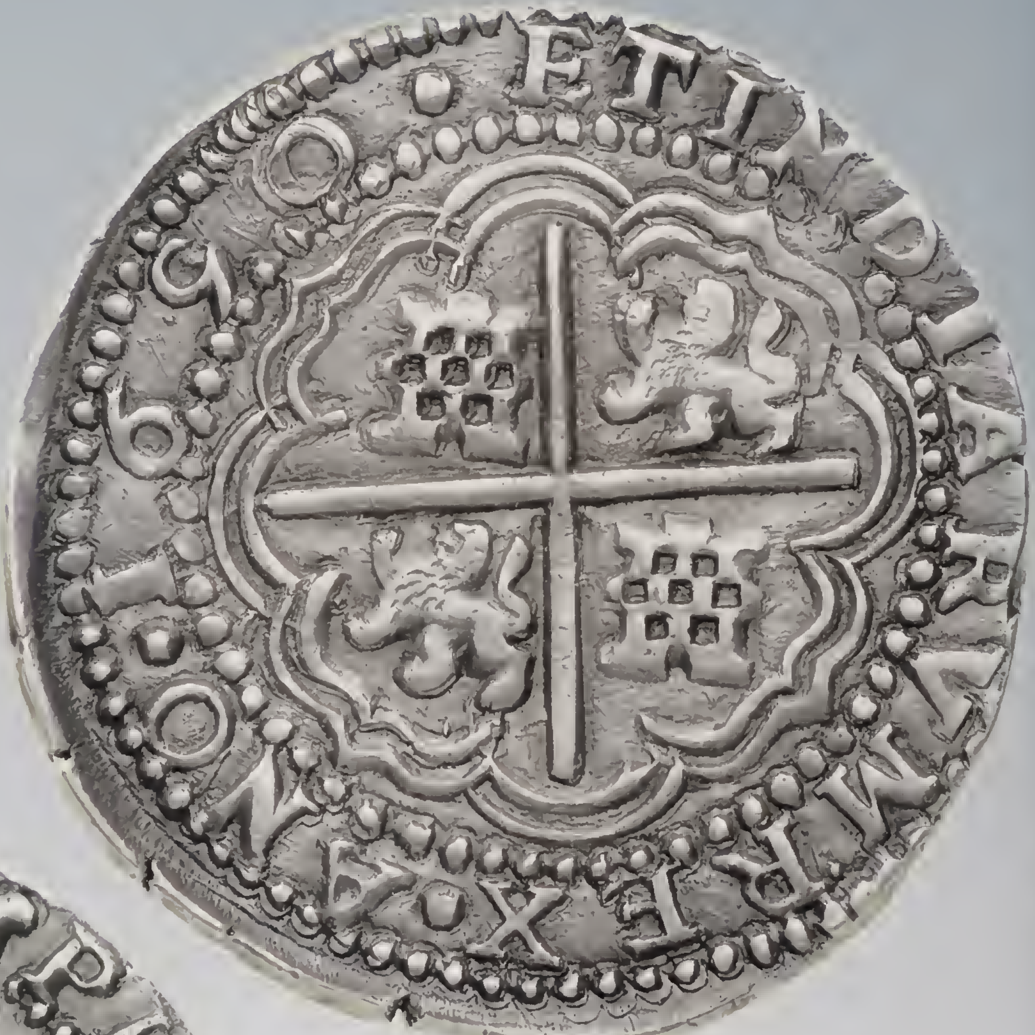
Spectacular Mint State "Royal" 1650 8 Reales

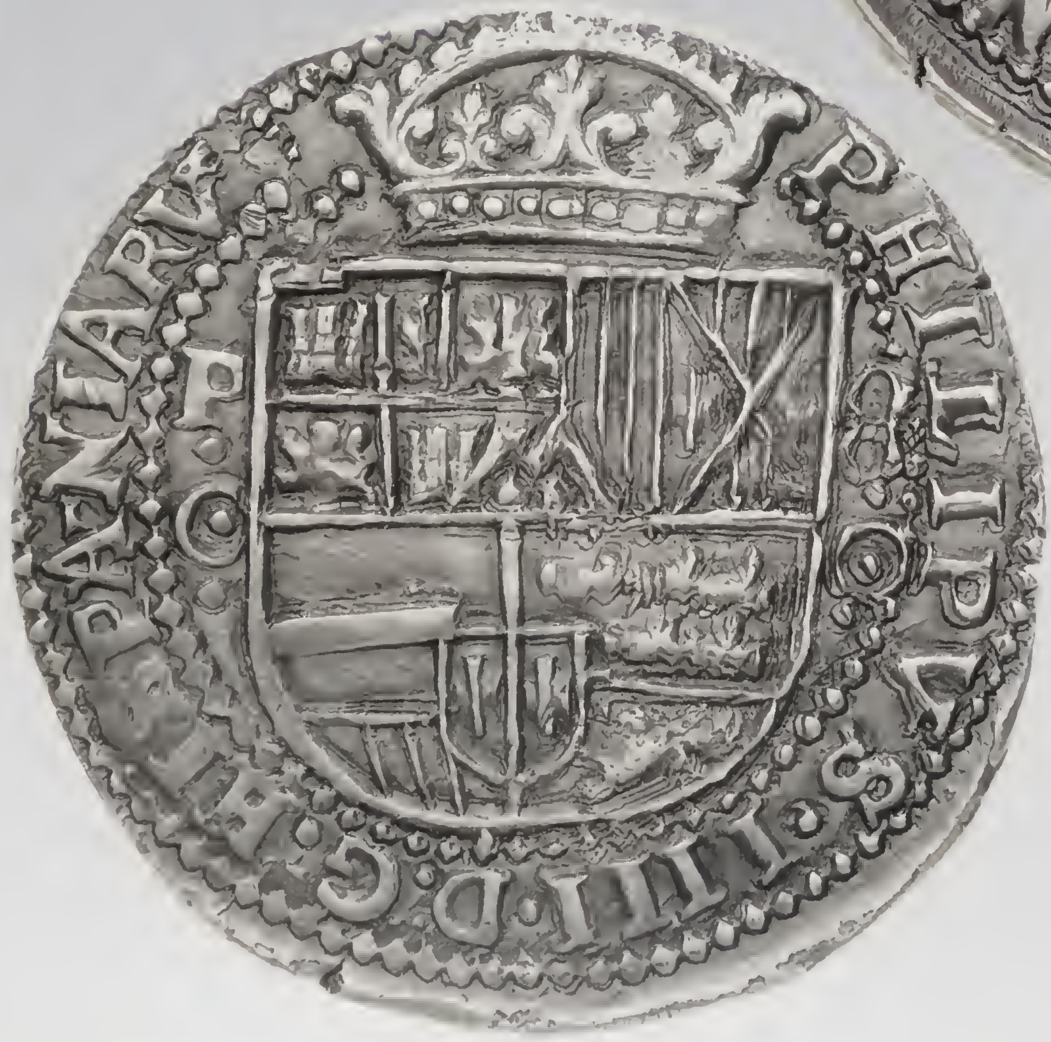
934

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1650 P-O (Potosi). WR-4; KM-R19b. 26.68 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. Some trivial doubling at shield's right, otherwise exceptional strike on choice metal. Flan nicely round, with handsome toning. Extremely Rare. **This is the finest Royal of the period. NGC graded MS-62.**

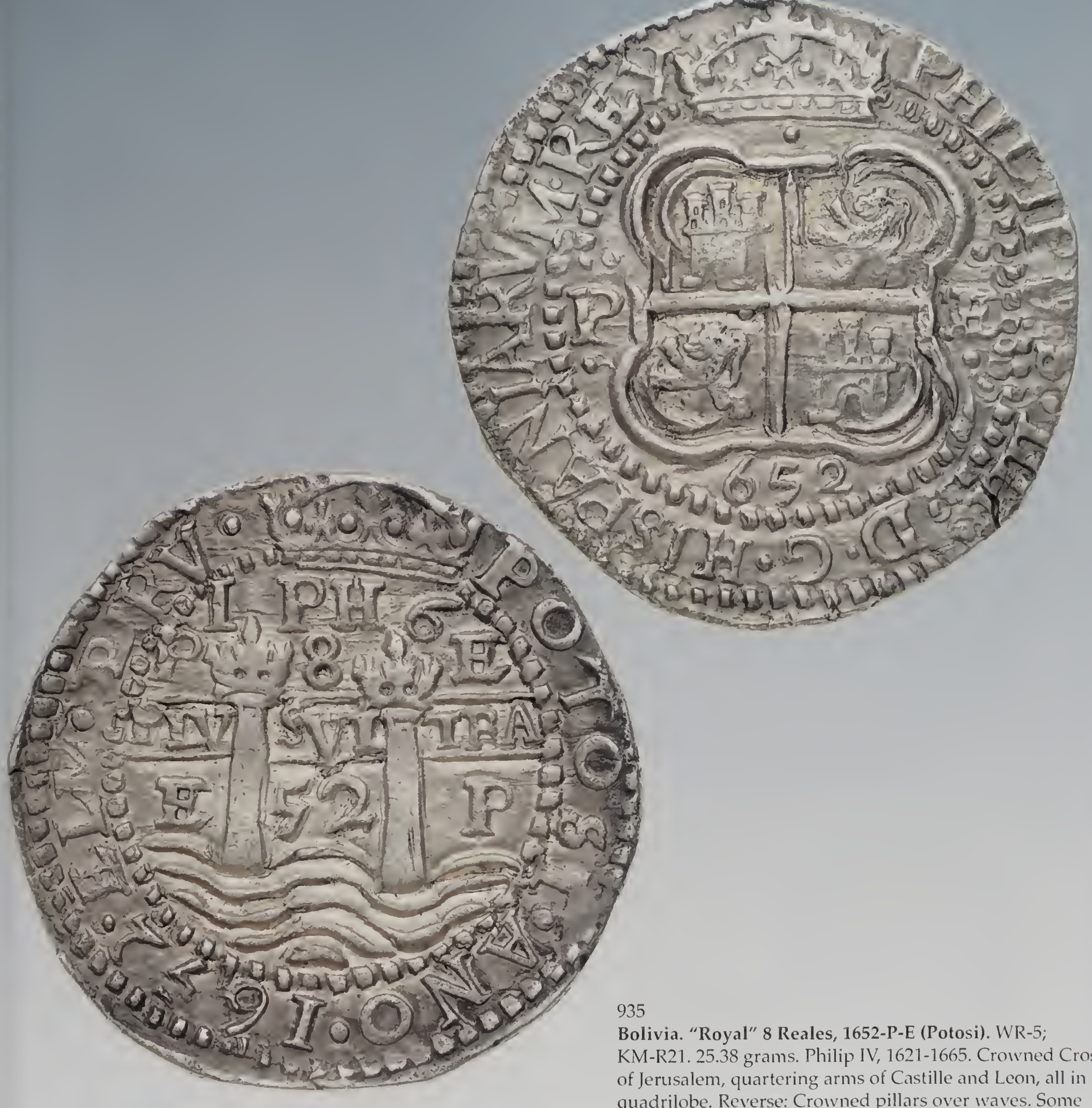
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 147.*





Superb "Royal" 1652 8 Reales



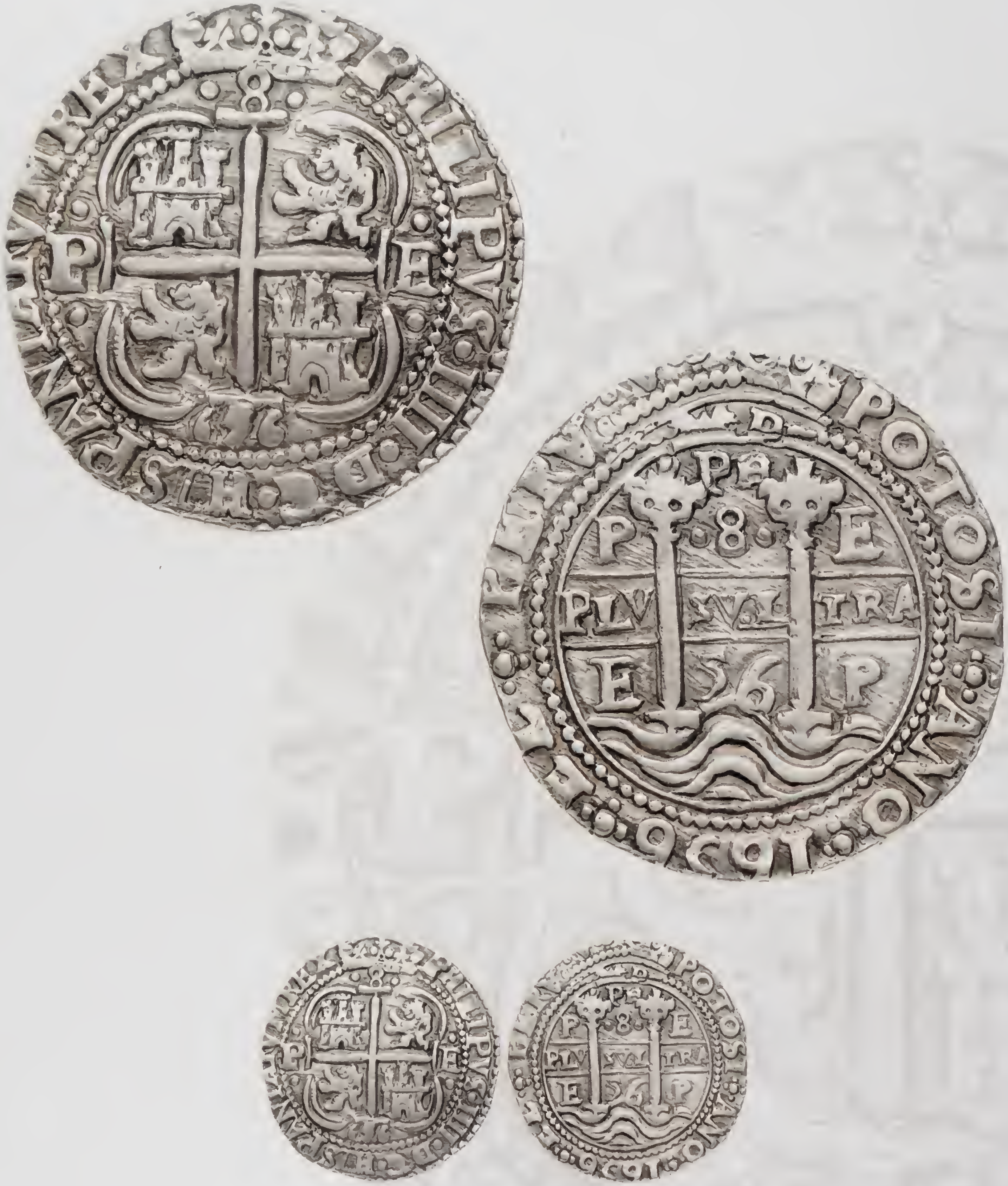
935

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1652-P-E (Potosi). WR-5; KM-R21. 25.38 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Some trivial edge porosity on reverse. Boldly struck up, with three dates visible. Flan almost round. Handsomely toned, with considerable eye appeal. Probably as struck. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.

Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Wonderful "Royal" 1656 8 Reales

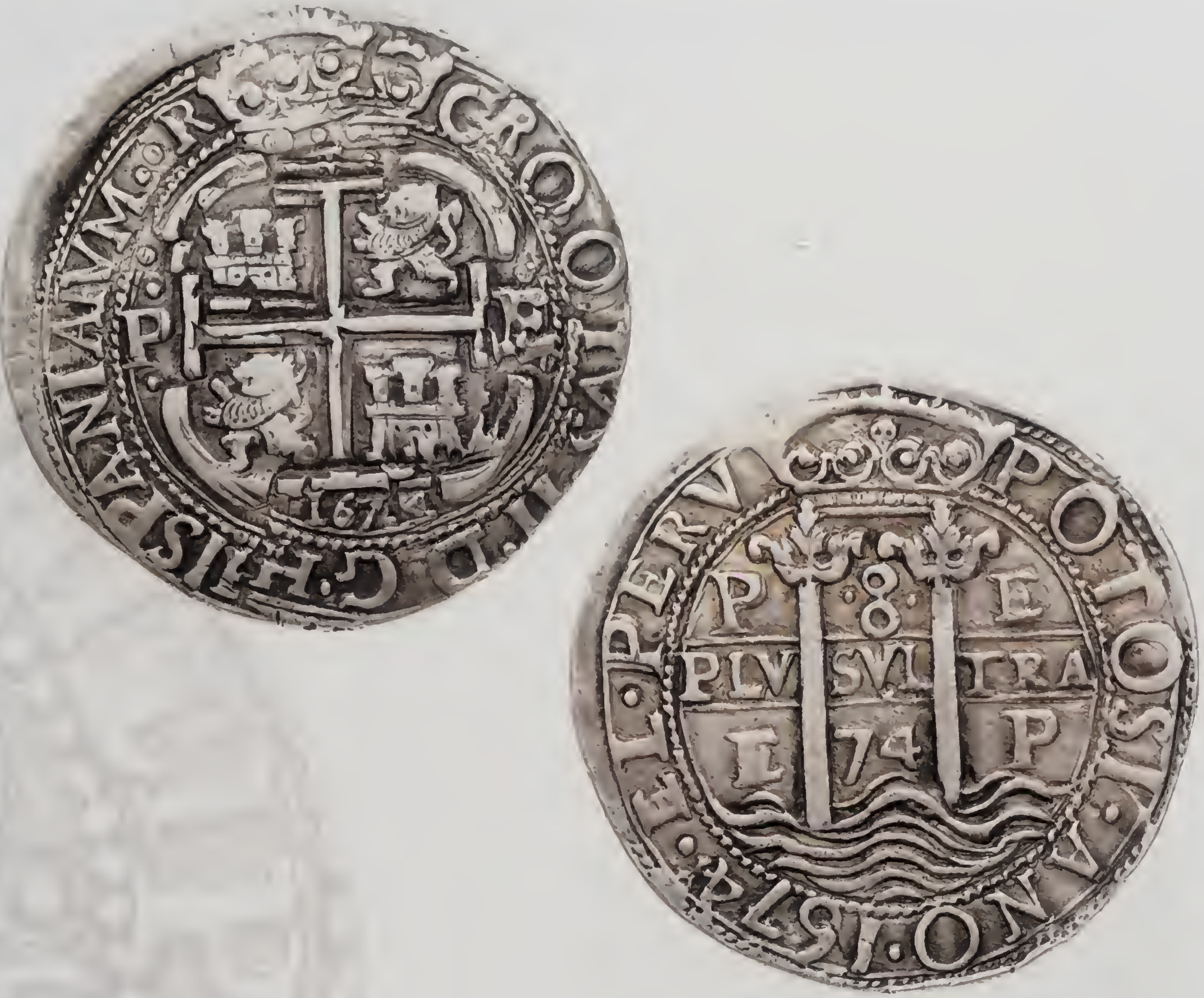


936

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1656-P-E (Potosi). WR-6; KM-R21. 27.49 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Choice strike on excellent metal. Flan nice and round, albeit a little smallish. Three dates visible. A truly handsome "Royal." Extremely Rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**

The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Impressive "Royal" 1674 8 Reales



937

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1674-P-E (Potosi). WR-8; KM-R26. 26.46 grams. Charles II, 1665-1700. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Choice strike on excellent metal. On very spacious, round flan. Three dates visible. Large and impressive. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Charles II, the last of the Spanish Habsburg kings, was weak, both physically and mentally. His mother, Mariana of Austria, served as regent for him during his minority and continued to rule after his accession to the throne. Her favoritism for Austria aroused opposition and she was forced into exile in 1677 by Charles' illegitimate brother, John of Austria. Spain continued to lose its military power and suffered a severe decline in its economy, society, and intellectual life. Spanish nobles and the clergy gained political power and were granted tax exemptions, which placed a greater burden on industry and agriculture, causing an increase in emigration. Charles had no children and named Philip of Anjou, Louis XIV's grandson, as his heir. Philip's succession, as Philip V, provoked the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713). The war was really about maintaining the balance of power in Europe. The English, the Dutch and others did not want France to become more powerful. They feared losing valuable commercial opportunities if the French controlled Spanish possessions in America. The war ended with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Philip was recognized as king of Spain, but Spain had lost Gibraltar to England and Spain's Italian possessions and the Netherlands were given up to Austria. The treaty brought three decades of peace between the English and French. Estimated Value ..... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex: Irigoyem Collection.

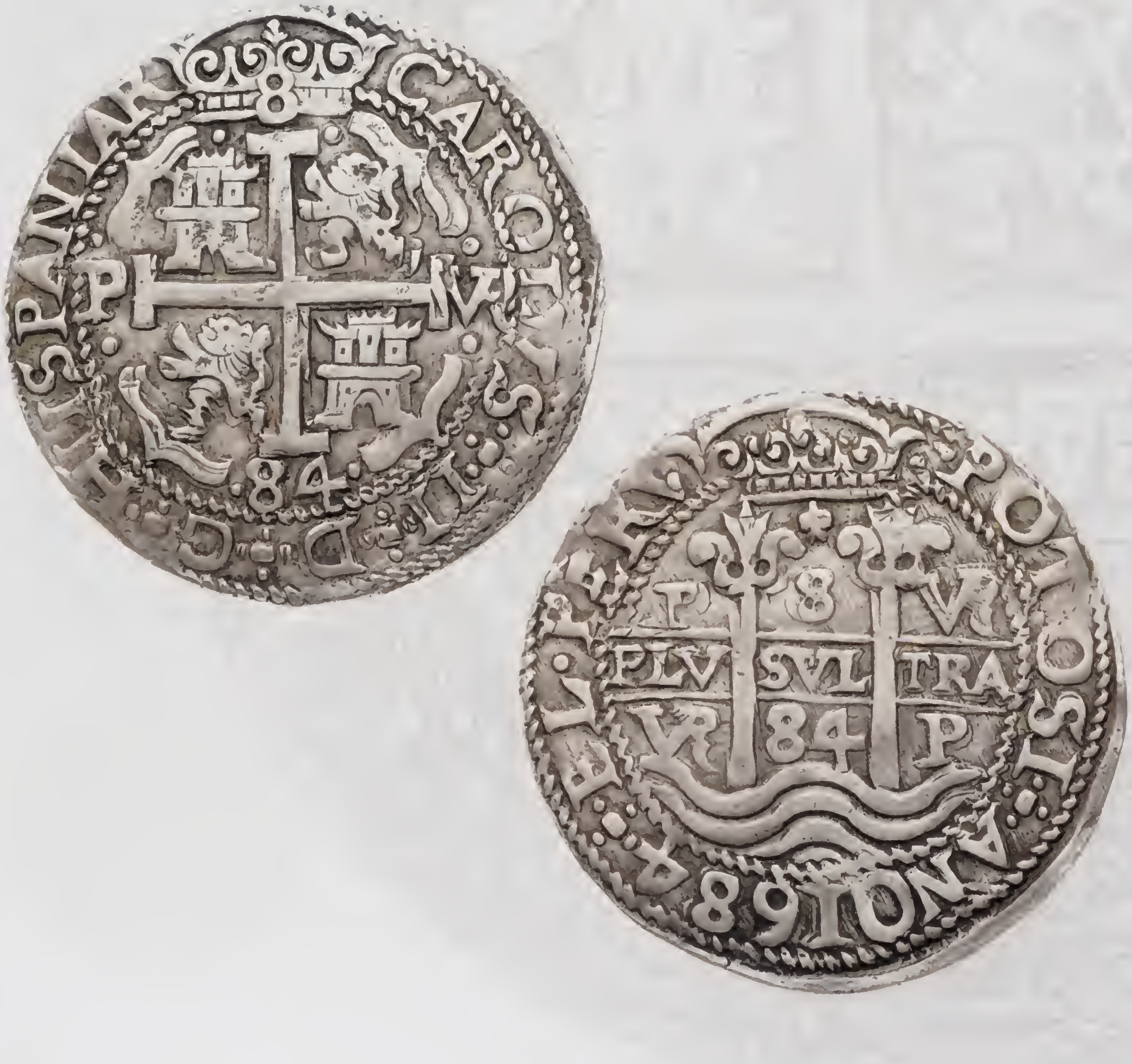
Handsome "Royal" 1684 8 Reales, One of the Finest Known!

938

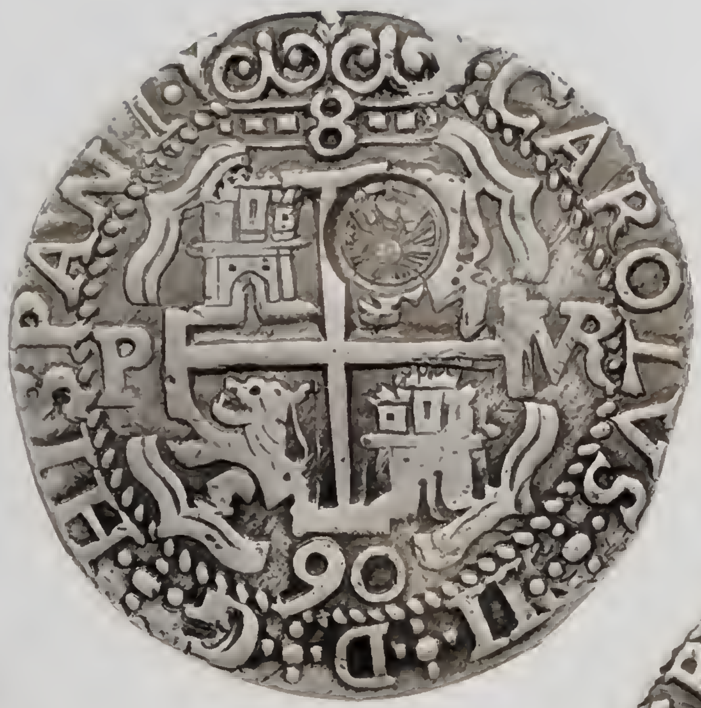
Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1684 P-VR (Potosi). WR-8; KM-R26. 25.71 grams. Charles II, 1665-1700. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Fine strike, well centered, on excellent metal. Flan nice and round. Three dates visible. A very handsome "Royal." Rare, and one of the finest known. **NGC graded EF-40.**

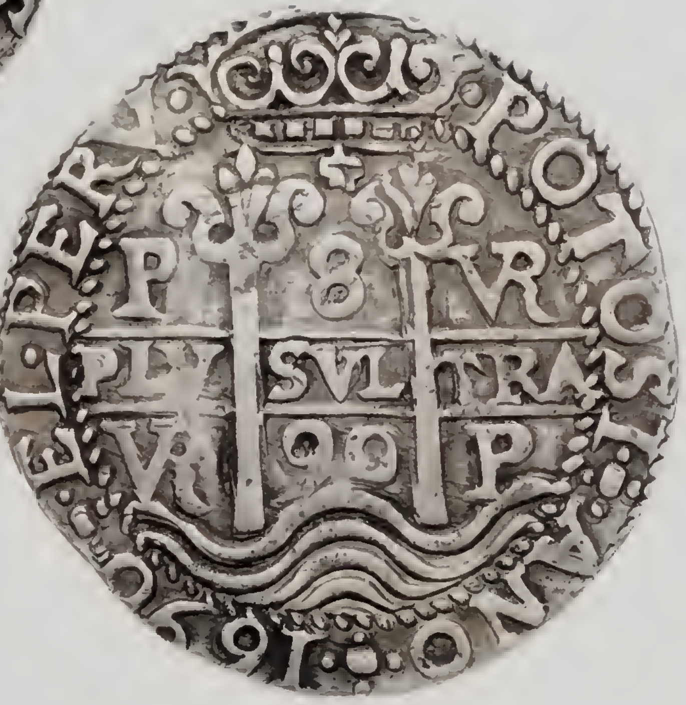
The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500



Historic Bolivia / Guatemala "Royal" 8 Reales



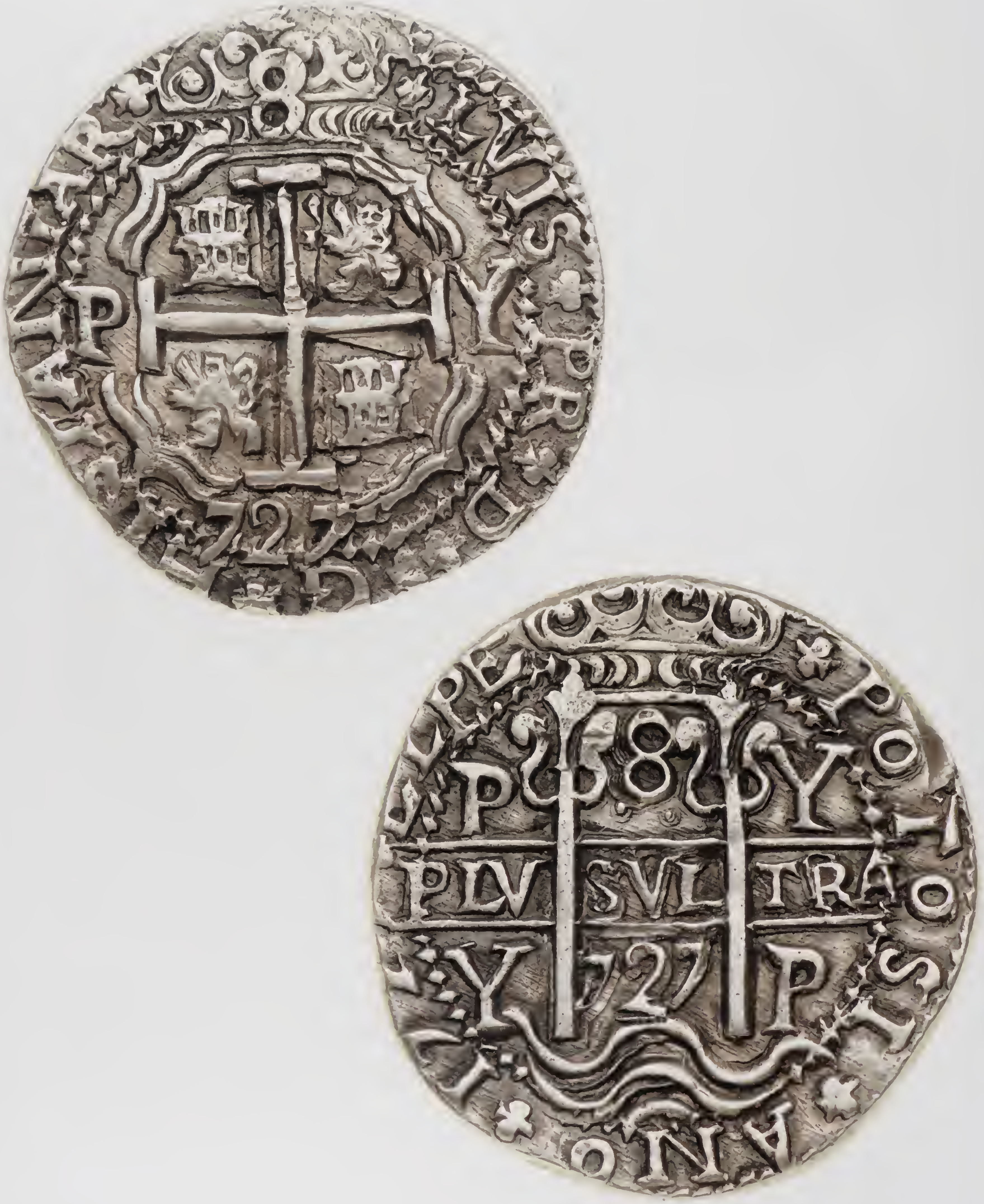


939

Bolivia / Guatemala. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1690-P-VR (Potosi). WR-8 var.; KM-R26; cf. KM-96.1. 27.49 grams. Charles II, 1665-1700. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartered arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe; inverted Type II Guatemala countermark at right upper quarter of arms. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Well centered, bold strike on excellent metal. Flan nice and round, but a little tight. Three dates visible. Attractively toned and very pleasing. Very Rare and interesting. **NGC graded EF-40.**

Note the countermark that was placed on the coin in the 1830's and '40's, when the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Cost Rica were attempting the fiction of a "United States of Central America." The effort was a dismal failure, but the necessity for the "country" to monetize whatever specie, bullion, old or foreign coin that was on hand resulted in many of the old Spanish reales being countermarked like the above piece.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Exceedingly Rare Louis I 1727 "Royal" 8 Reales
The Finest Known!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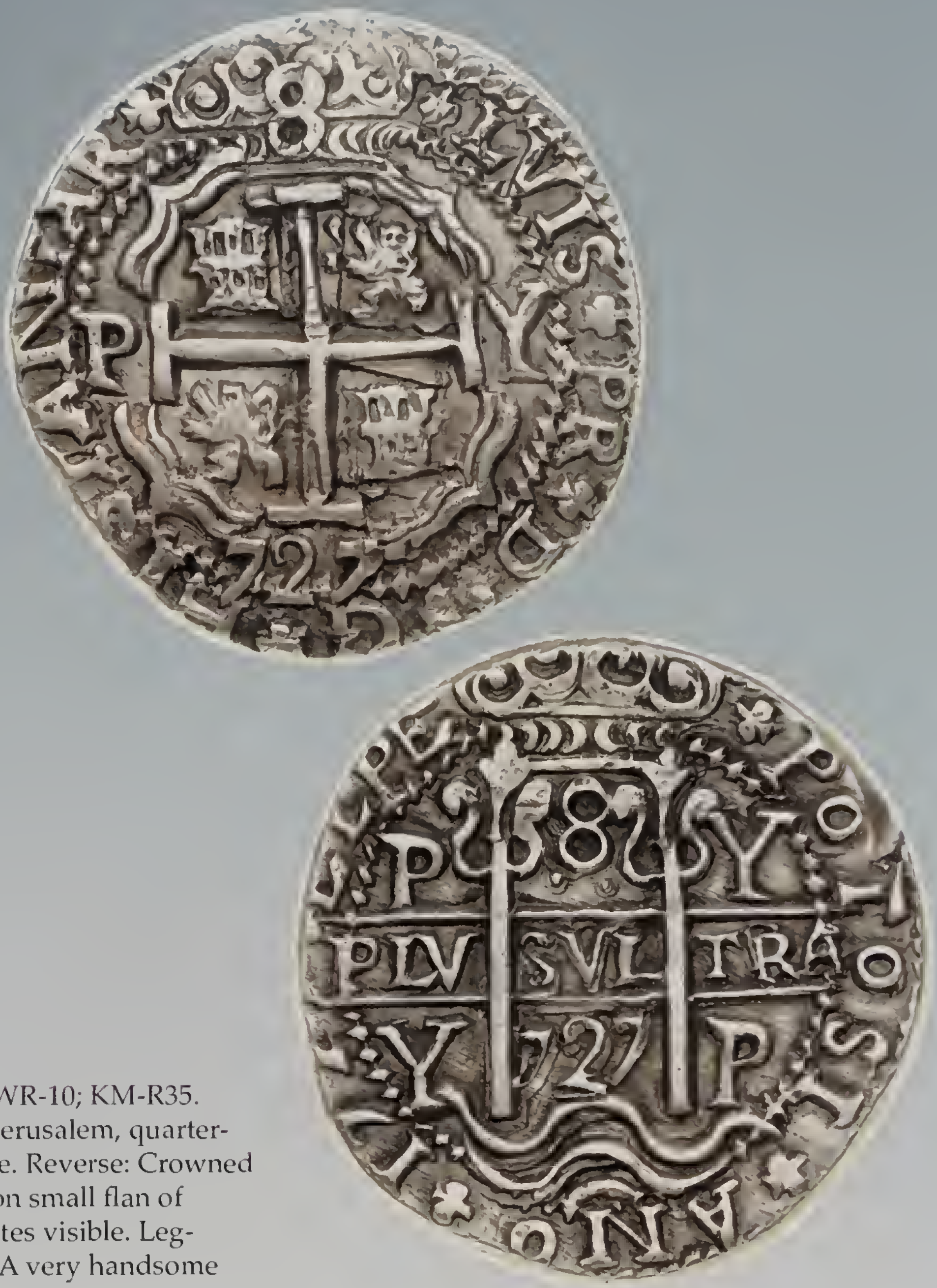


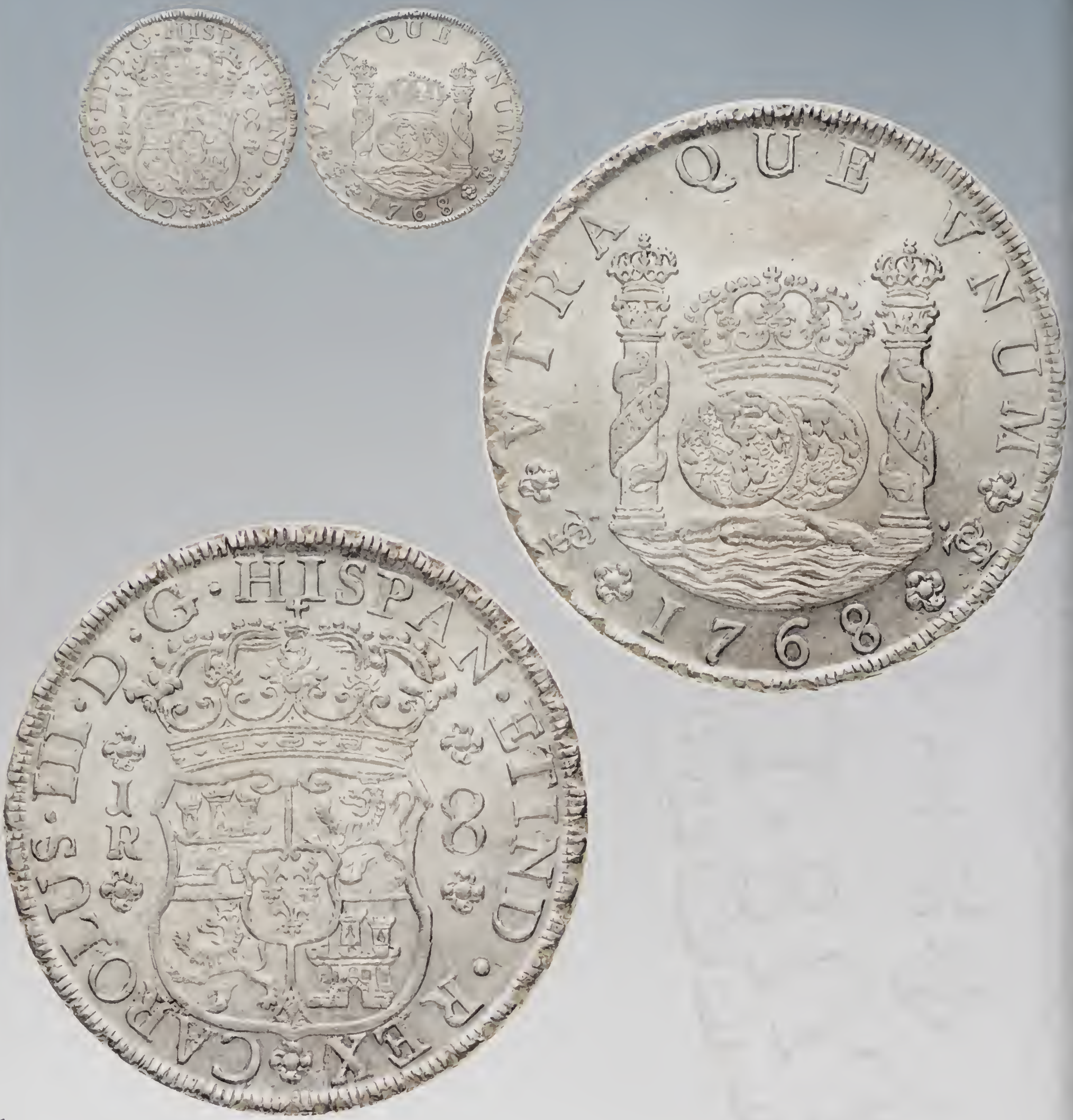
940

Bolivia. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1727 P-Y (Potosi). WR-10; KM-R35. 26.87 grams. Louis I, 1724. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in quadrilobe. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Well struck and centered, on small flan of excellent metal. Flan nice and round. Three dates visible. Legends nearly completely visible, and rare thus. A very handsome "Royal" of itself, let alone for this ephemeral king too. **Extremely Rare - the rarest of all the Spanish kings. NGC graded MS-61.**

Philip V, the first Bourbon king of Spain, abdicated his throne in favor of his son Louis I in 1724. Unfortunately, young king Louis died the same year after a reign of only 7 months, with Philip resuming rule once more. Louis' coins are the Classic Rarity of the the vast Imperial Spanish coinages, even though the Potosi mint struck cobs in his name from 1725 to 1727. Mexico, the only other country to issue in his name, struck 8 Reales of the earlier type from 1724 to1725. To date, **this is the finest 8 Reales of Louis I** (Note: the holed example in Krause, p. 57, realized $30,000 in a Ponterio sale in the late 80's or early 90's).
Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 150.*

Marvelous 1768 Bolivia Pillar Dollar



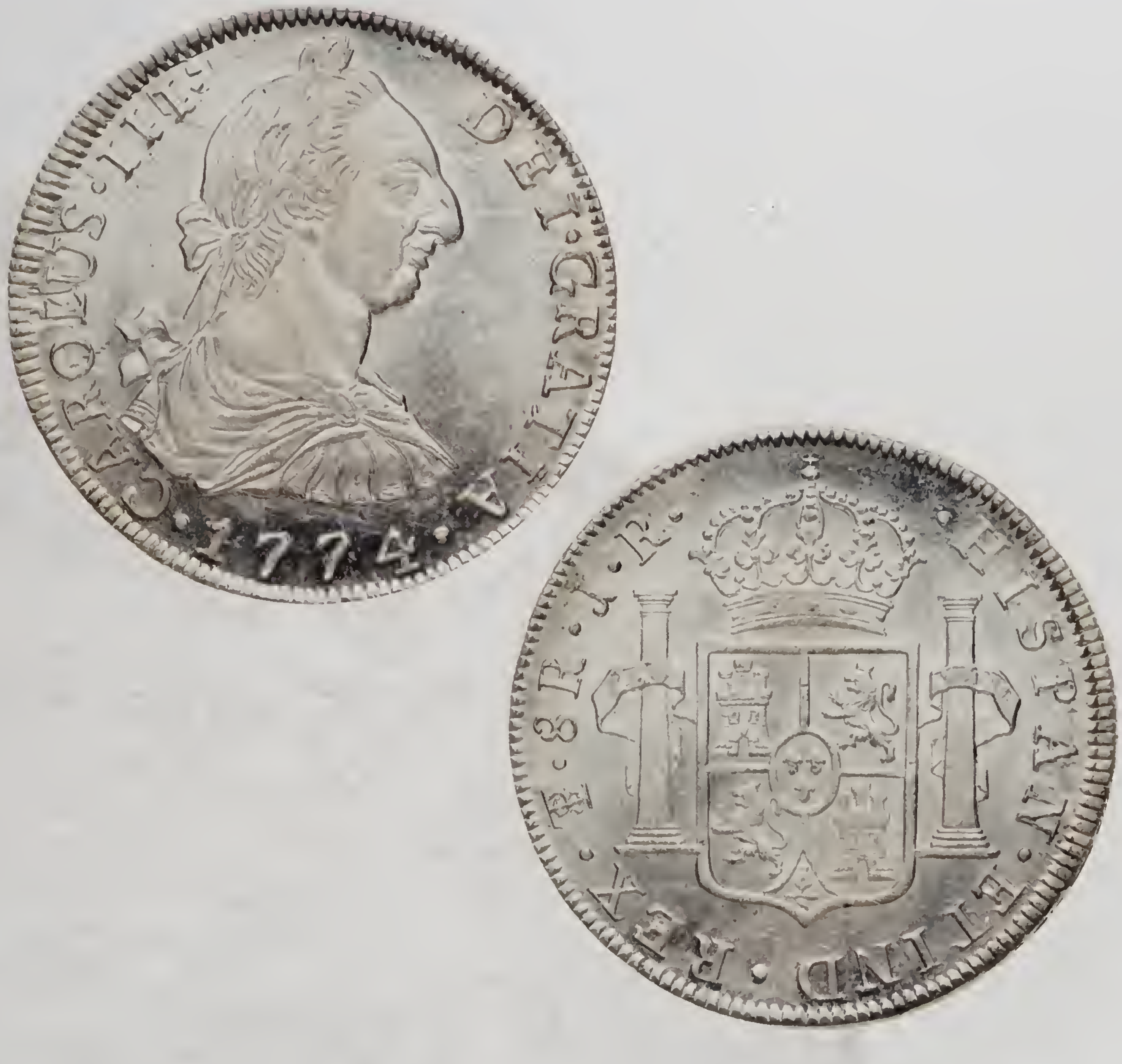
941

Bolivia. 8 Reales, 1768 PTS-JR (Potosi). WR-13; Eliz-3; KM-50. 26.96 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Bold, exceptionally full strike, with crisp devices on satainy to reflective fields. Some light handling marks, mostly on reverse. Very lightly toned. Among the finer Pillar coins of Bolivia, and very rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Issued by the Spanish King Charles III and a coin of the realm for the Americas. Bolivian pillars began in 1767, a very late start compared with a 1732 onset in Mexico. The series lasted only four years, ending with the 1770 issue, which was the most plentiful. Coins of the previous years range from rare to scarce.

Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Choice 1774 8 Reales



942

Bolivia. 8 Reales, 1774 PTS-JR (Potosi). Eliz-12; KM-55. 27.01 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Obverse die shows light clashing at left, while raised area at right edge likely indicates the beginning of die collapse. Otherwise, fully struck up, with semi-matte devices on lustrous fields, which shimmer with cartwheel brilliance. **The finest known specimen. NGC graded MS-65.**

Charles was nicknamed "the mayor of Madrid", for his development of municipal city works. He even passed a statute prohibiting the dumping of garbage on the city streets, which to that point, had been a regular activity. For this attempt at cleanliness, he was strongly opposed.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex: Calberto Collection.

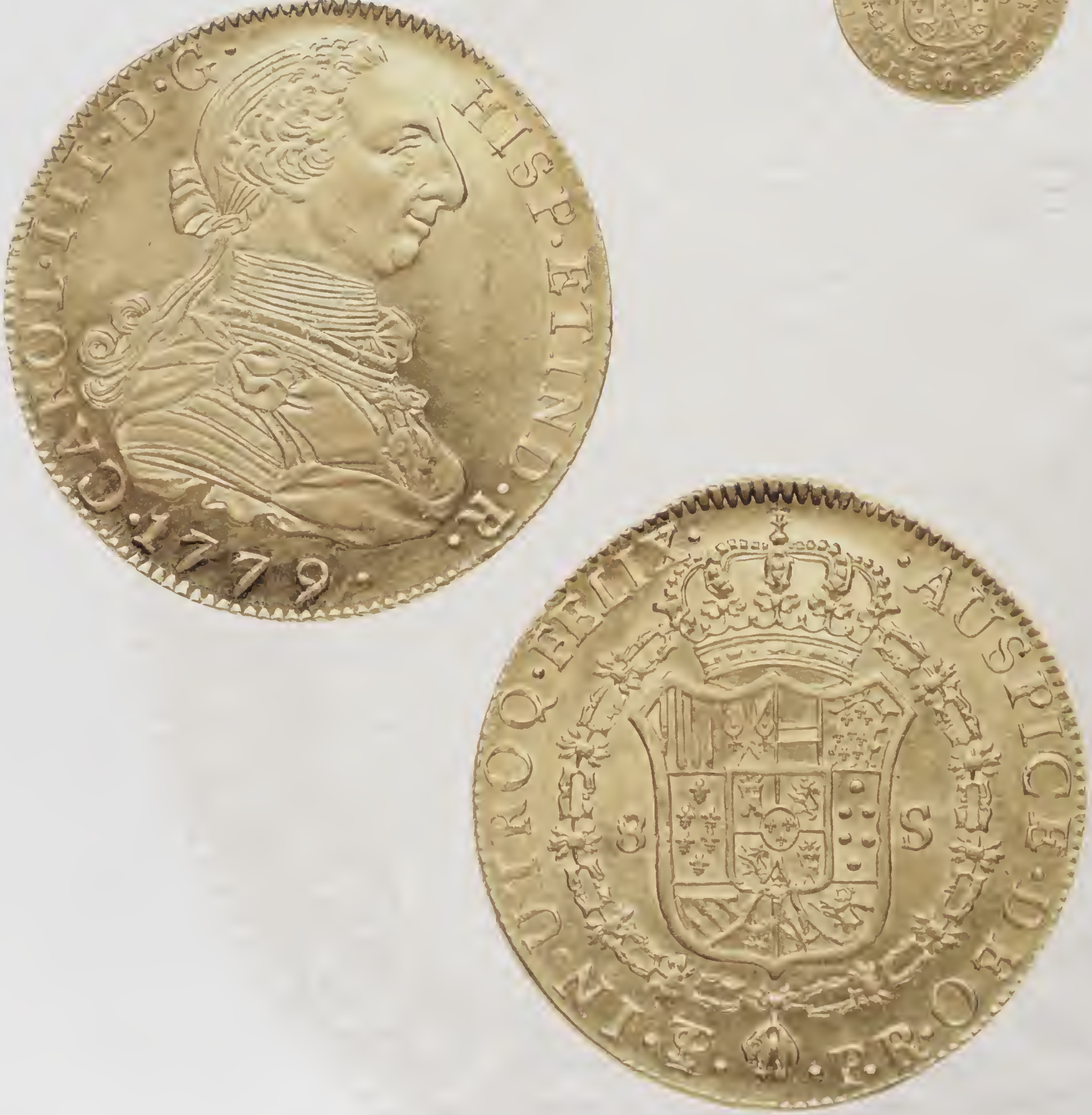
Choice Mint State 1779 8 Escudos

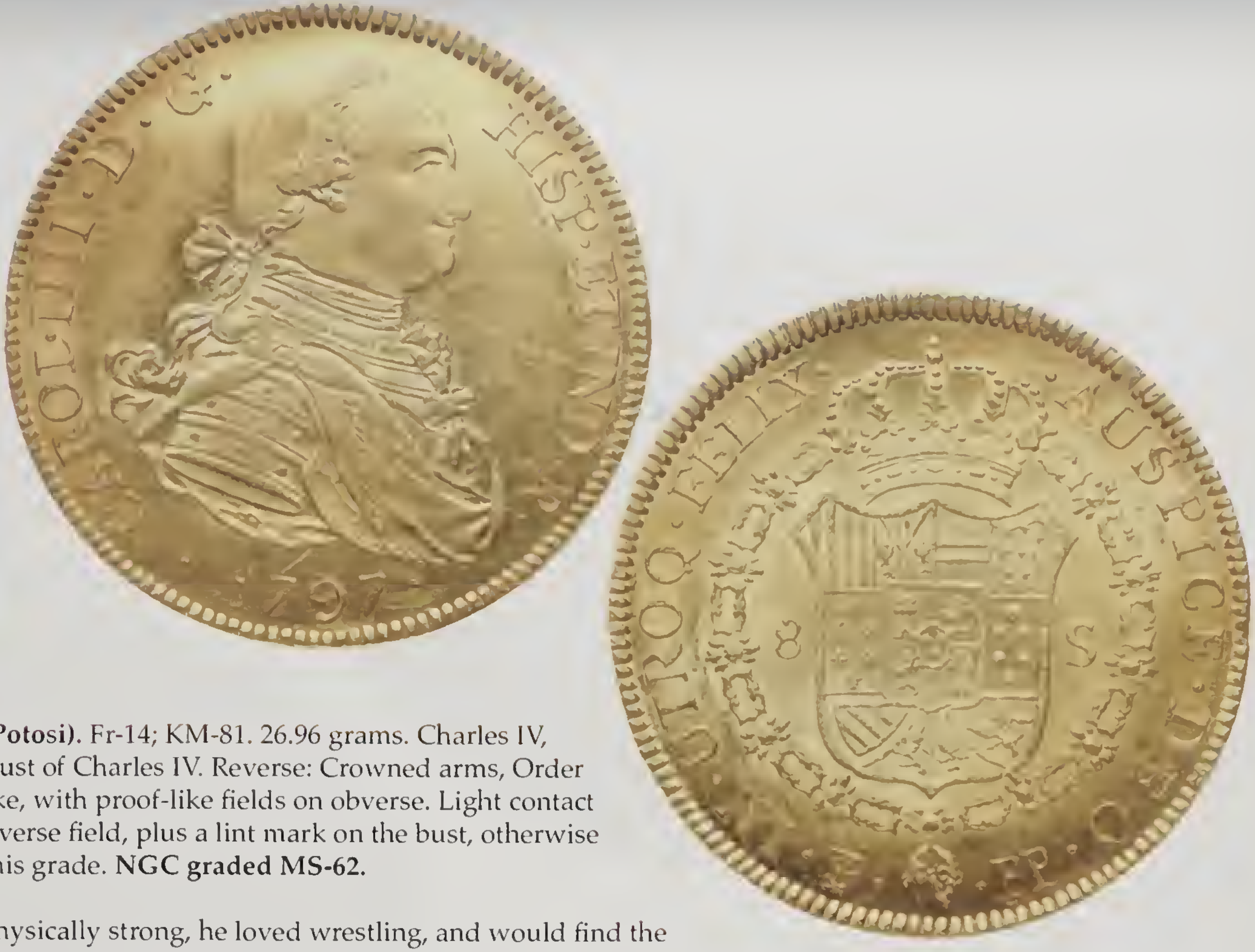
943

Bolivia. 8 Escudos, 1779 PTS-PR (Potosi). Fr-1; KM-59. 27.01 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Draped bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Fully struck up, with semi-cameo devices on bright fields. Very lustrous. Very Rare in this grade; the finest example seen in many years. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Charles had almost a pathological hatred of the British, and opposed them politically whenever he could. He opposed Britian in the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), and for his efforts, lost Florida, but gained the Louisiana Territories from France. He really wanted to recapture Gibraltar, since it was just a few feet from his coastline, but the British kept the territory.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Trigo Collection.



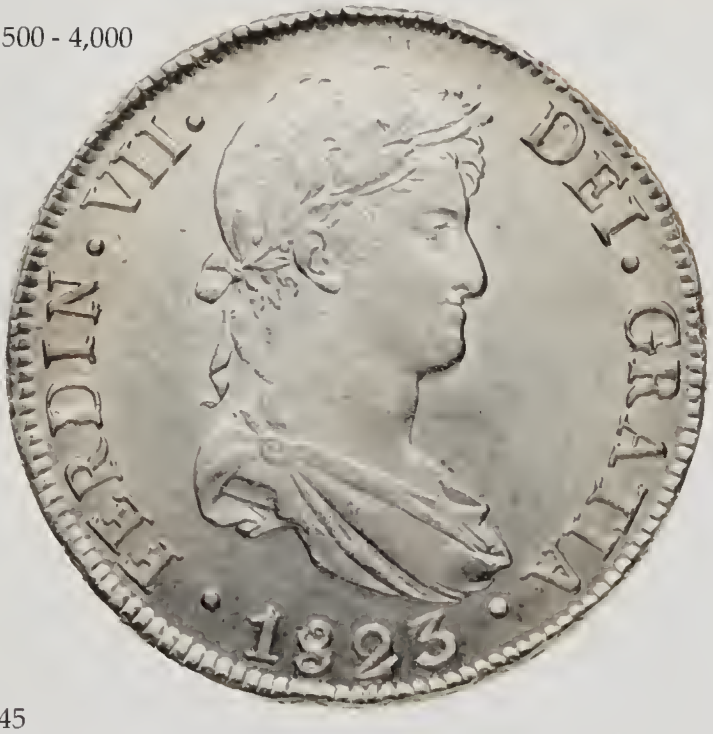


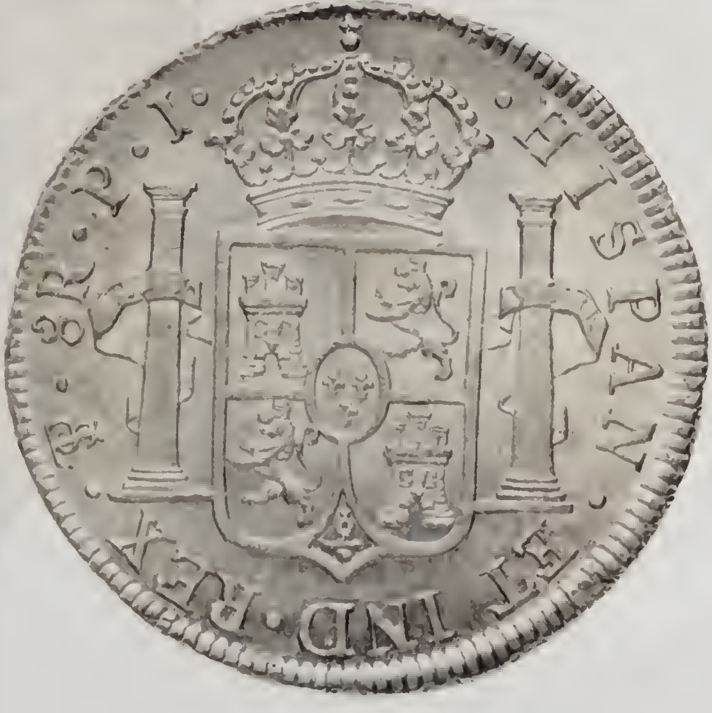
944

Bolivia. 8 Escudos, 1797 PTS-PP (Potosi). Fr-14; KM-81. 26.96 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles IV. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Bold strike, with proof-like fields on obverse. Light contact marks, mainly confined to right obverse field, plus a lint mark on the bust, otherwise very lustrous and choice. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Charles was a terrible king. Very physically strong, he loved wrestling, and would find the strongest countrymen available to compete against. He loved hunting as well, but that was about all he craved. He had no interest in affairs of state, and left this to his ministers. Probably his wisest decision was his abdication in 1808.

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000



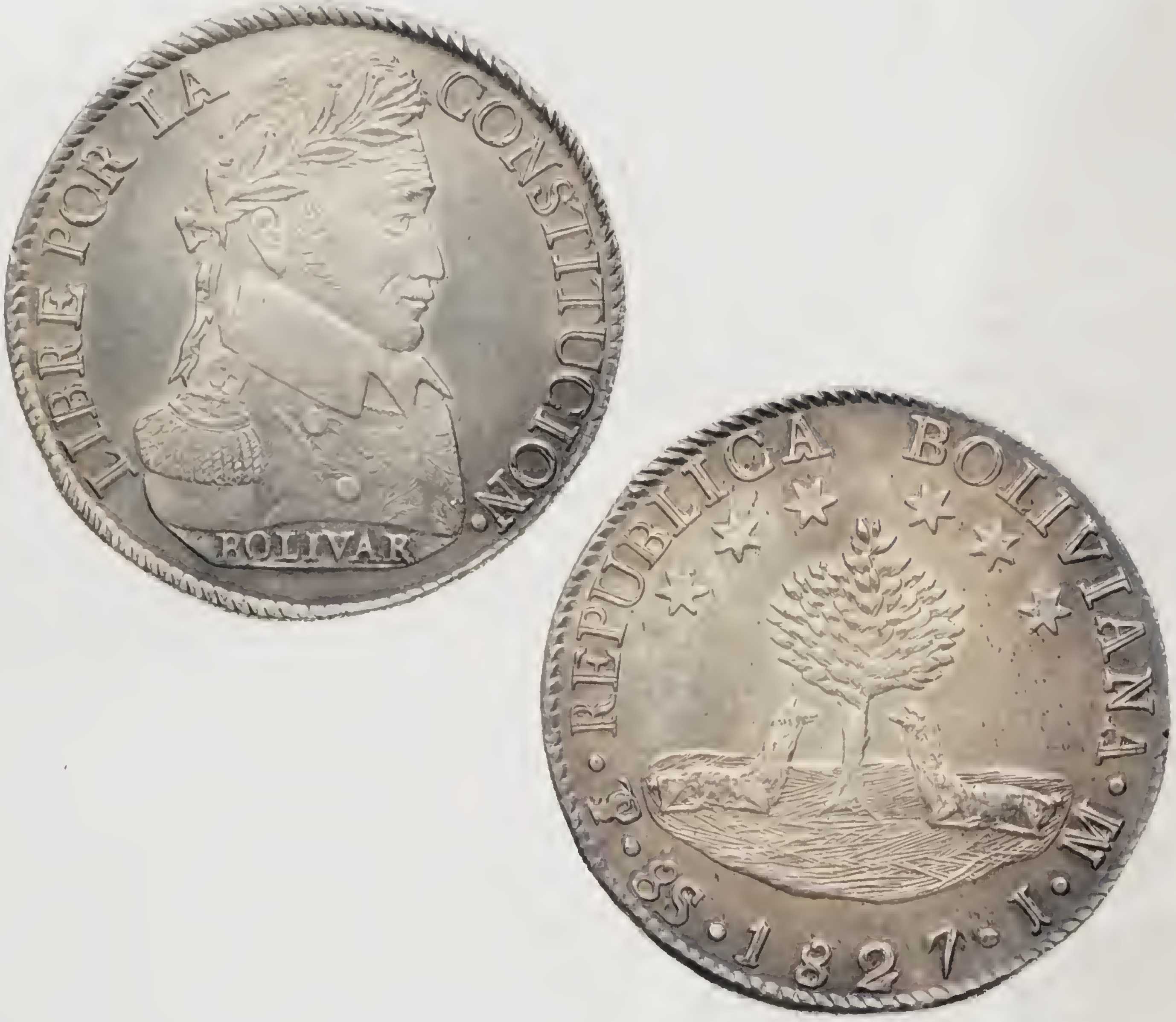


945

Bolivia. 8 Reales, 1823-P-J (Potosi). WR-17; KM-84. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Bust of Ferdinand right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Portrait well struck up; the reverse splendid. Very lustrous with faint toning. Very nice for type. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Ferdinand was an appropriate son of his incompetent father. He attempted to turn to Napoleon for help, which only caused him to be imprisoned for seven years in France. He was then restored by the autocratic allies in 1814, but ruled so poorly that he was the laughing stock of Europe. During his rule, all of Latin America gained independence from Spain and Portugal. It is true, that independence was a powerful force in Latin America, but one wonders if a truly strong and intelligent monarch could have delayed its success.

Estimated Value .... $300 - 350



946

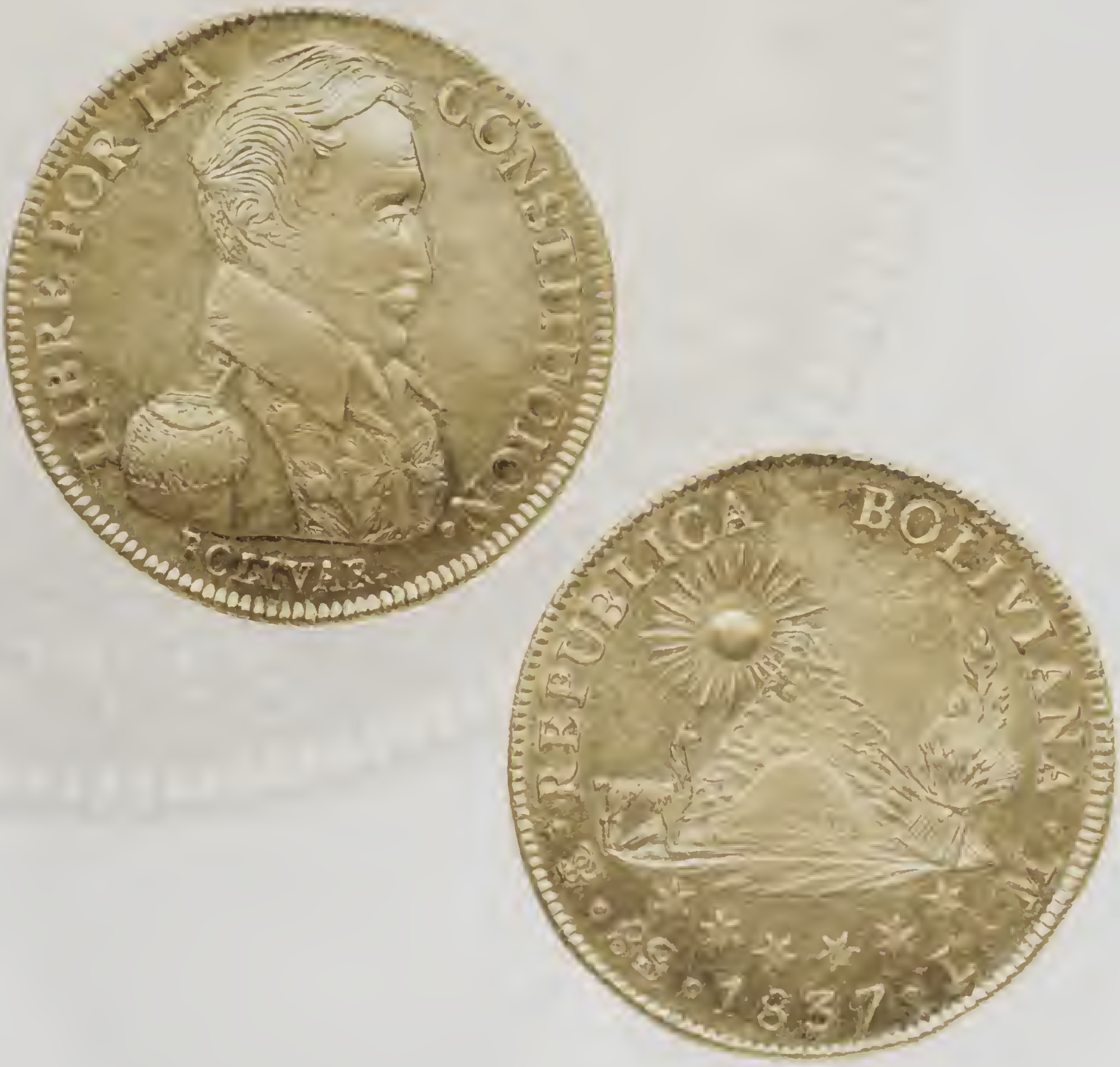
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1827 PTS-JM (Potosi). WR-18; Eliz-73; KM-97. 26.95 grams. Two recumbent alpacas beneath tree;stars above. Reverse: Laureate military bust of Simon Bolivar right; name below. Reeded edge. Bold, almost full strike, on choice flan. Obviously a treasured momento as the coin is extraordinarily free of handling marks., although evidence of an old, gentle cleaning can be seen in the faint hairlines over the reflective fields. Lovely multi-hued warm toning, with pronounced golds, russets, and violet and blue on reverse. Scarce in this grade. First year republican crown of Bolivia. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Simon Bolivar, known as "the Liberator", is the most celebrated patriot of South America. Bolivar and Jose de San Martin can be credited with freeing all the countries of the continent from Spanish rule. Unfortunately, his success ended with independence. Bolivar had many grand plans for a unified continent operating under liberal ideals. Petty jealousies and an anti-liberal sentiment thwarted his efforts.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

947

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1837 -LM (Potosi). Fr-21; KM-99; LC-783. 27.07 grams. Bust of Bolivar to right, in military atttire. Reverse: Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below. The centers an unusually bold strike. Brilliant and prooflike. **NGC graded MS-61.**

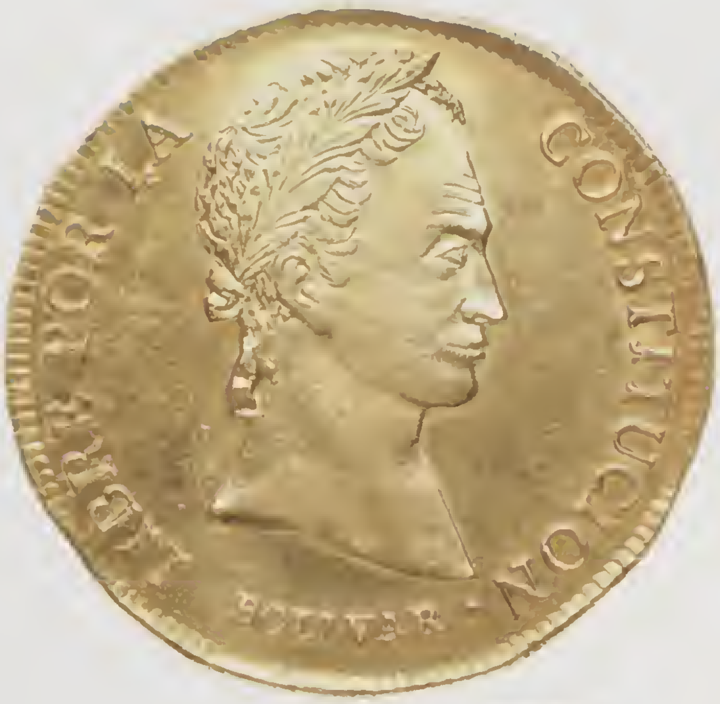
Cerro de Potosi, the world's richest native silver mine, was discovered in Potosi, in present-day Bolivia, in 1544 by a man chasing a goat up the side of the mountain. The native Quechuan Indians called the mine "Potojchi," which means "fountain of silver." The wealth from this mine underwrote the Spanish economy and the extravagance of its monarchs for over two centuries, including the building of the Spanish Armada, which was supposed to defeat Elizabeth I of England in 1588, but was destroyed by a combination of her leaner, quicker fleet and the weather. The appearance of a silver mine on the gold 8 escudos, the largest coin of the realm, shows that importance of Cerro de Potosi continued as a cultural and economic icon of Bolivia.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

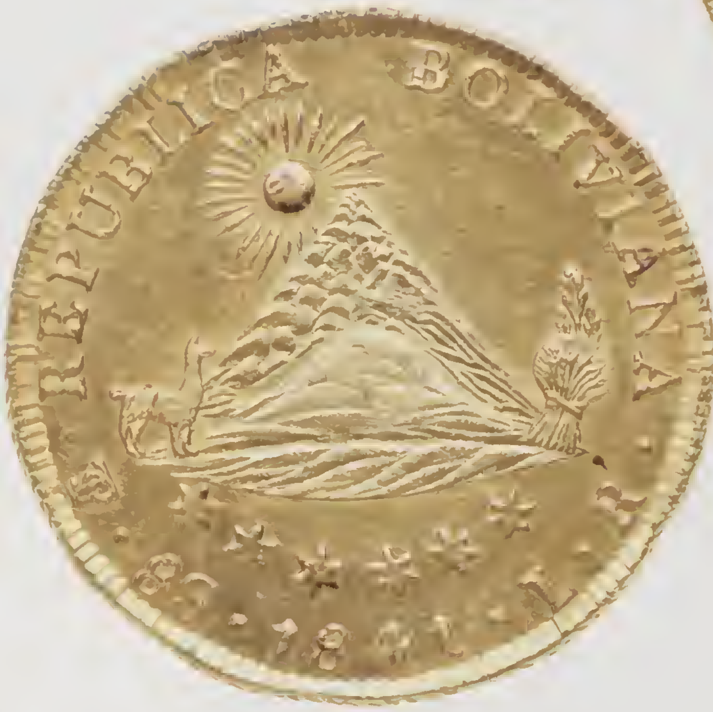


Large Bust 1841 8 Escudos

948

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1841 -LR (Potosi). Fr-26; KM-108.1. 27.01 grams. Large bust type. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below. Reverse: Laureate bust of Bolivar right. The centers display an unusually bold strike. Brilliant and proof-like, with exceptionally clean fields. Scarcer one year type. Splendid example. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

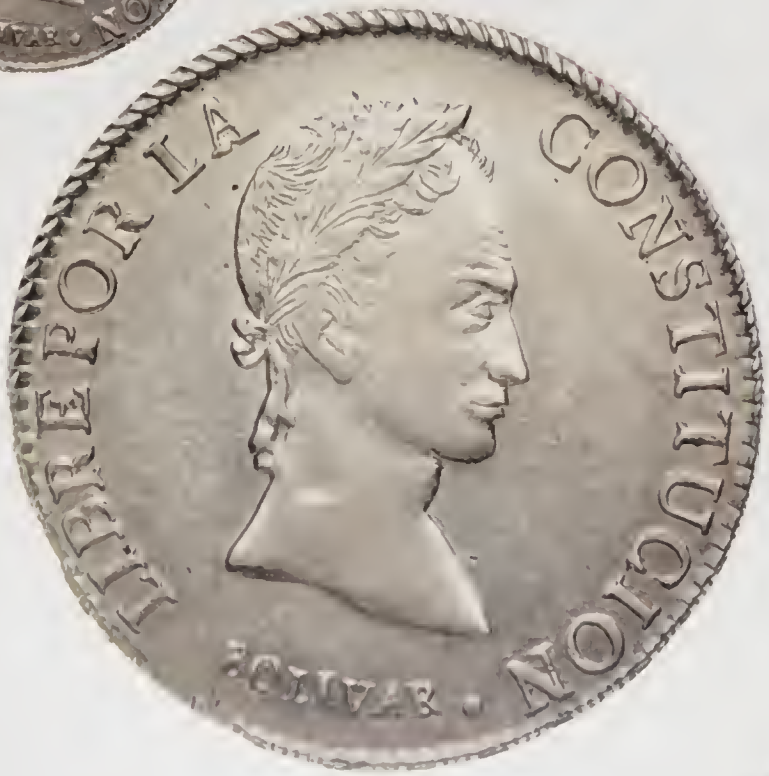


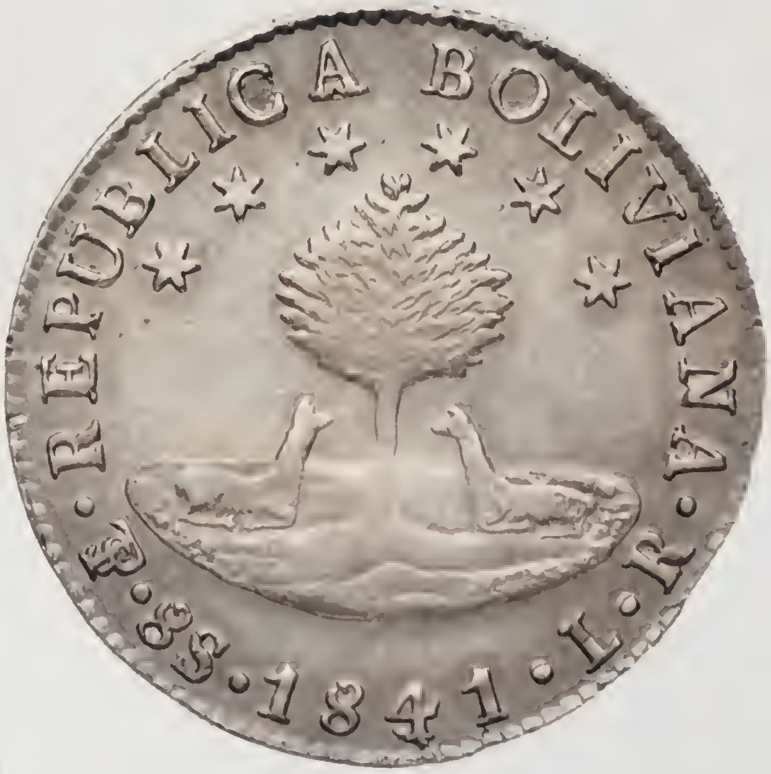


949

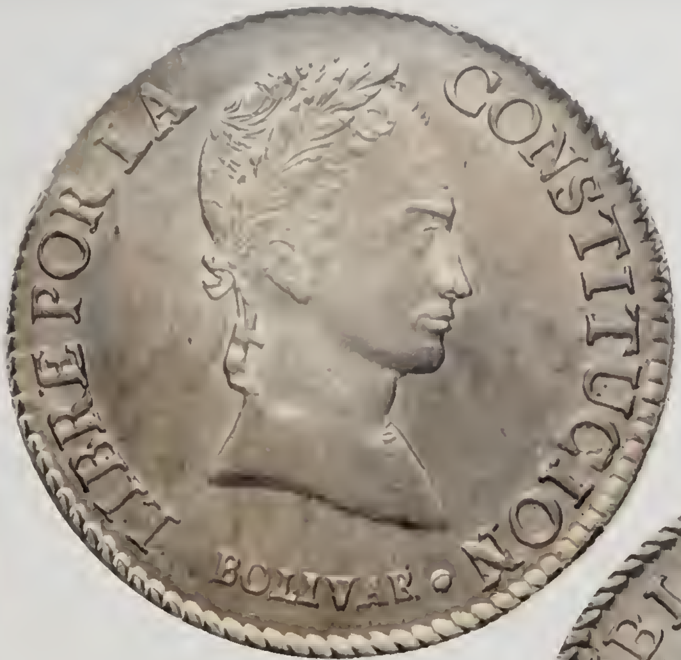
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1841 LR (Potosi). Eliz-91; WR-19a; KM-103. 26.69 grams. Two recumbent alpacas beneath tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar right; name in neck truncation. Reeded edge. Portrait well struck up, on choice flan. Reverse center just a trifle soft. Little, and gently handled, and free of distracting marks. The reflective fields retain most of their luster. Light, even warm toning, with reflective golds, russets, and violet and blue on reverse. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Alpacas, are vital to the economy of Bolivia. Significantly smaller than llamas, they are not used as beasts of burden, but as a fllece supply. Their fleeece, far warmer than sheep's wool, is used for blankets, sweaters, hats, gloves, etc. These products are vital in the cold mountainous climate of Bolivia.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600





LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION
BOLIVAR

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
8S 1843 L.R.

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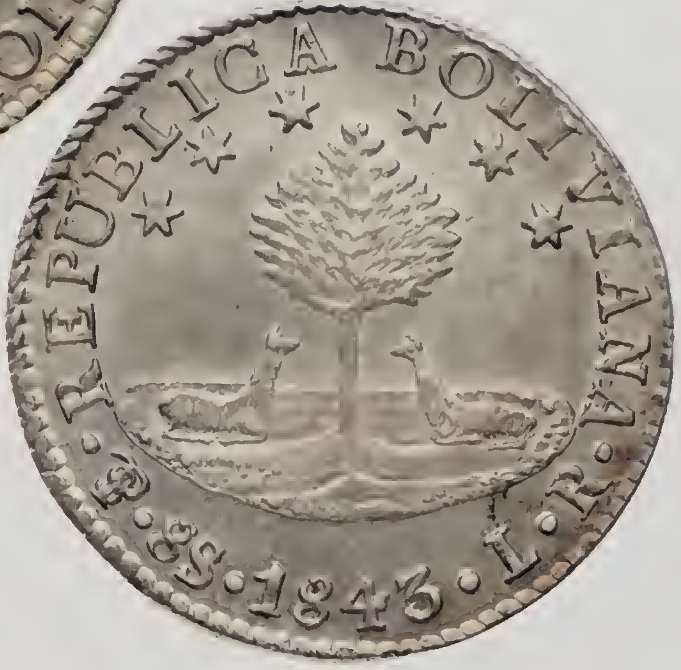

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
8S 1843 L.R.

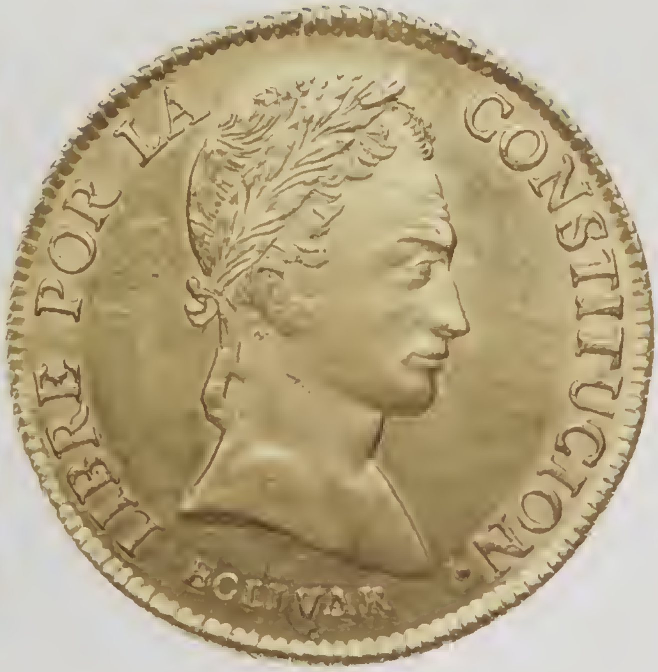
950

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1843 PTS-LR (Potosi). WR-19; Eliz-95; KM-103. 27.06 grams. Two recumbent alpacas beneath tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar right; name in neck truncation. Very good strike, the reverse especially full. Contact marks mostly limited to the devices, the reflective fields very bright. Generally even light to medium toning, of strongly warm coloration. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Bolivar was born of a noble and wealthy family in Caracas, Venezuela. His first efforts at liberation occurred in Venezuela. He retook the area from the Spanish in 1813 and was proclaimed "Liberador". Interestingly enough, he never fought for Bolivia until he first freed Peru, Ecuador, Panama, and Colombia. He is one of the very few individuals to have a country named after him.

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
8S 1847 R

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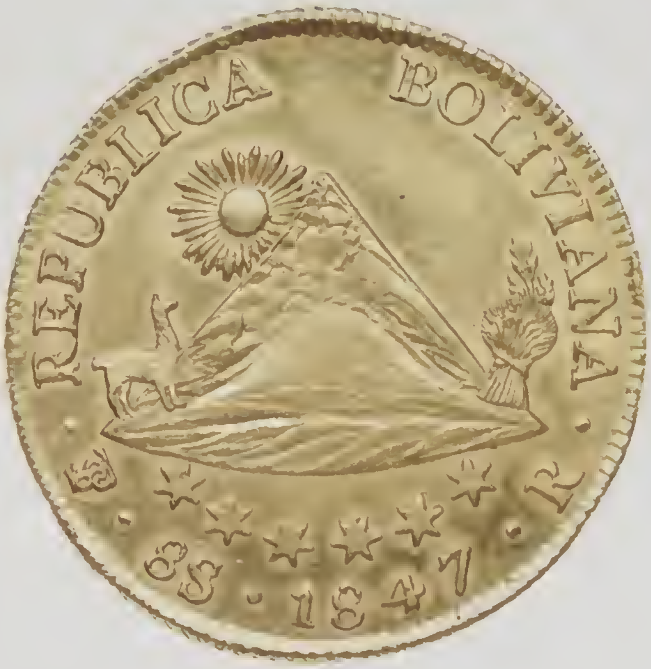
BOLIVAR

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
8S 1847 R

951

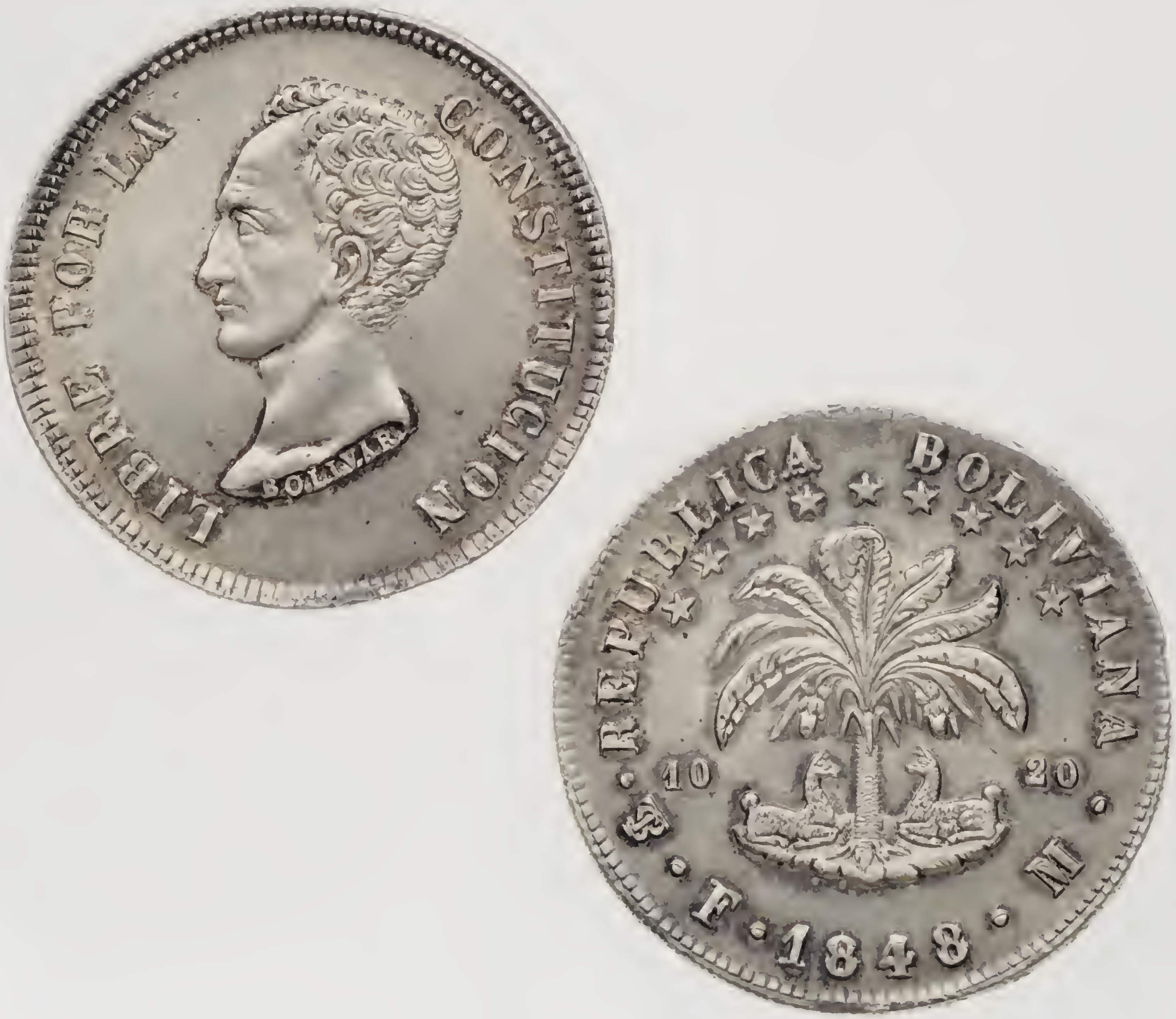
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1847 -R (Potosi). Fr-26; KM-108.2; LC-783. Small laureate head of Bolivar to right. Reverse: Arms. Prooflike. Some slight striking weakness. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

952

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1848 PTS-FM (Potosi). WR-20; Eliz-100; KM-109. 26.82 grams. Two recumbent alpacas beneath palm tree; stars above. Reverse: Bare head of Simon Bolivar left; name in neck truncation. A remarkably fine, full strike - perhaps even a specimen strike, although rear die shows evidence of slight rust. Lovely, near pristine surfaces with obverse fields more satiny, and the reverse more reflective. Fine old artistic toning, strongly warm hued, coppery in the recesses, with touches of blue elsewhere. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250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BOLIVAR
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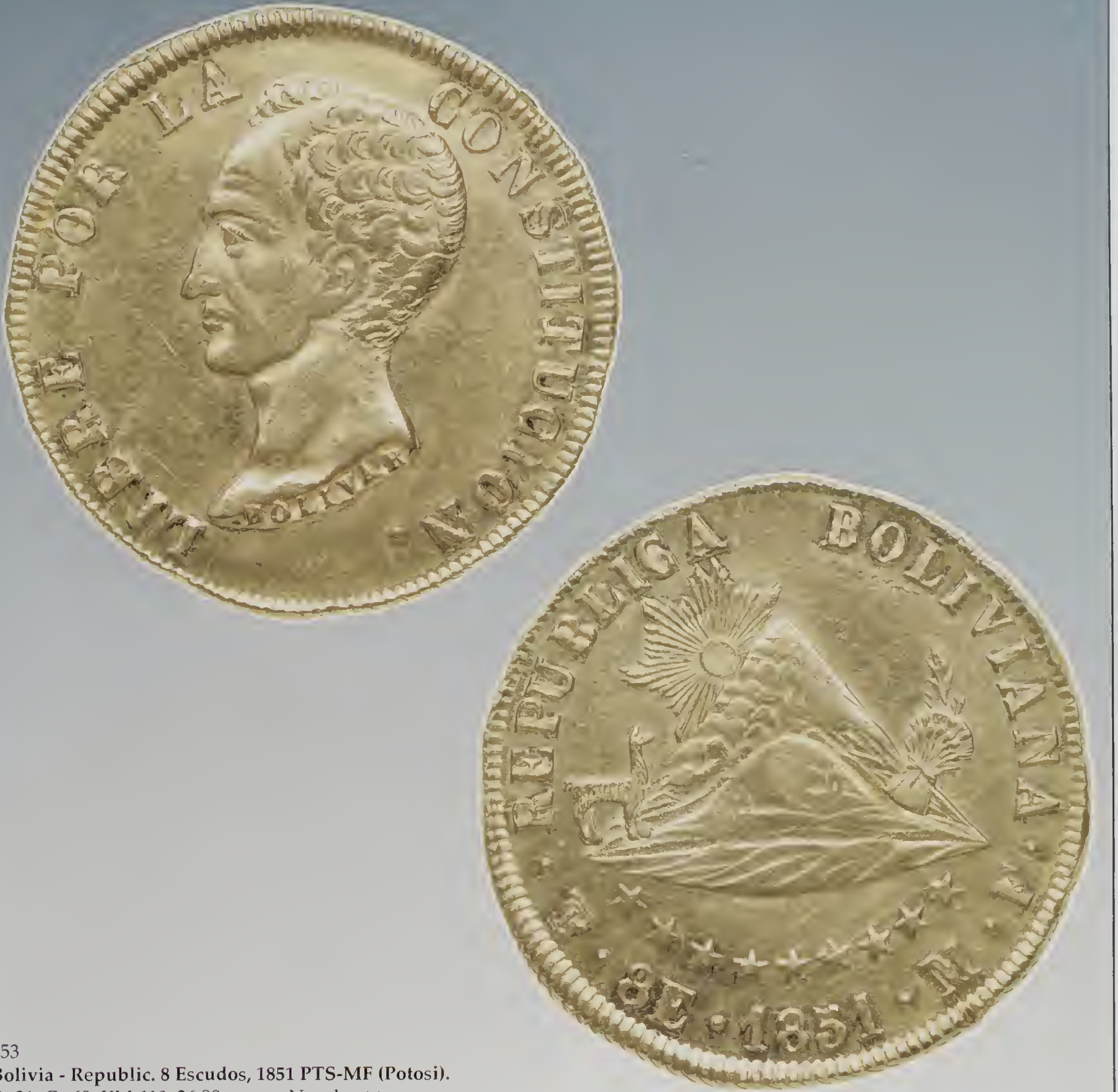
Very Rare One Year Type 1851 Gold 8 Escudos


LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION
BOLIVAR
REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
8E. 1851

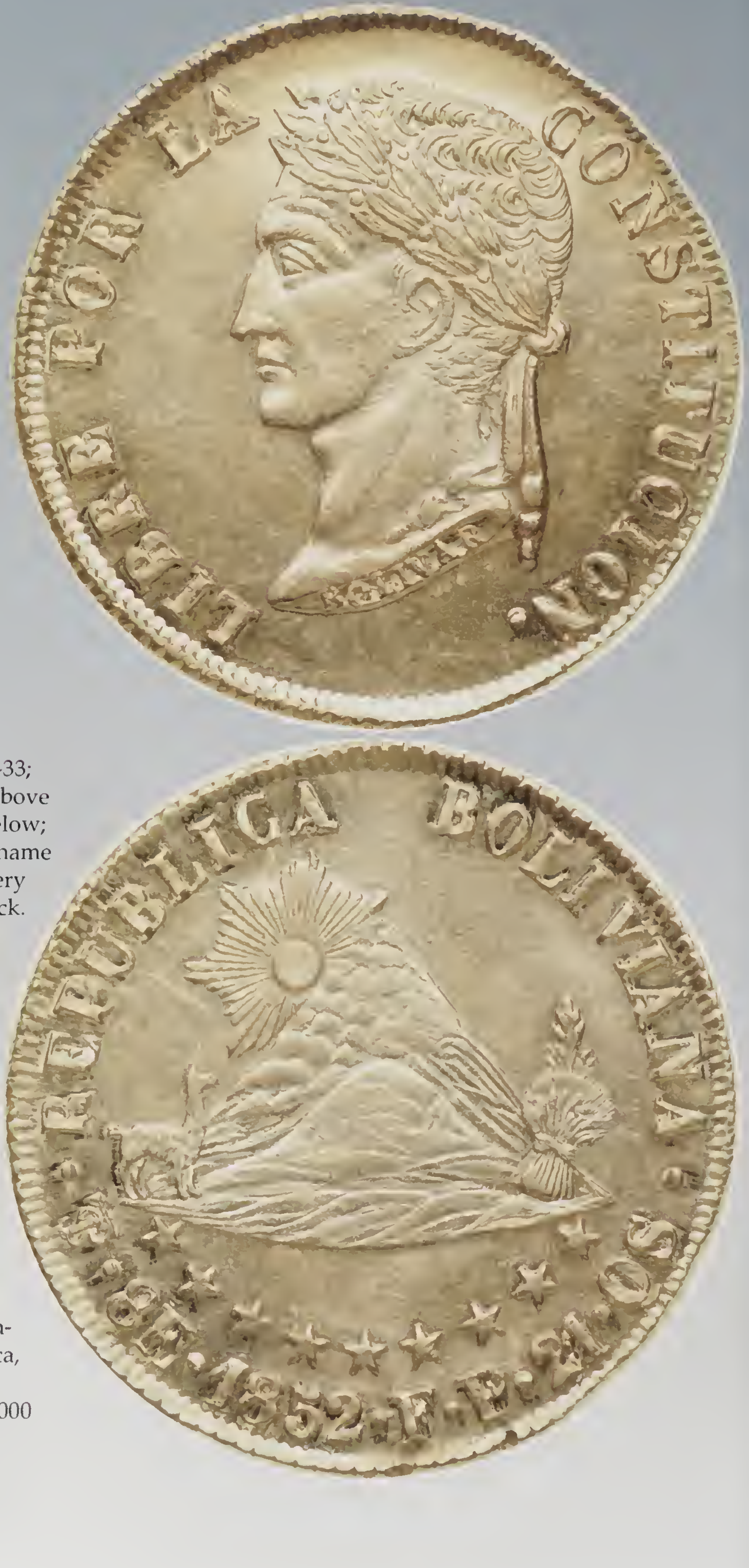
953

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1851 PTS-MF (Potosi). Fr-31; Cr-69; KM-110. 26.98 grams. New bust type. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below. Reverse: Bare head of Bolivar left, name in neck truncation. Light, even flatness at centers. Lustrous and prooflike, with exceptionally clean fields. Very Rare one year type. Choice example. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex. Hammel Collection. KM-110 plate coin; X & F Calico, no. 1715, the plate coin. One of only a few pieces known.

A Classic Bolivian Rarity - 1852 Gold 8 Escudos

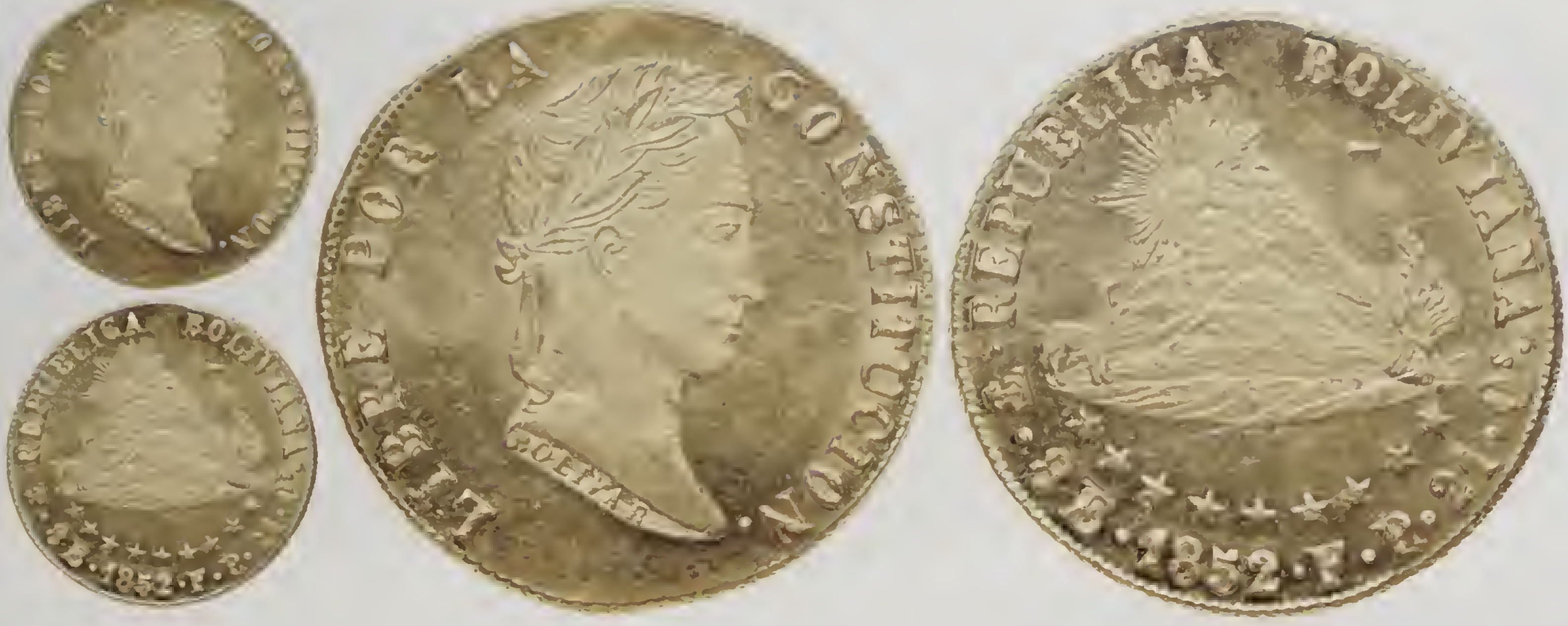


954
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1852 PTS-FP (Potosi). Fr-33; KM-115. 26.95 grams. Laureate head type. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below; 21 Qs. in legend. Reverse: Laureate head of Bolivar left, name in neck truncation. Exceptionally bold, sharp strike. A very clean coin, with only tiny contact marks at cheek and neck. Lustrous and brilliant, with proof-like fields and satiny devices. Extremely Rare one year type. **Probably the finest known example.**

A classic rarity. **With only 6 specimens known, this issue is the rarest of the Bolivian portrait onzas.** Spinks sold an inferior specimen in the 1970's for well over $20,000. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

Bolivar is considered one of the classic revolutionary heroes. He is honored with statues in such diverse places as Cairo and Teheran, and an avenue in Ankara, Turkey. Currencies in Bolivia (Boliviano), and Venezuela (Bolivar), bear his name. He was president of six countries in Latin America. The controversial president of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, who wishes to unite South America, sees Bolivar as a role model.
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

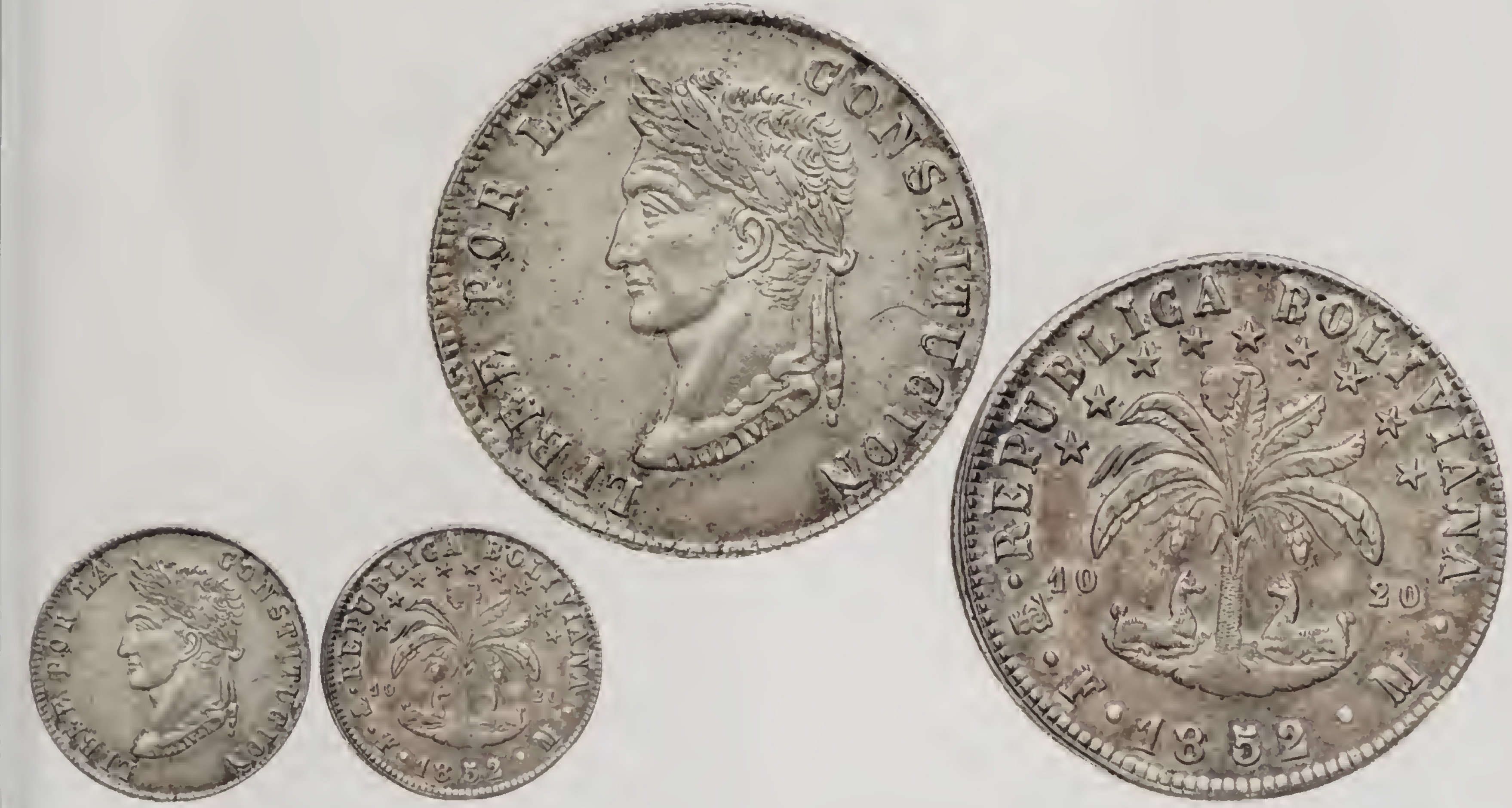
*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 171.*



955

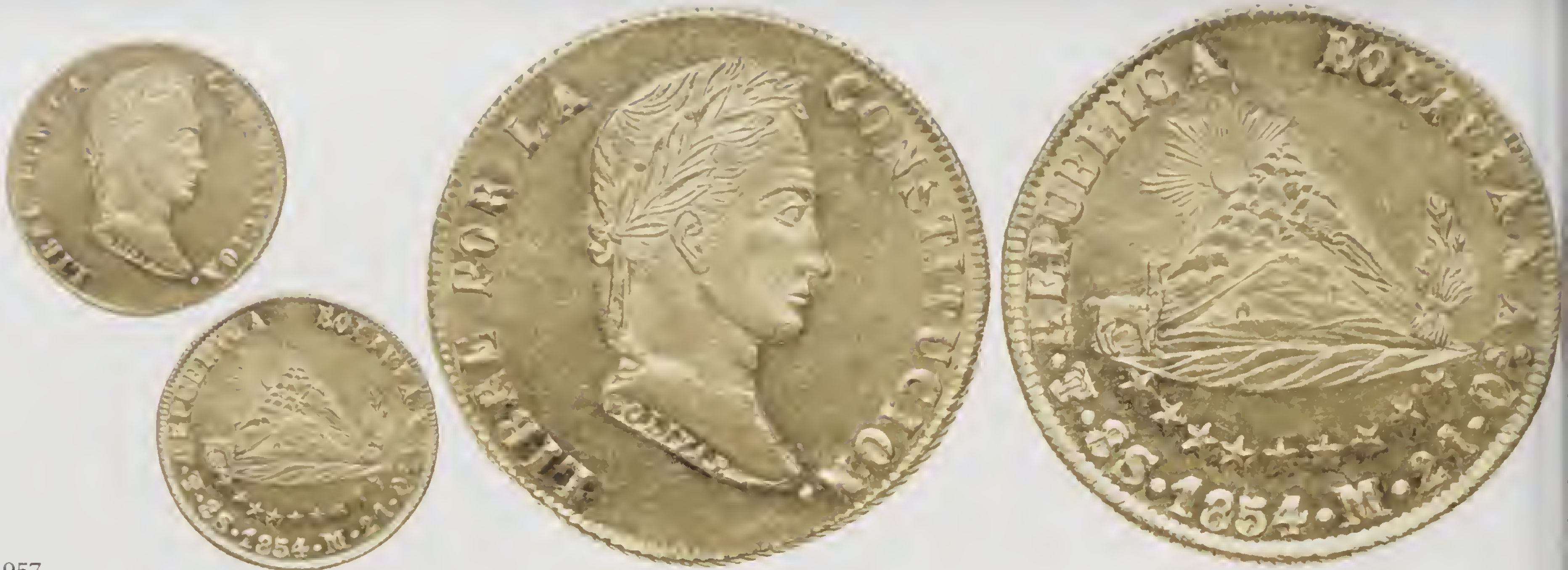
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1852 PTS-FP (Potosi). Fr-34; KM-116. 27.02 grams. Laureate head type. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below; denomination as "8E", 21Qs. in legend. Reverse: Laureate head of Bolivar right, name in neck truncation. Sharp and fully struck up. Quite clean, with brilliant to proof-like fields and matte, cameo-like devices. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Bolivia is quite large with an area equal to 1 1/2 times the size of Texas. Bolivia is one of two landlocked countries in South America, after it lost its coastal department of Litoral to Chile in 1879 during the War of the Pacific. In fact, Bolivia was involved in wars throughout the 19th century with Peru, Chile, and Argentina. The instability of South America during this period is directly attributable to the government of Spain not involving the local people in government during earlier colonial times.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



956

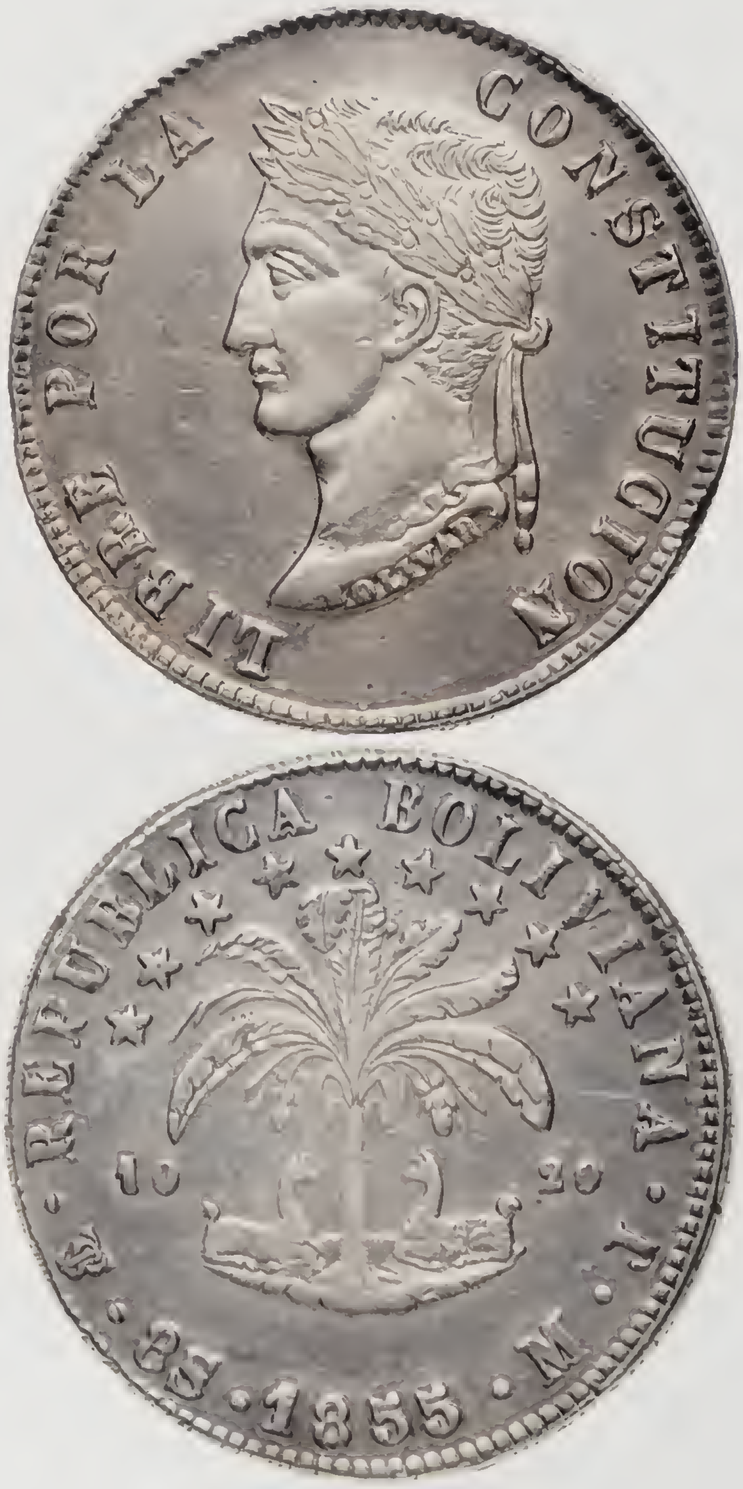
Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1852 PTS-FM (Potosi). WR-21; Eliz-105; KM-112.1. 27.11 grams. Without Value. Two recumbent alpacas beneath palm tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar left; name in neck truncation. Choice bold strike. With only slight handling or contact marks, plus several lint marks. The fields very clean, with good cartwheel luster. Old medium toning - fairly neutral on reverse, but deeper and warmer on obverse, with reflective russets, coppers, blues, and veridian.
NGC graded MS-62.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500



957

Bolivia - Republic. Gold 8 Escudos, 1854 PTS-M (Potosi). Fr-34 var.; KM-116. 27.09 grams. Laureate head type. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, alpaca, wheat sheaf, and row of stars below; denomination as "8S", 21Qs. in legend. Reverse: Laureate head of Bolivar right, name in neck truncation. Sharp and fully struck up. Very clean, with brilliant reflective fields and lustrous to matte devices. **NGC graded MS-63.**

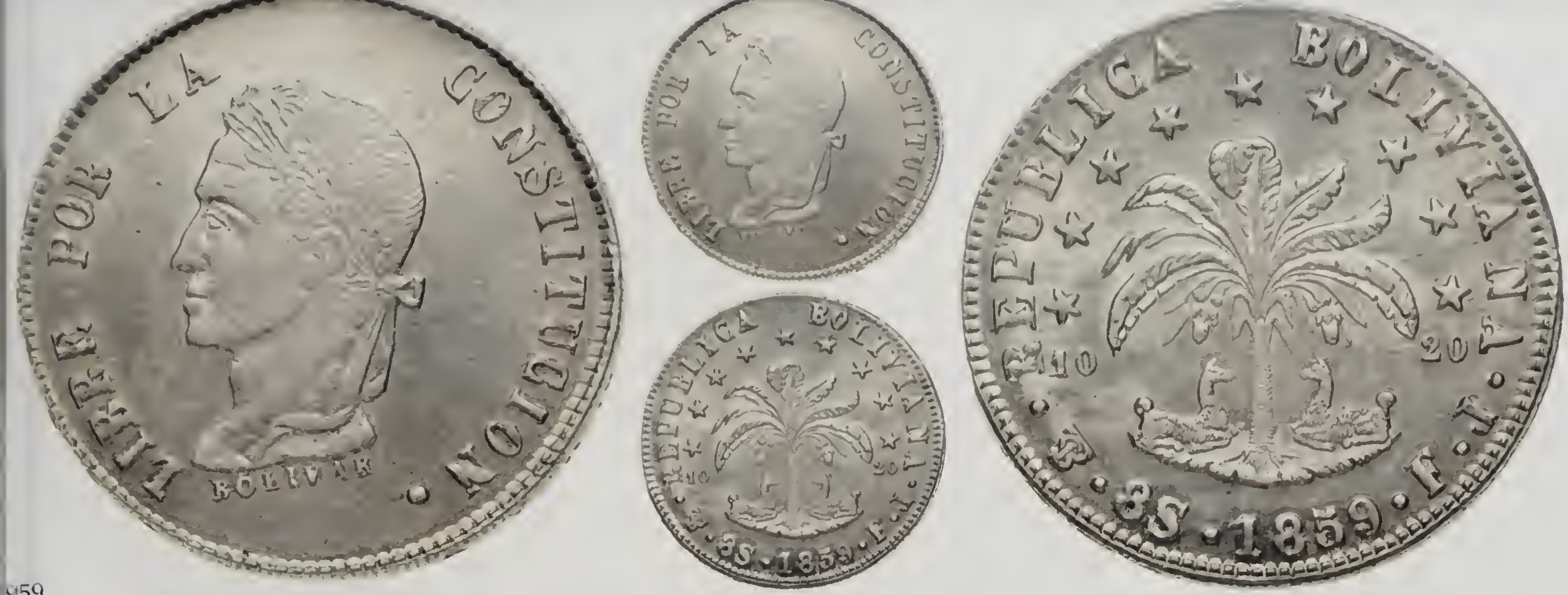
The "8S" designation was used from only 1853 -1857. This is the rarest date/assayer combination of the series; cf. X & F Calico, no.1721.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000



958

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1855 PTS-FM (Potosi). WR-22; Eliz-110; KM-112.2. 26.61 grams. With "8S" Value. Two recumbent alpacas beneath palm tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar left; name in neck truncation. Crisply struck and lustrous. Light even toning, ranging from steely and neutral, to warm with hints of copper. A two year type only. **NGC graded AU-53.**

Bolivia is a land populated mostly by non-Hispanics. Quechua and Aymara tribes dominate the population. In 2005, for the first time, a descendant of the Aymara, Evo Morales, was elected president. He is attempting to rewrite the constitution to give more power to the local, indigineous peoples. His efforts are being met with significant resistance.
Estimated Value .... $125 - 150


LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION
BOLIVAR
REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
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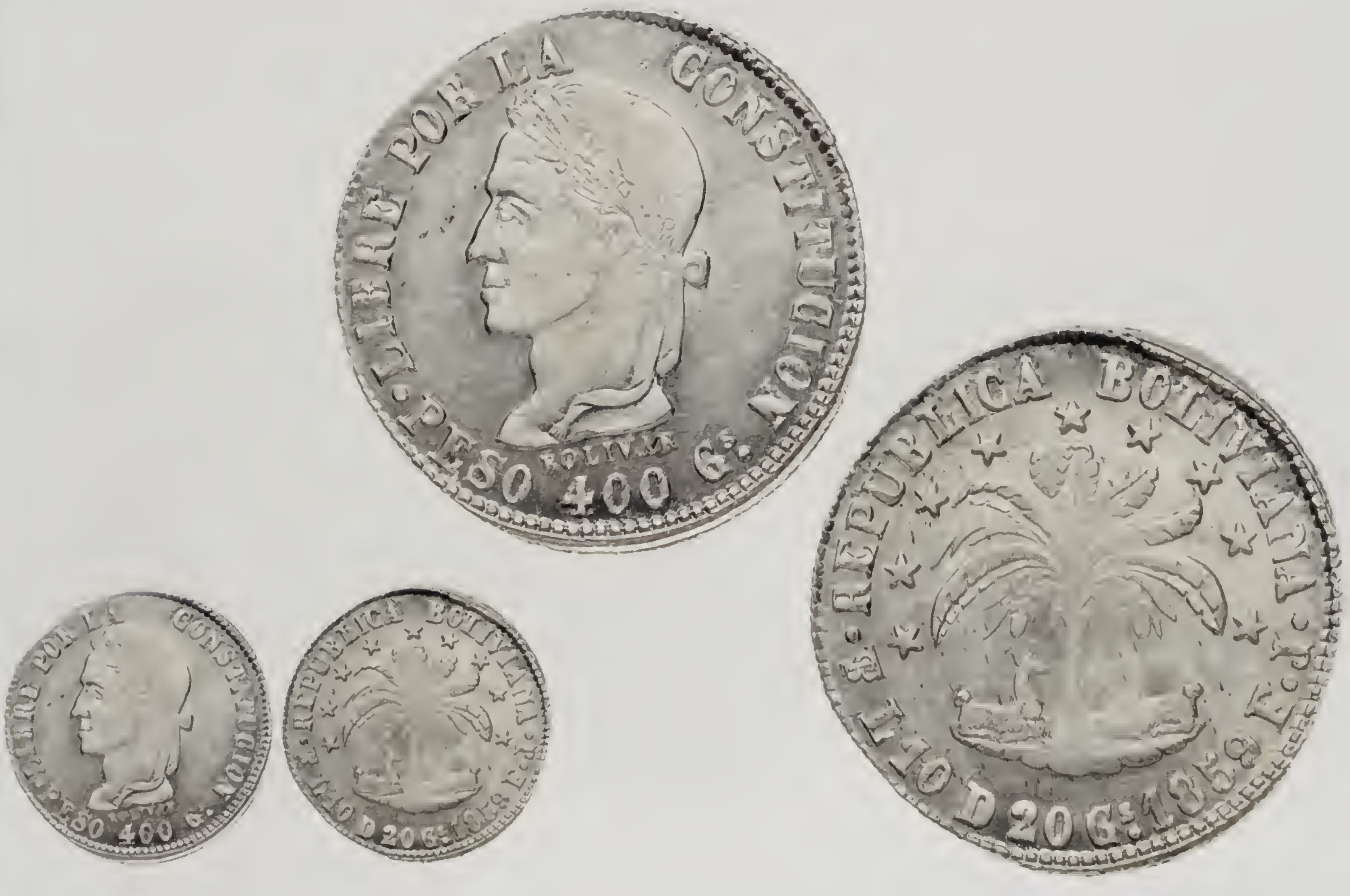
20
P.TS. 8S. 1859 F.J.

959

Bolivia - Republic. 8 Soles, 1859 PTS-MJ (Potosi). Eliz-111; KM-137. 26.56 grams. Two recumbent alpacas beneath palm tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar left; name beneath neck. Good strike on quality flan. Light handling to obverse, with the semi-reflective field barely impaired. The reverse very clean, with vibrant cartwheel luster. Faint, slightly warm tone.

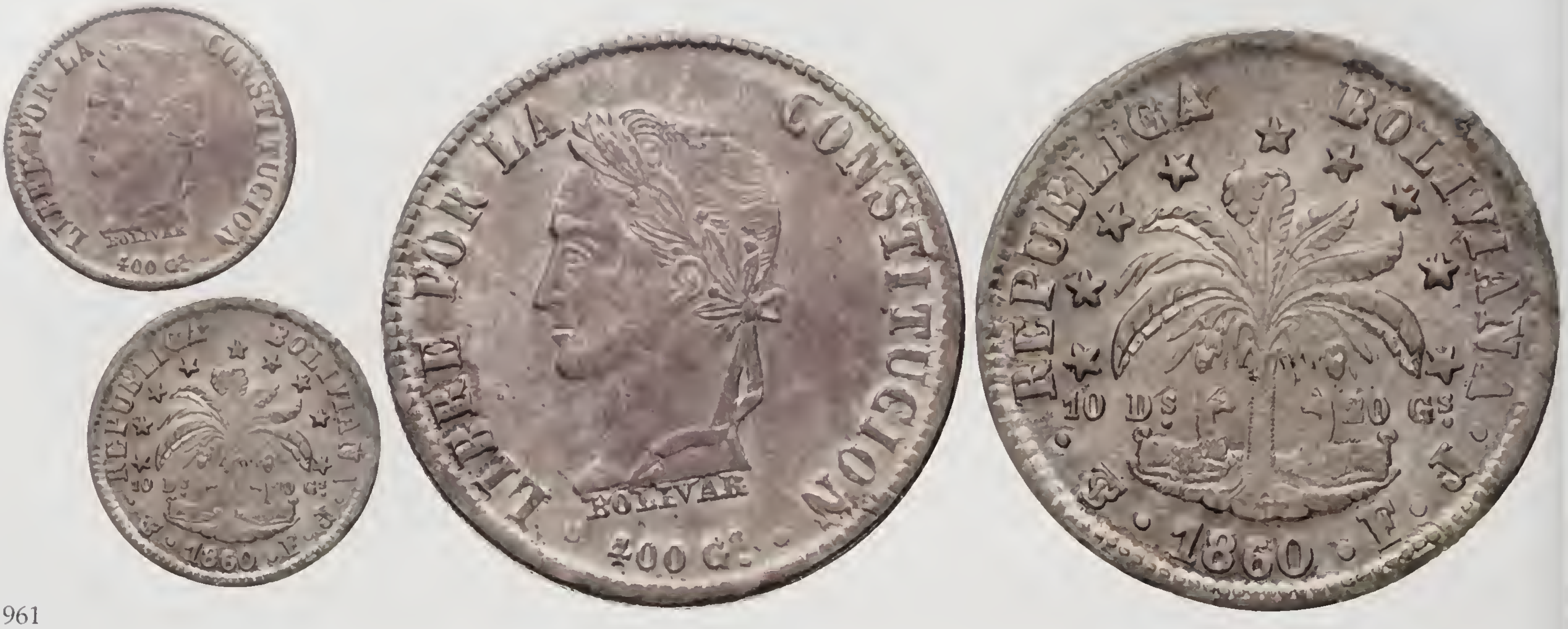
First year of new bust type.Variety without weight indication of "400 Gs" below portrait. Most known examples with Chinese chop marks. **This is probably the finest known of this series. NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500


LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION
BOLIVAR
PESO 400 Gs.
REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
P.TS. 10 D 20 Gs. 1859 F.J.

960

Bolivia. Republic. Peso, 1859 PTS-F.J (Potosi). Eliz-114; WR-23; KM-138.3. 20.08 grams. Two alpacas beneath banana tree. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar left; "PESO" in legend, to left of truncation. Centers better struck than usual, but still a little weak on reverse. Lustrous to reflective fields. Very Scarce in this grade.

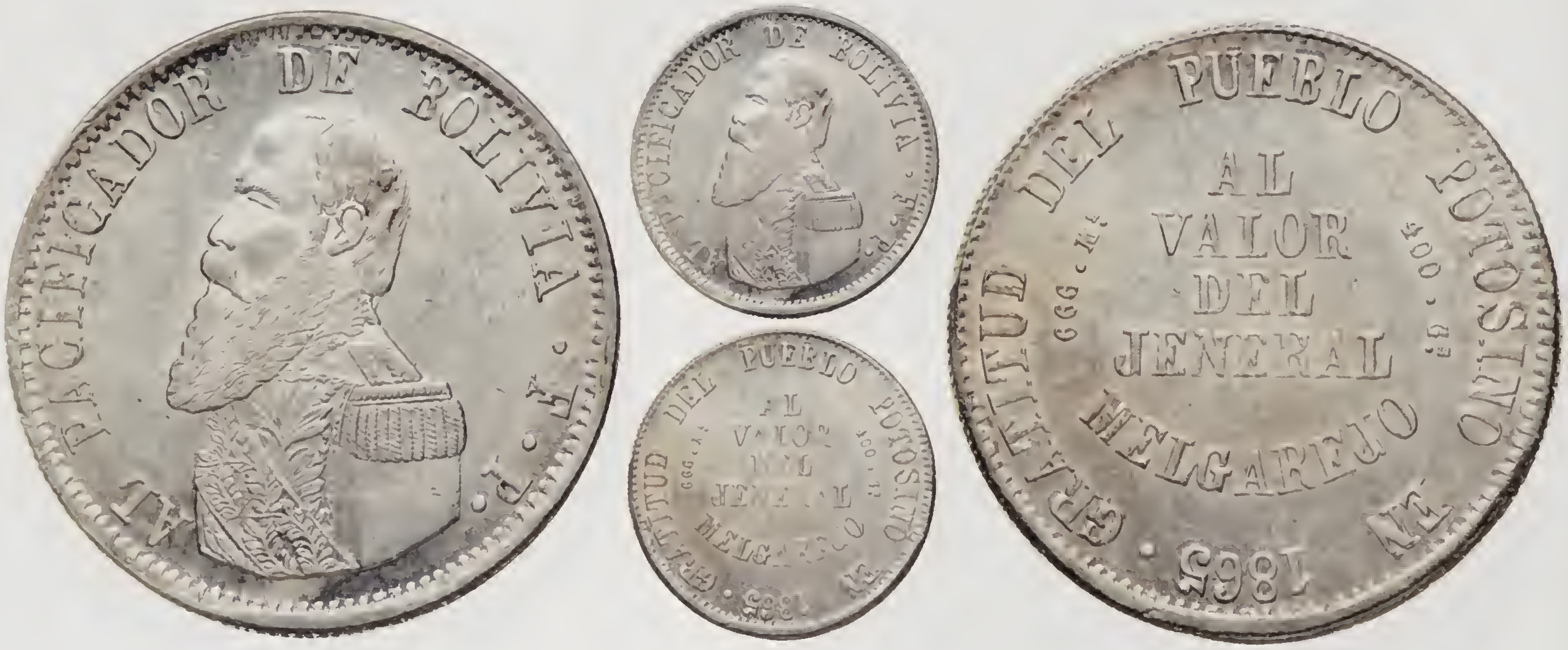
A one year type; this being one of three varieties, and apparently the only use of the word peso on their coinage except for once more, briefly, in 1860. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $400 - 600


LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION
BOLIVAR
400 Gs.
REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
10 Ds
20 Gs
1860
F. J.

961

Bolivia - Republic. Peso, 1860 PTS-FJ (Potosi). WR-25; Eliz-120; KM-138.6. 20.31 grams. Tree divides 10 Ds - 20 Gs; weight of 400 Gs. Two recumbent alpacas beneath palm tree; stars above. Reverse: Laureate head of Simon Bolivar left; name beneath neck, 400 Gs below. Even strike, slightly soft overall. Fields satiny to bright, with matte devices. Medium deep toning, reflecting copper and russet, with considerable violet.

This variety without any other expressed denomination, other than the "400 Gs." Transitional type from the Soles to the Peso system. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, yet is one of the richest in terms of mineral deposits. This discrepancy cannot be blamed on the Spanish, since they have been gone for almost 200 years. Obviously, many are trying to develop these mineral riches. The results are not yet conclusive.
Estimated Value .... $200 - 250

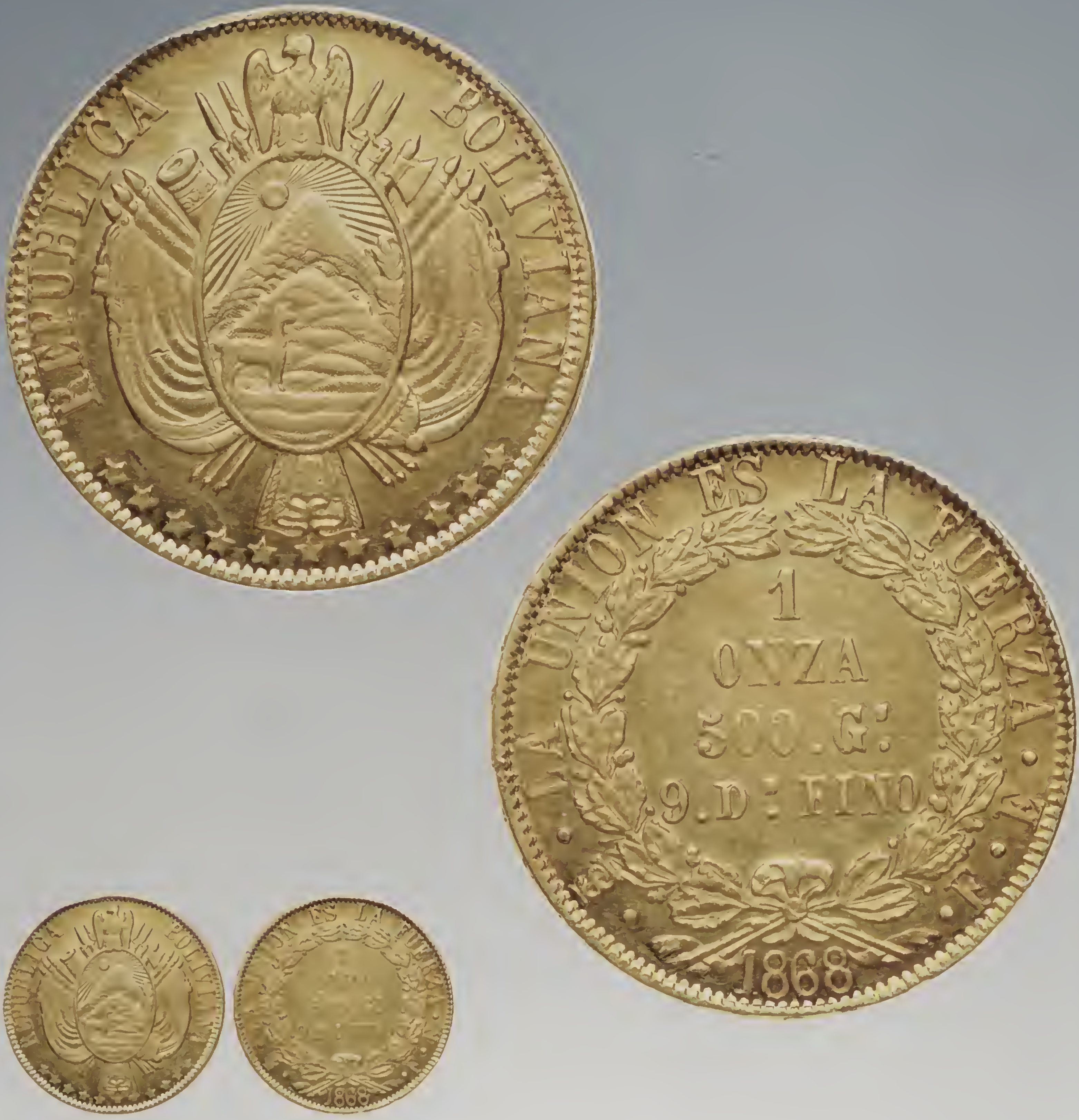

AL PACIFICADOR DE BOLIVIA
F. P.
GRATITUD DEL PUEBLO POTOSINO
AL VALOR DEL JENERAL MELGAREJO
666 Ms
400 Gs
1865
F. P.

962

Bolivia. One Melgarejo, 1865-F.P. Eliz-126; KM-146. Bust of General Melgarejo left, in ornate military uniform. Reverse Lengend: "Gratitud del Pueblo Potosino" around edge. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Melgarejo is probably the worst dictator in South American history. He was obdurate, uneducated, and unprincipaled. He was cruel, and supervised the execution of thousands of native Bolivian Indians. He gave away land to Brazil for no good reason, which infuriated patriotic Bolivians. It is said that when Prussia attacked France in 1870, he wished to help defend Paris. When his generals said it was in Europe and too far away, he asked them to find a shortcut.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Extremely Rare Gold 1 Onza of 1868

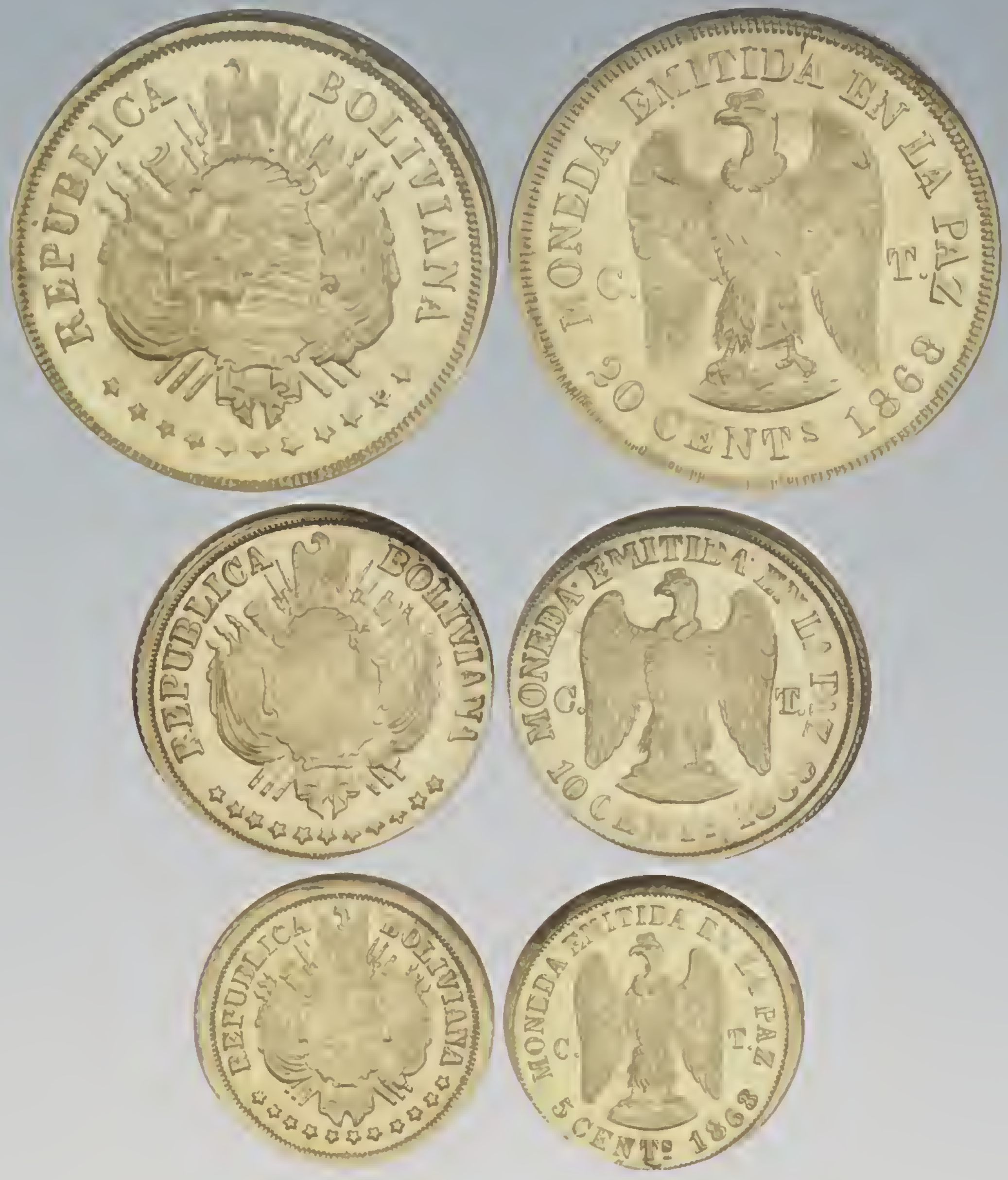


963

Bolivia - Republic. Gold 1 Onza, 1868 PTS-FE (Potosi). Fr-37; KM-142. 24.97 grams. Radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi, with alpaca at foreground, all within oval shield, the whole supported by elaborate crossed banners and arms, with eagle at top. Reverse: Value, weight, and fineness within circular wreath. Sharply struck, with virtually full devices. Very clean, with brilliant fields and lustrous to matte devices. Extremely Rare - a classic gold rarity! **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Ex. Hammel Collection. KM-142 plate coin; X & F Calico, no. 1726, the plate coin. One of only a few pieces known. This the only regular issue coin employing this denomination. Excessively rare one year type, with this being the finest known of those few extant.

1868 Pattern Set Struck in Gold

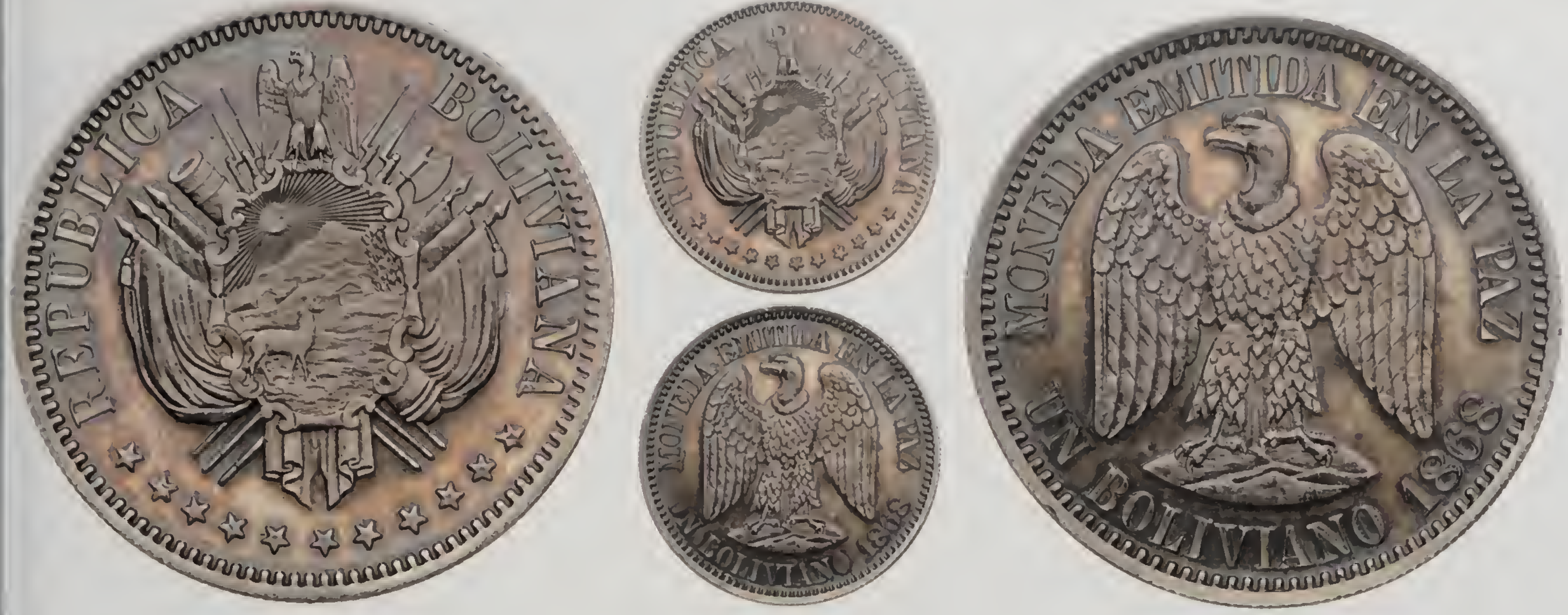

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
MONEDA EMITIDA EN LA PAZ
C. T.
20 CENTS 1868
10 CENTS 1868
5 CENTS 1868

964

Bolivia. Pattern Set: 5, 10 and 20 Centavos Struck in Gold, 1868-CT. KM-PN16, PN18, PN22. All with Reeded edges. Struck at La Paz. Republic coat of arms. Reverse Condor with C T at sides. Lot of 3 coins. **NGC graded 5 Centavos, MS-63, 10 Centavos NGC graded MS-65 and the 20 Centavos NGC graded MS-66.**

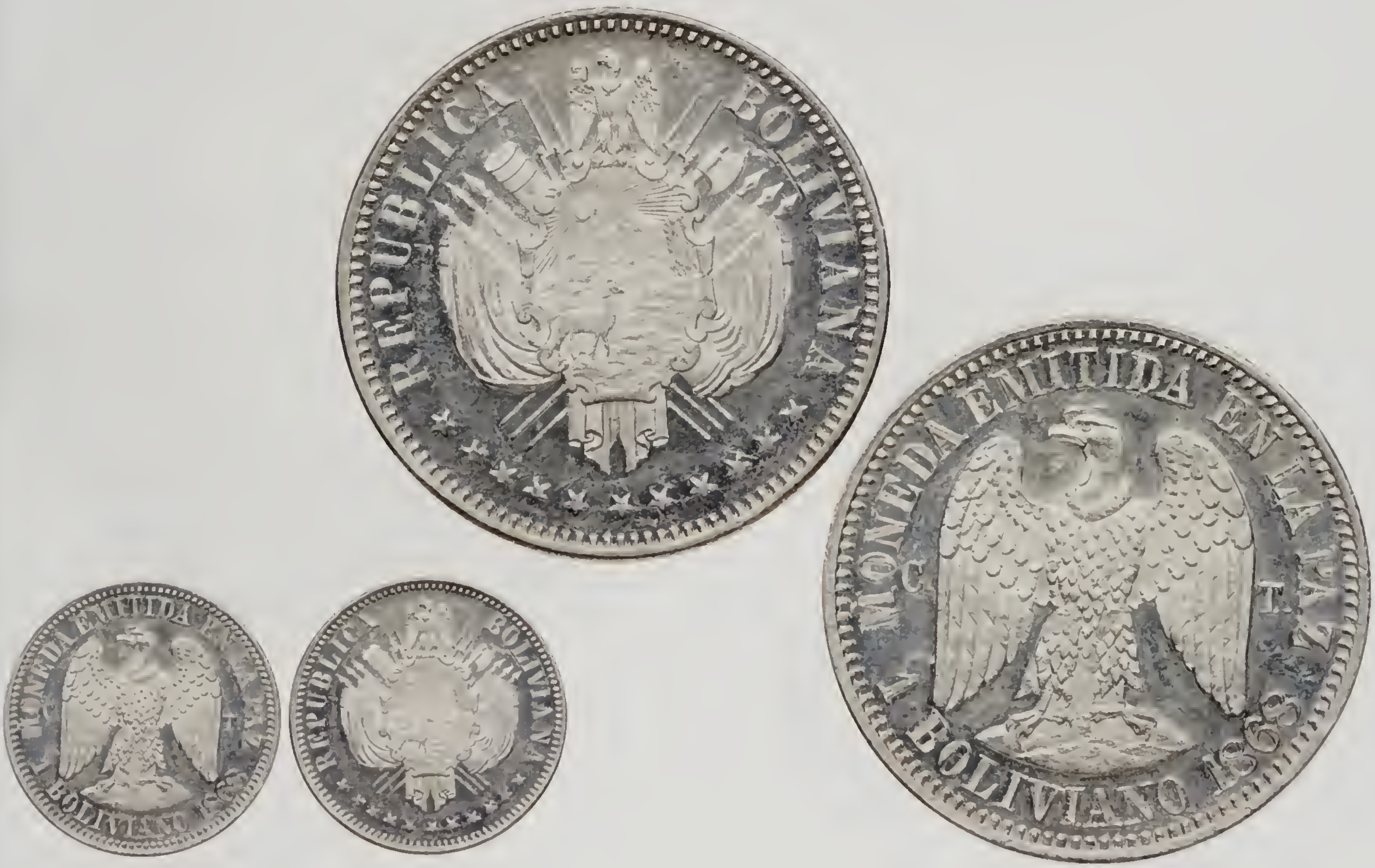
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

(*).



965

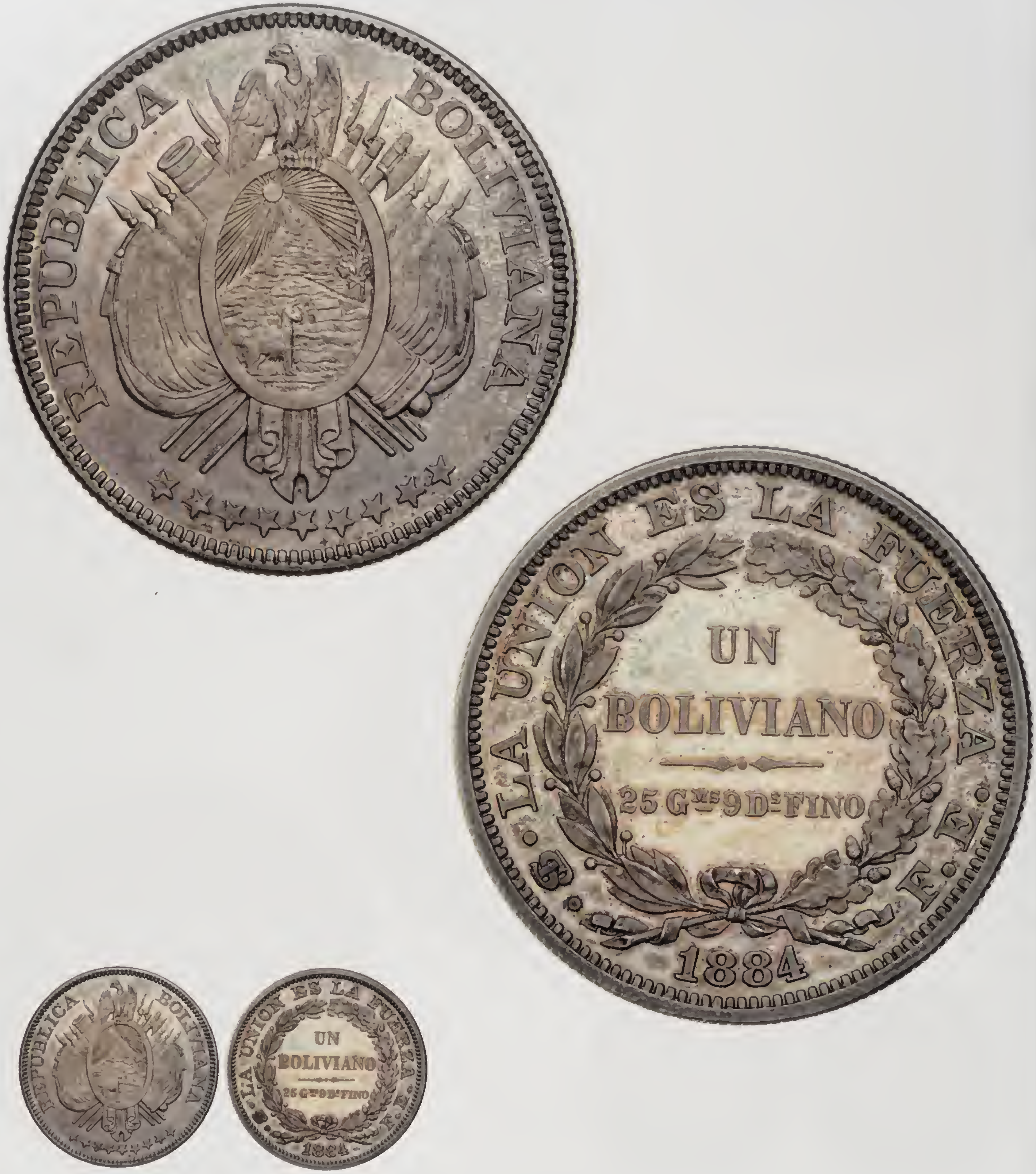
Bolivia. Silver Pattern "Un Boliviano", 1868. KM-Pn29. 24.51 grams. Ornately scrolled cartouche with vignette of radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi with alpaca in foreground, surmounted by condor, before saltire of armaments and pennants. Reverse: Condor stands with wings spread. Reeded edge. Struck in La Paz, without E. Superbly detailed strike. Fully lustrous under handsome old collection toning - a medium to deep gray, with iridescent undertones tending to the russets and blues. Very Rare. **NGC graded Proof 63.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



966

Bolivia. Silver Piedfort Proof "1 Boliviano", 1868 CT. KM —. 42.98 grams. Ornately scrolled cartouche with vignette of radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi with alpaca in foreground, surmounted by condor, before saltire of armaments and pennants. Reverse: Condor stands with wings spread; value: "1 Boliviano". Plain edge. Struck in La Paz, without E. Some very light marks scattered throughout the fields, otherwise fully lustrous, with finely detailed strike. Reverse die shows beginning of slight die rust around date and denomination. Very Rare.**NGC graded Proof 63.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Stunning Proof 1884 "Un Boliviano"

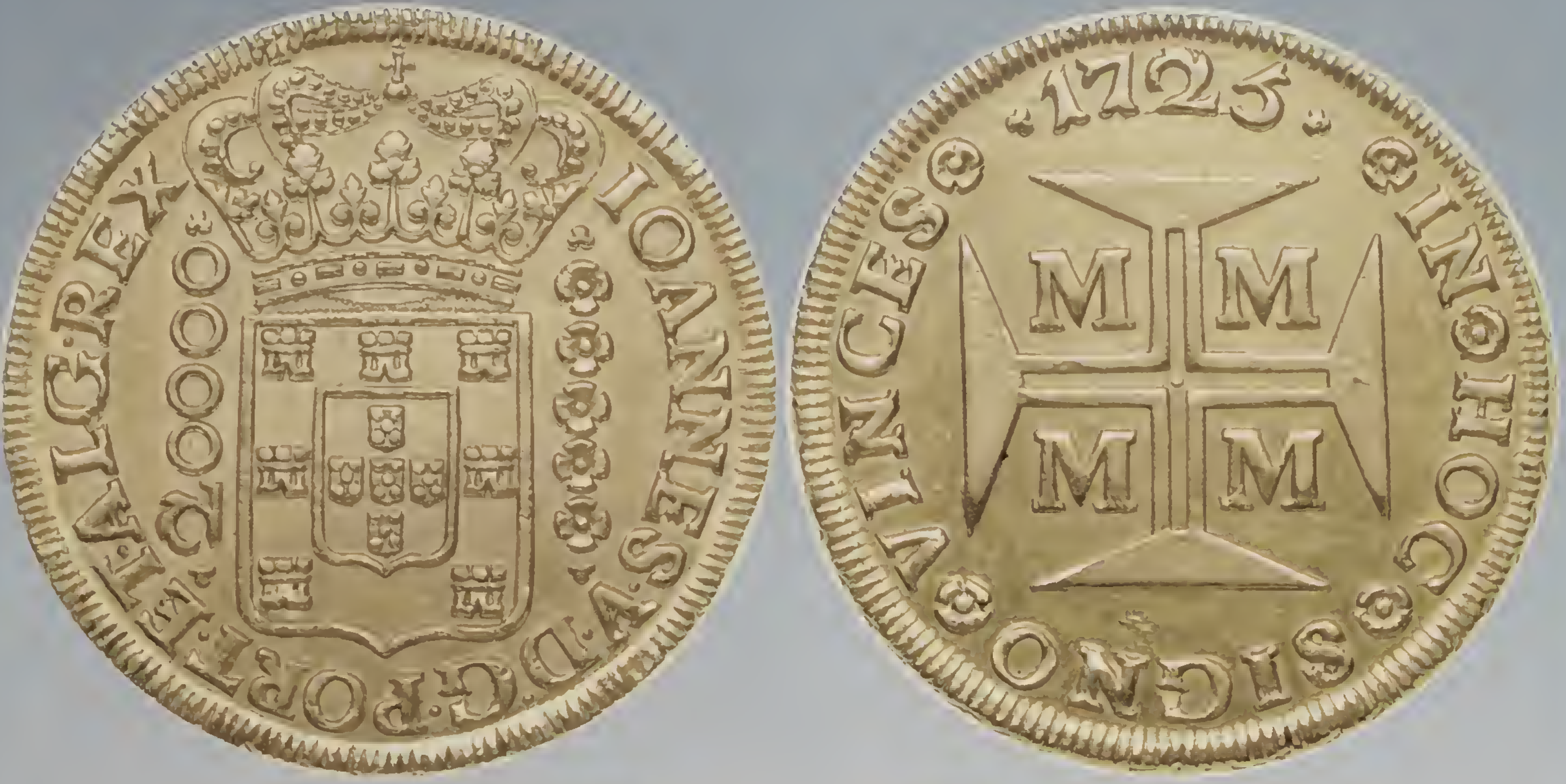

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA
LA UNION ES LA FUERZA
UN
BOLIVIANO
25 G.mos 9 D.s FINO
F.E.
1884

967

Bolivia. "Un Boliviano", 1884 F.E (Potosi). WR-29; KM-160.3; Guttag 450. 24.92 grams. Oval cartouche with vignette of radiant sun above Cerro de Potosi with alpaca in foreground, surmounted by condor, before saltire of armaments and pennants. Reverse: Value and fineness within oak wreath. Superbly detailed strike. Fully lustrous under handsome old collection toning of deep gray, with iridescent undertones. Mirrored fields and pristine surfaces! Extremely Rare. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Mint State 1725 Gold 20,000 Reis



968

Brazil. Gold 20,000 Reis, 1725 (Minas Gerais). Fr-33; KM-117; Gomes-38.02. 53.62 grams. Joao V, 1706-1750. Crowned arms and value. Reverse: Cross of Jerusalem, M's in angles. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Of the two, Portugal and Spain, Portugal was the quickest in exploiting the commercial opportunities in her new lands. Increasing friction between these two maritime powers had already led to a Papal bull by Alexander VI, at Spain's instigation, delineating the non-competing zones of influence these countries would have over the non-Christian world. The issue was further formalized by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1493. The Papal bull had given Spain the entire New World, but the new treaty had caused the line of demarcation to be moved further west of the Canary Islands, by about 370 leagues. Geographical knowledge of the area was still very scanty at the time, and so the debate remains whether the Portuguese were aware of South American lands awaiting their exploitation. In any event, Portugal had discovered (by accident?) and claimed Brazil by 1500, and continued further exploration at a rapid pace. By mid century, settlements were already established, and Brazil had been elevated to the status of a royal colony.

If the kings of Portugal felt at all short changed by the demarcation treaty, events would prove otherwise. In 1690 gold was discovered in the area that became known as Minas Gerais ("General Mines"). This would be followed by discoveries of precious gems. During the 18th century, this little pocket of land would produce a torrent of gold, diamonds, and emeralds for the kings of Portugal. The above 20,000 Reis was a short-lived denomination, lasting three brief years, and evocative of this gusher of wealth. While its employ and influence was mostly limited to the New World, it remained the largest regional gold coin issued and circulating in its time - weighing in at slightly over two Spanish 8 Escudos, with a pure gold weight of nearly 1.6 ounces.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

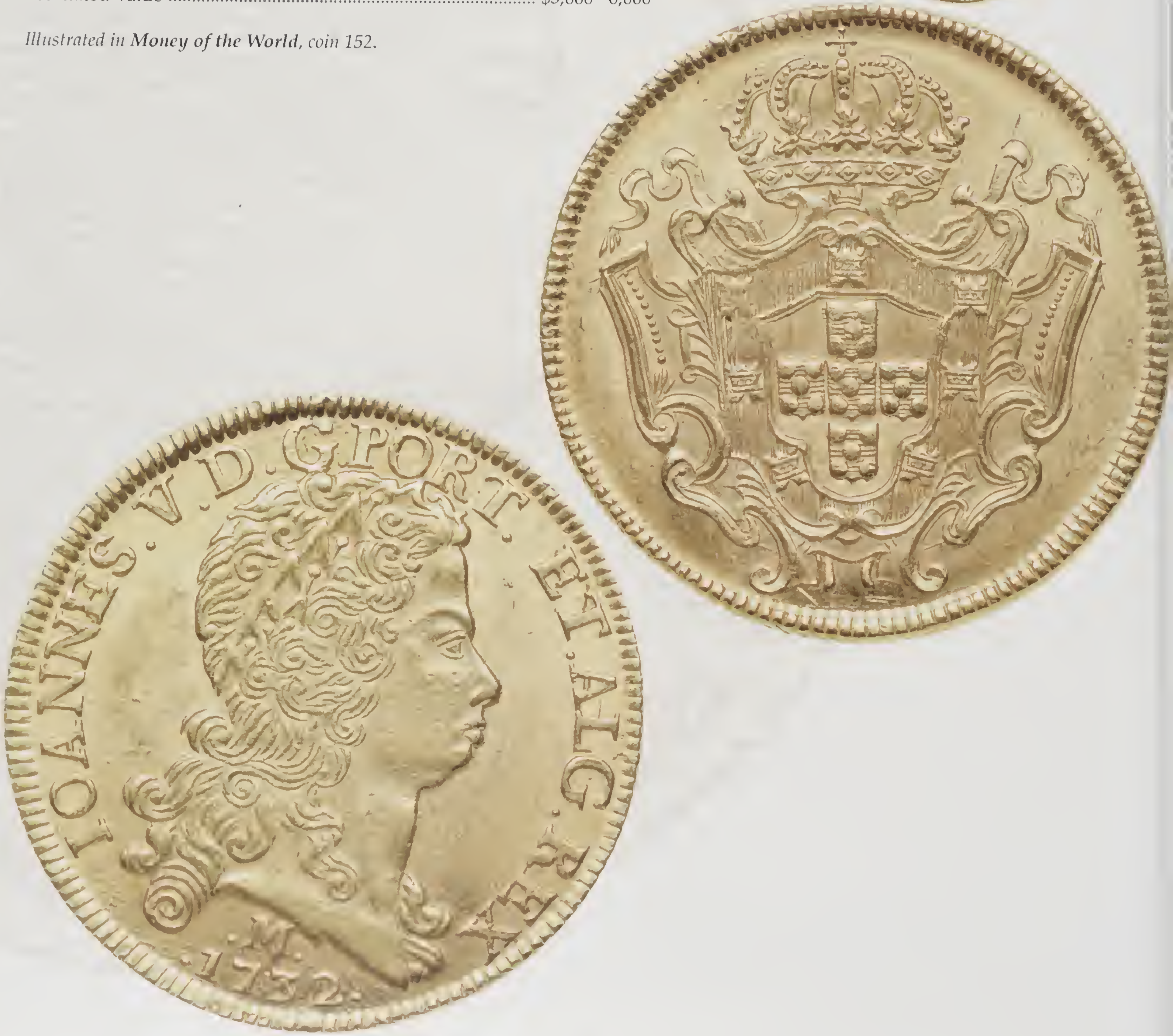
Choice 1732 12,800 Reis

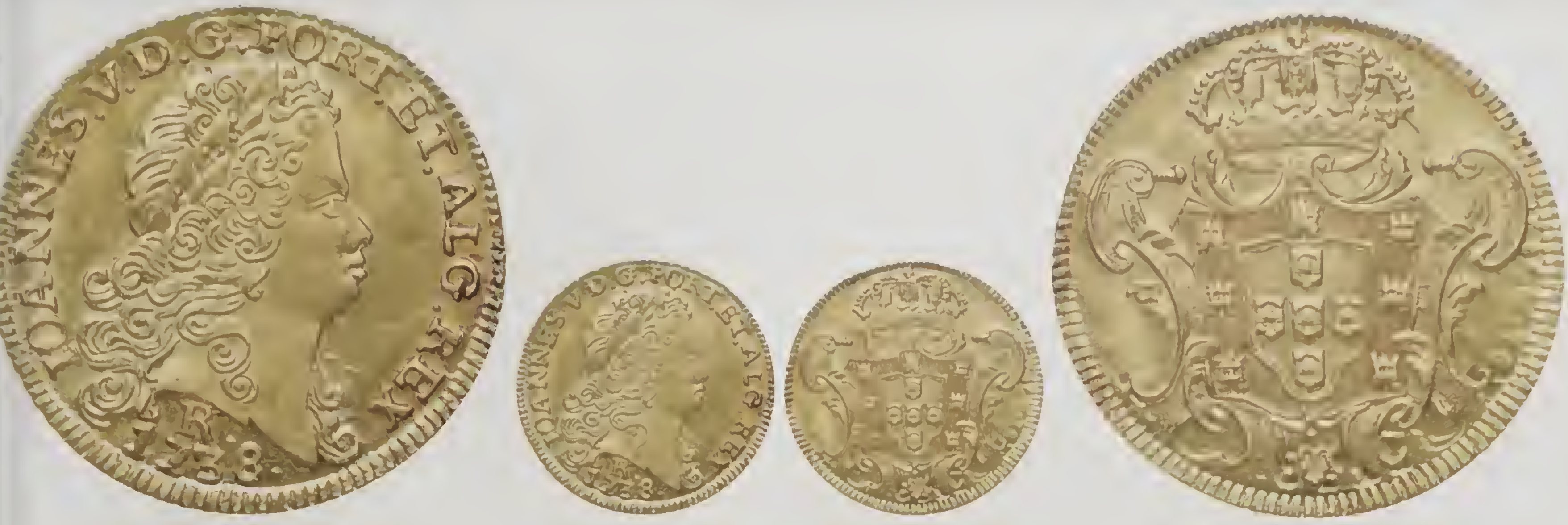
969

Brazil. 12,800 Reis, 1732-M (Mina Gerais). Fr-55; KM-139; Gomes-56.18. 28.64 grams. Joao V, 1706-1750. Laureate head right. Reverse: Crowned Italic arms. Matte to lustrous devices on very pristine fields, rich with cartwheel luster. Rare this choice. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The 12,800 Reis was an exact doubling of the standard gold coin of the realm, the 6400 Reis. The lighter coin was also known as the Peca, the Dobra, and the "Joe". Yet the 12,800 denomination was apparently a not well received issue. It only saw service under John V, from 1727 to 1733, with all mintages seemingly fairly modest to extremely rare. So, while these larger multiples did not find much favour in the international banking and commerce communities, they nevertheless provided a convenient means for absorbing the gold that was pouring forth from the province of Minas Gerais (It is estimated that Brazil's gold production for the 18th century amounted to as much as two million pounds!) The larger denominations circulated extensively in the Western Hemisphere, and especially North America.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 152.*

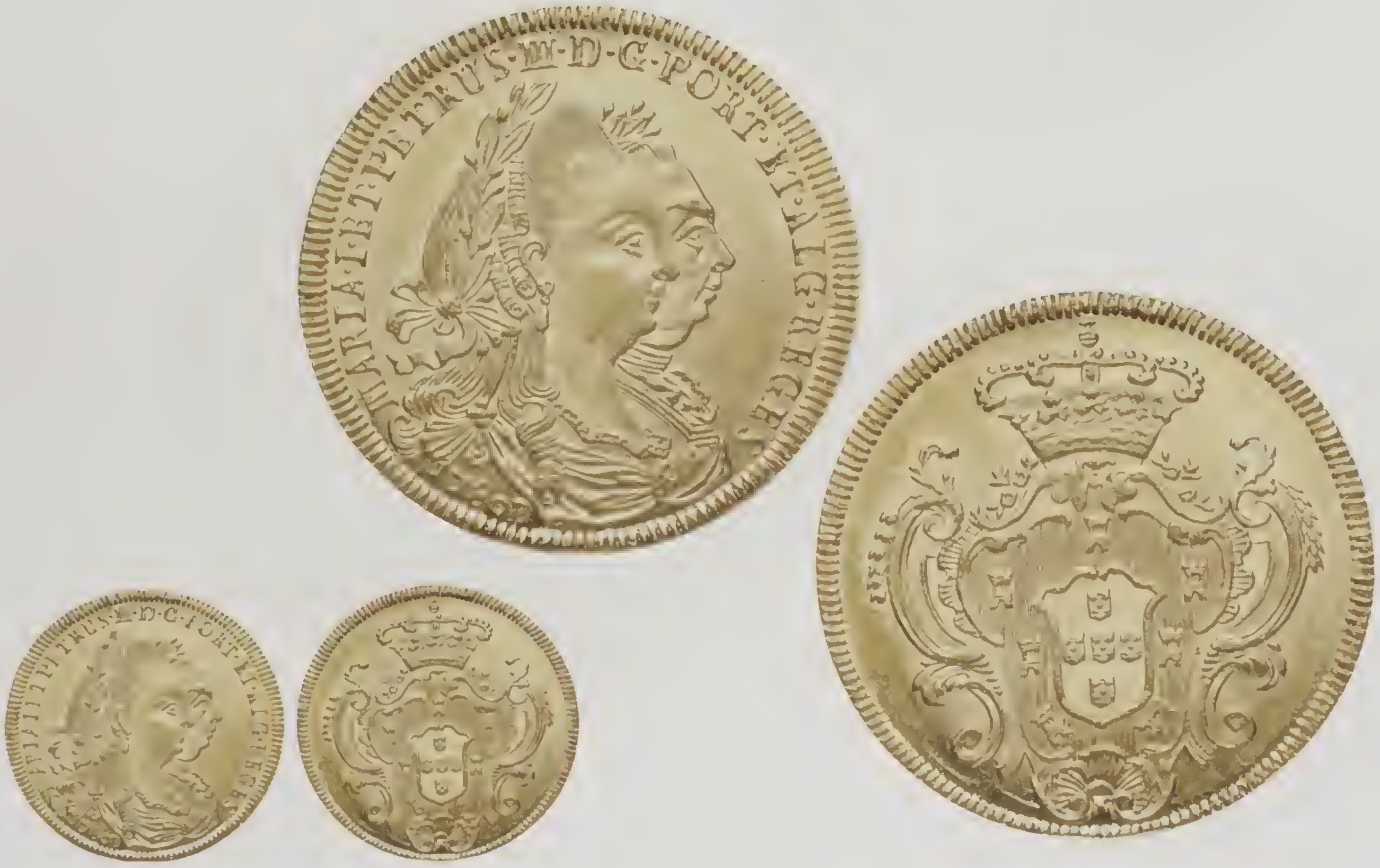




970

Brazil. 6400 Reis, 1738-R (Rio). Fr-46; KM-149; Gomes-56.18. 14.20 grams. Joao V, 1706-1750. Laureate head right. Reverse: Italic arms. A little die clashing evident on reverse. Lustrous. Very rare this choice. **NGC graded MS-63.**

In 1720 Joao V (John, or Joannes V) authorized a new mint at Villa Rica de Ouro Preto, in the flourishing mining region of Minas Gerais. Along with mint in Rio, production would begin on a series of larger gold coins, including some heavier multiples. The series would include, at a slightly later date to those struck in Lisbon, Portugal's first royal portraiture coinage. While these coins did not have the universal success of Portugal's earlier and lighter moidores, they nevertheless circulated widely in North America. There the coins became known as "Joes," for the royal names of Joannes and Josephus, whose rulers and portraits figured so prominently on them.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

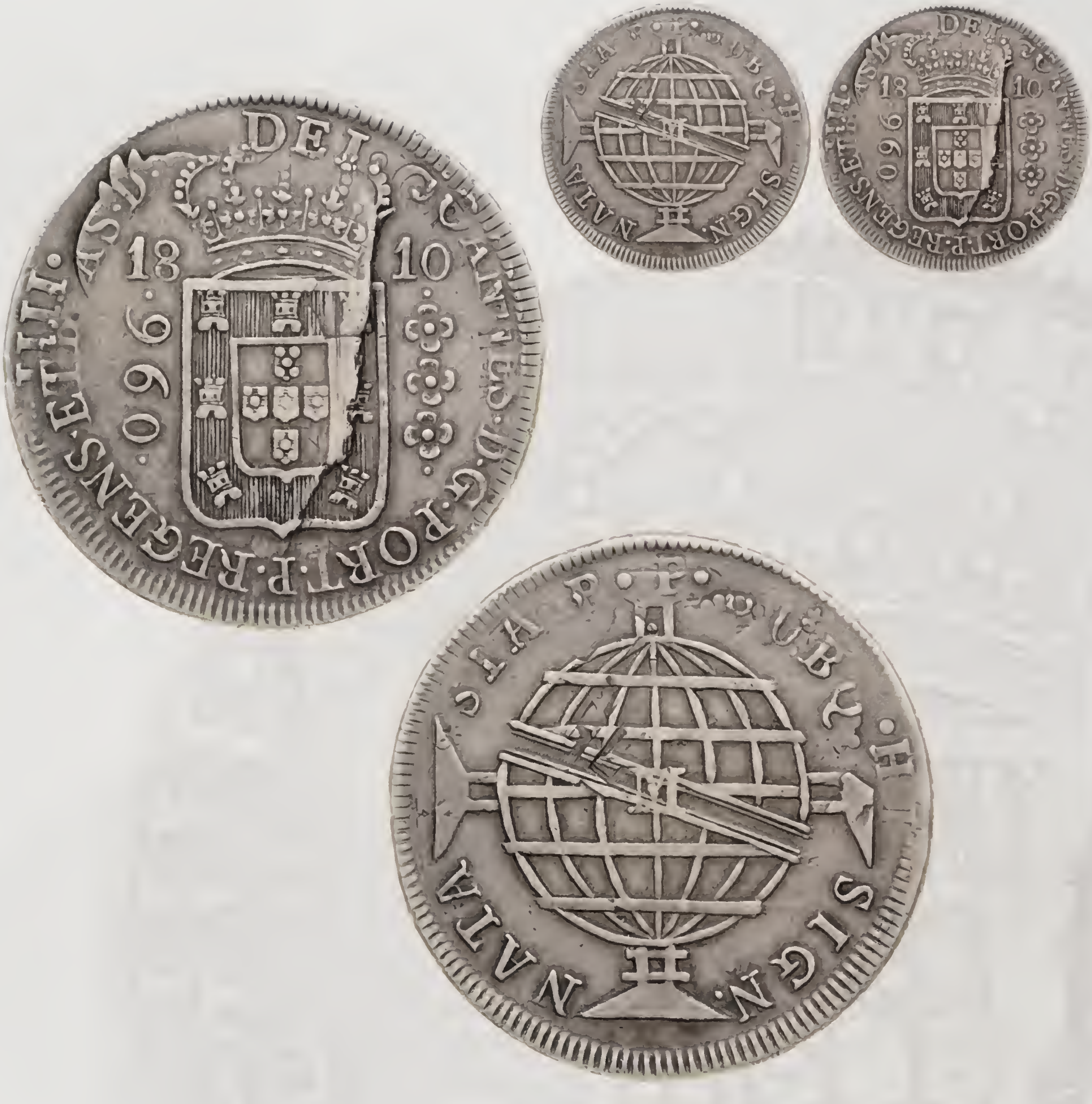


971

Brazil. 6400 Reis, 1780-R (Rio). Fr-76; KM-199.1; Gomes-25.04a. Maria I and Pedro III. Lustrous. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Backed by its Brazilian and African gold resources, Portugal's Joao V, 1706-1750, initiated in 1723 a gold coinage to compete with Spain's famed golden escudos, and based its weight on that of the escudo. This was reflected in Brazil by the striking of two series of coins, one for internal currency, and one based on equivalency to the escudo. Thus the Brazilian 6400 Reis was equal to Portugal's 4 Escudos, or Peca.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Extremely Rare 1810 Minas Gerais 960 Reis

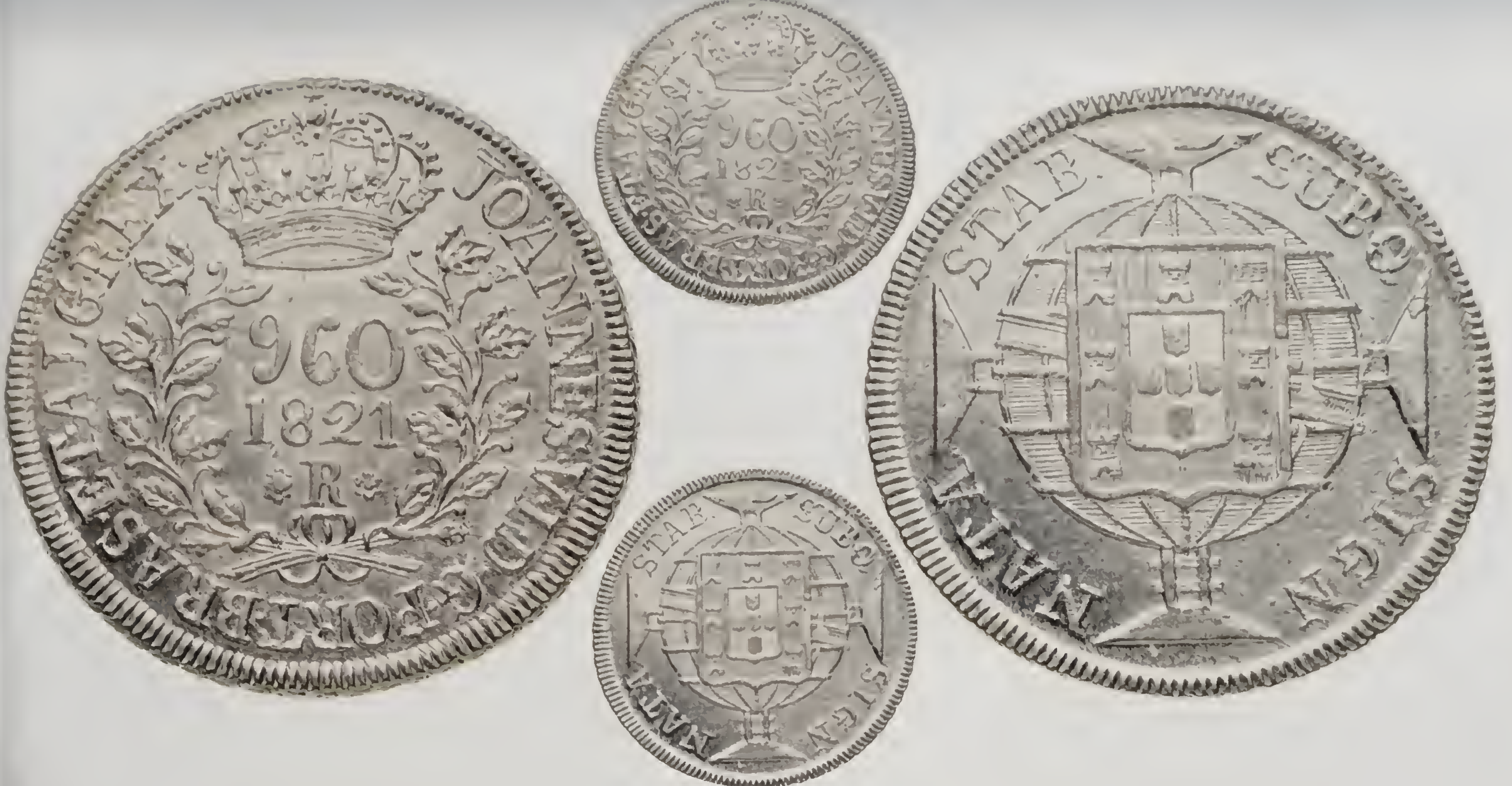


972

Brazil. 960 Reis, 1810-M (Minas Gerais). WR-1; Eliz-4; KM-307.2. 26.75 grams. John, Prince Regent, 1799-1818. Crowned arms, value in field. Reverse: Globe before cross. Overstruck on a Bolivian 8 Reales of Charles IV. The new obverse die showing a severe crack. Appealing old toning, tending to the blue.

A classic rarity of Brazil. An extremely rare two year issue, and the only type from this mint. A boldly struck example. **NGC graded EF-40.**

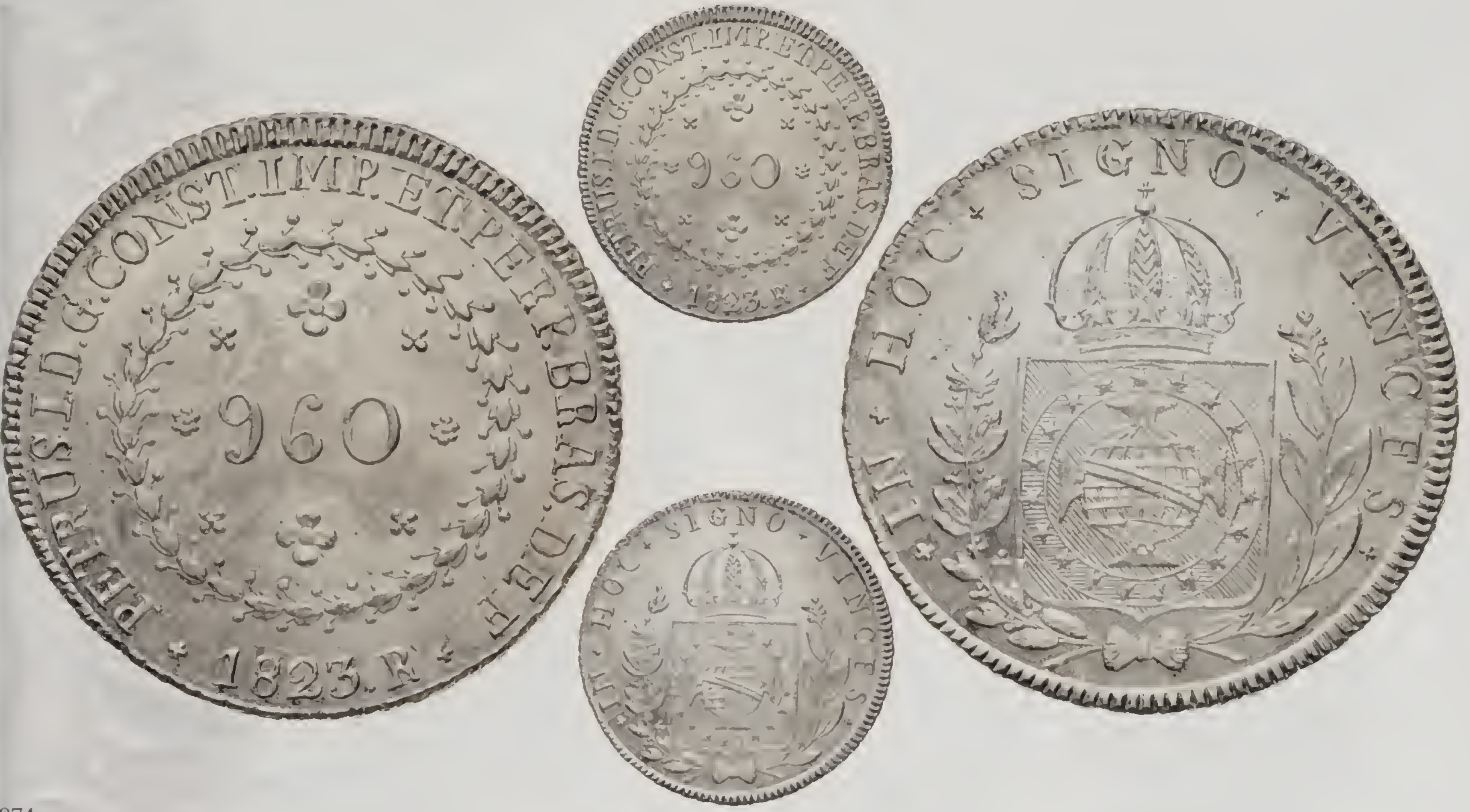
Minas Gerais is the second most populous of the Brazilian states today. The name is a shortened form of Minas dos Matos Gerais, which translates to mines of the general woods. Gold was discovered in the area in 1693, and thousands of colonists headed inland in one of the first gold rushes in history. The 18th century capital of the state, Vila Rica, was one of the largest cities in all the Americas. Today, with the gold mines exhausted, the newer city of Belo Horizonte, is far more important.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



973

Brazil. 960 Reis, 1821-R (Rio de Janerio). WR-2; Eliz-39a; KM-326.1. 26.75 grams. John VI, 1818-1822. Crowned wreath, value and date wthin. Reverse: Arms on globe, before cross. Overstruck on a Ferdinand VII 8 Reales, the devices with bold detail. The fields with almost pebbly texture, showing bright cartwheel luster. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $250 - 300

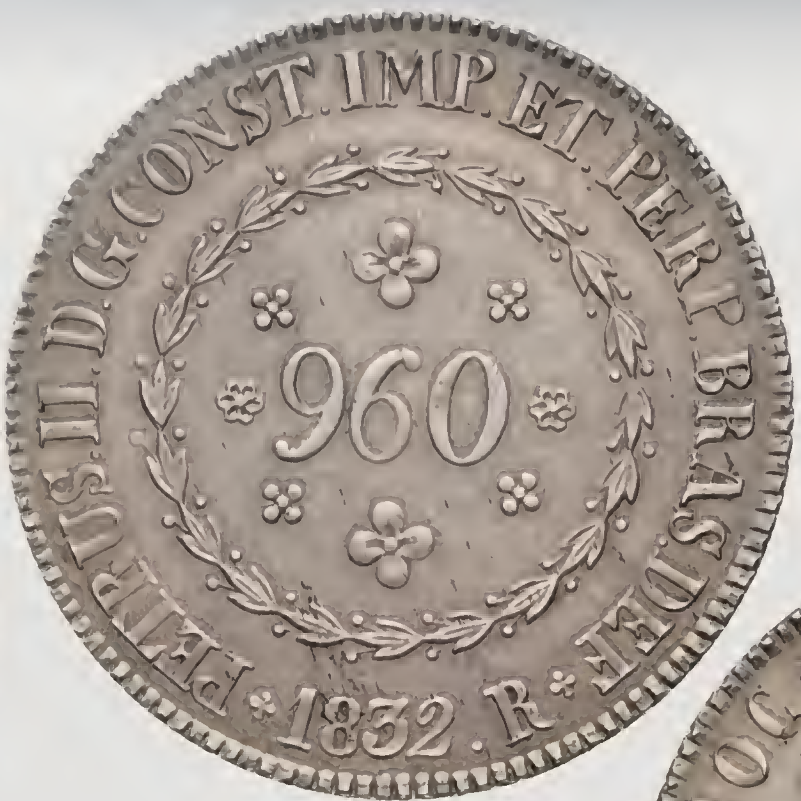


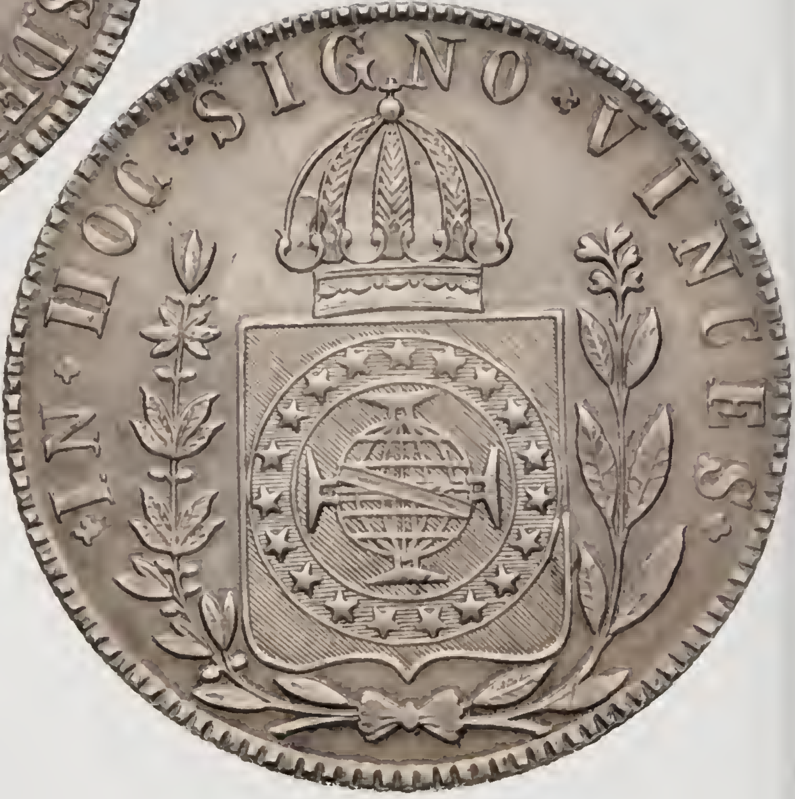
974

Brazil. 960 Reis, 1823-R (Rio de Janerio). WR-2; Eliz-39a; KM-326.1. 26.93 grams. Peter I, 1822-1831. Circular wreath, eight rosettes and value wthin. Reverse: Crowned imperial arms, wreath around. Overstruck on Charles IV 8 Reales. Crisp bold strike. The obverse field softly lustrous, with "orange peel" texture; the reverse more reflective. Lightly toned. First year of type. **NGC graded MS-64.**

An interesting, and little known fact about the city of Rio de Janeiro, is that the first non-Portuguese immigrants to arrive were the Swiss. They arrived in 1818, and founded the city of Nova Friburgo. They were soon followed by the Germans. Rio prospered as the port where the gold from Minas Gerais was brought to be then shipped to Portugal.

Estimated Value .... $300 - 350

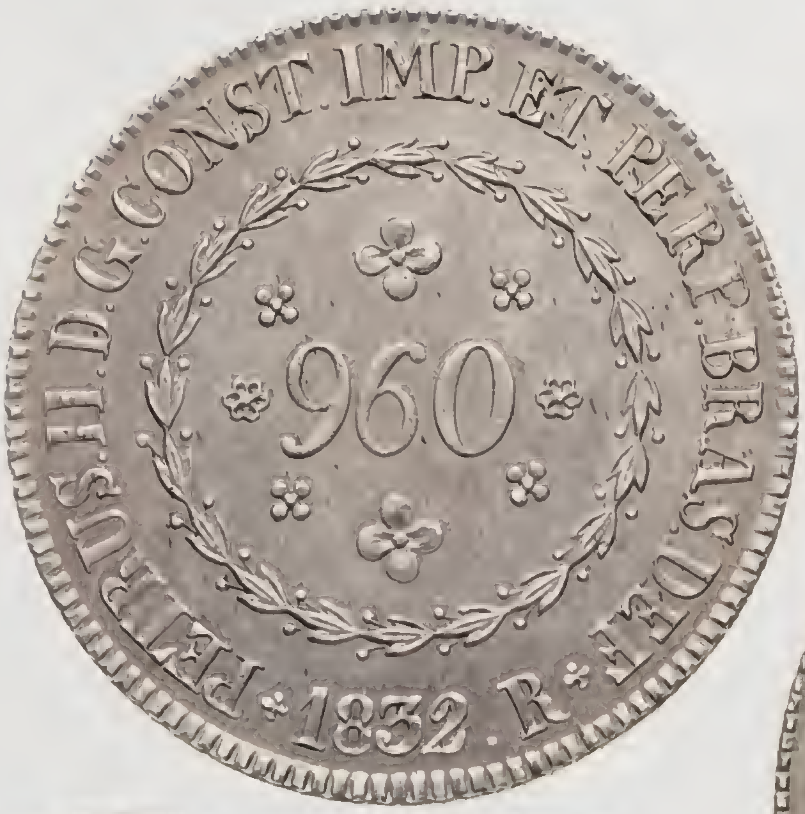


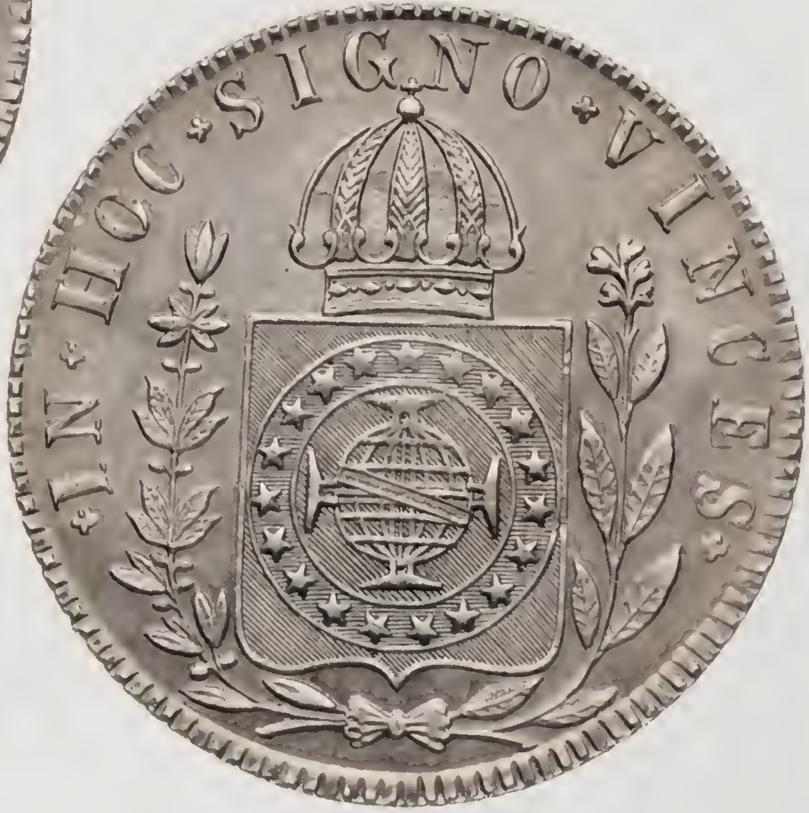


975

Brazil. 960 Reis, 1832-R (Rio). KM-385; Eliz-51; Cr-182. Rio mint. Pedro II. Mintage of only 3,039. A very nice example that rarely appears in choice quality. Well struck with lovely surfaces and nicely toned. Rare type and very rare in grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500



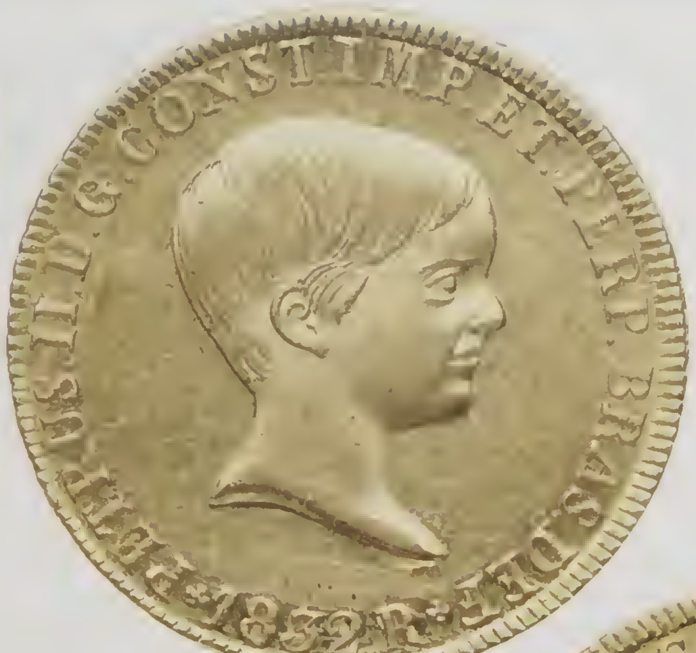


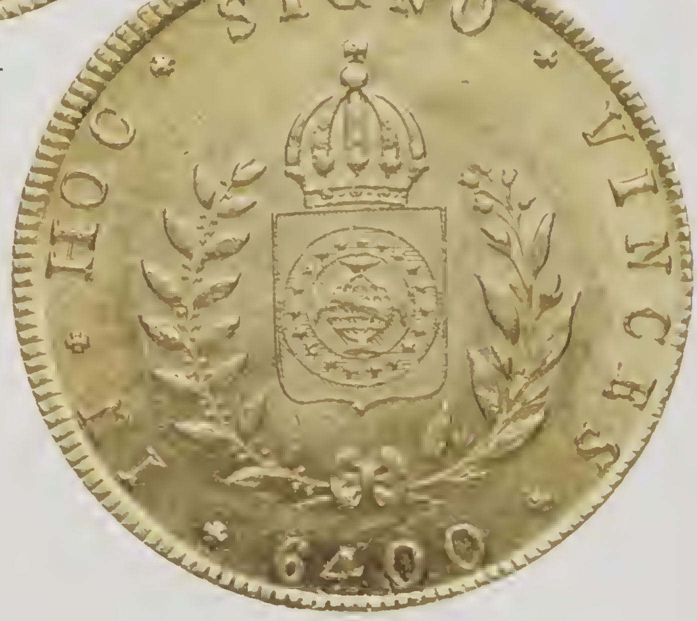
976

Brazil. 960 Reis, 1832-R (Rio). KM-385; Eliz-51; Cr-182. Rio mint. Pedro II. Mintage of only 3,039. A very nice example that rarely appears in choice quality. Well struck with lovely surfaces and nicely toned. Rare type and very rare in grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Pedro II's "dollars" like his two predecessors, were struck over Bust type Spanish American coinage thus assuring their acceptance as trade coins.

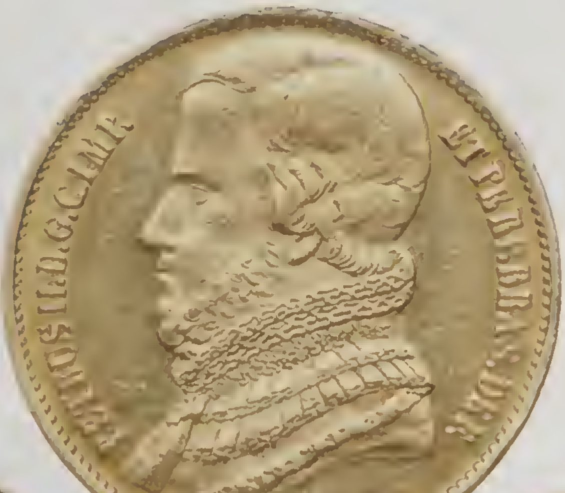
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

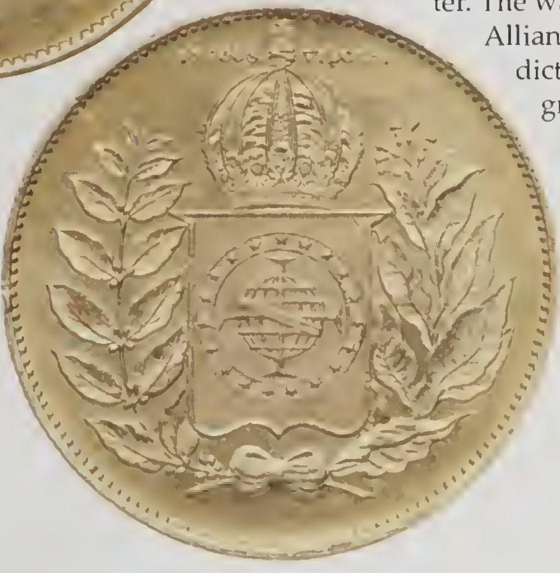




977
Brazil. 6400 Reis, 1832-R (Rio). Fr-115; KM-387.1. Pedro II. Bust right. Reverse: Imperial arms and value. Lustrous. Scarce. **NGC graded AU-58.**

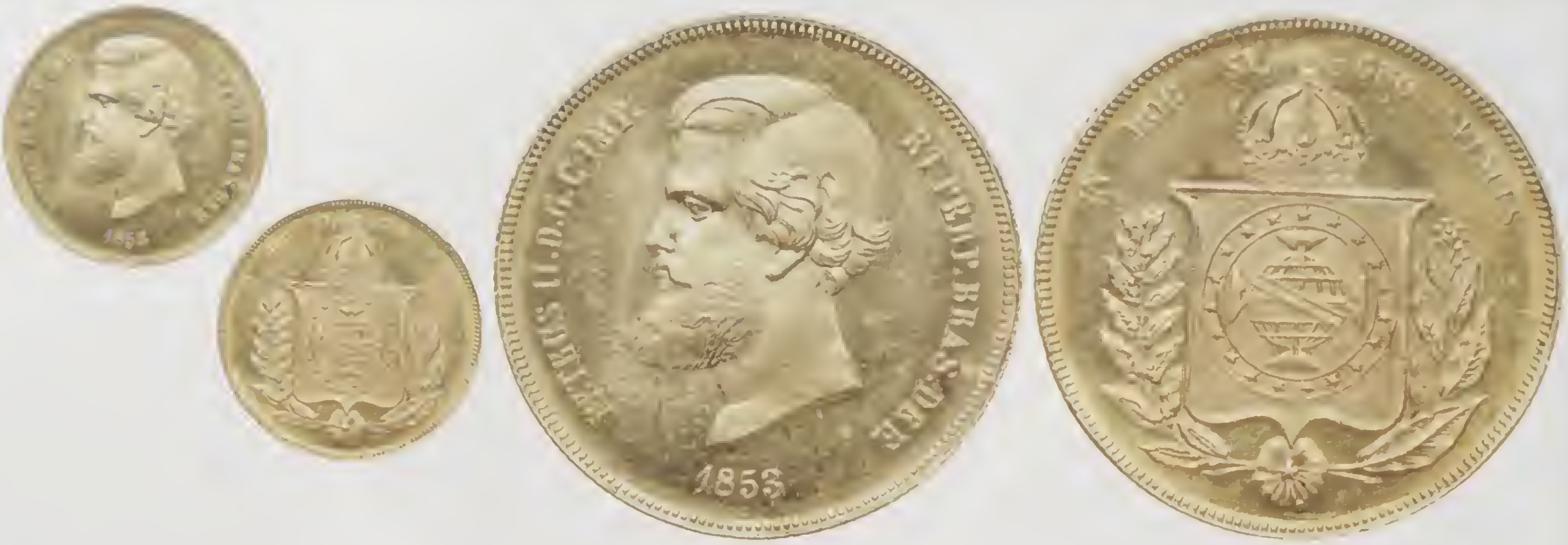
Pedro was the last Brazilian Emperor, and the first Brazilian ruler to be native born. Exceptionally intelligent and forward thinking, he ascended the throne at age five. The first years of his rule were administered by a regency, but at age fourteen, being so advanced, the Brazilian General Assembly abolished the regency, and declared Pedro fit to govern. Pedro reigned as Emperor for 49 years. He established paved roads, installed telephones and telegraphy cable, and attempted to have steam locomotives placed throught the vast country. It can easily be argued that Pedro was the most able ruler in South America in the 19th century.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500





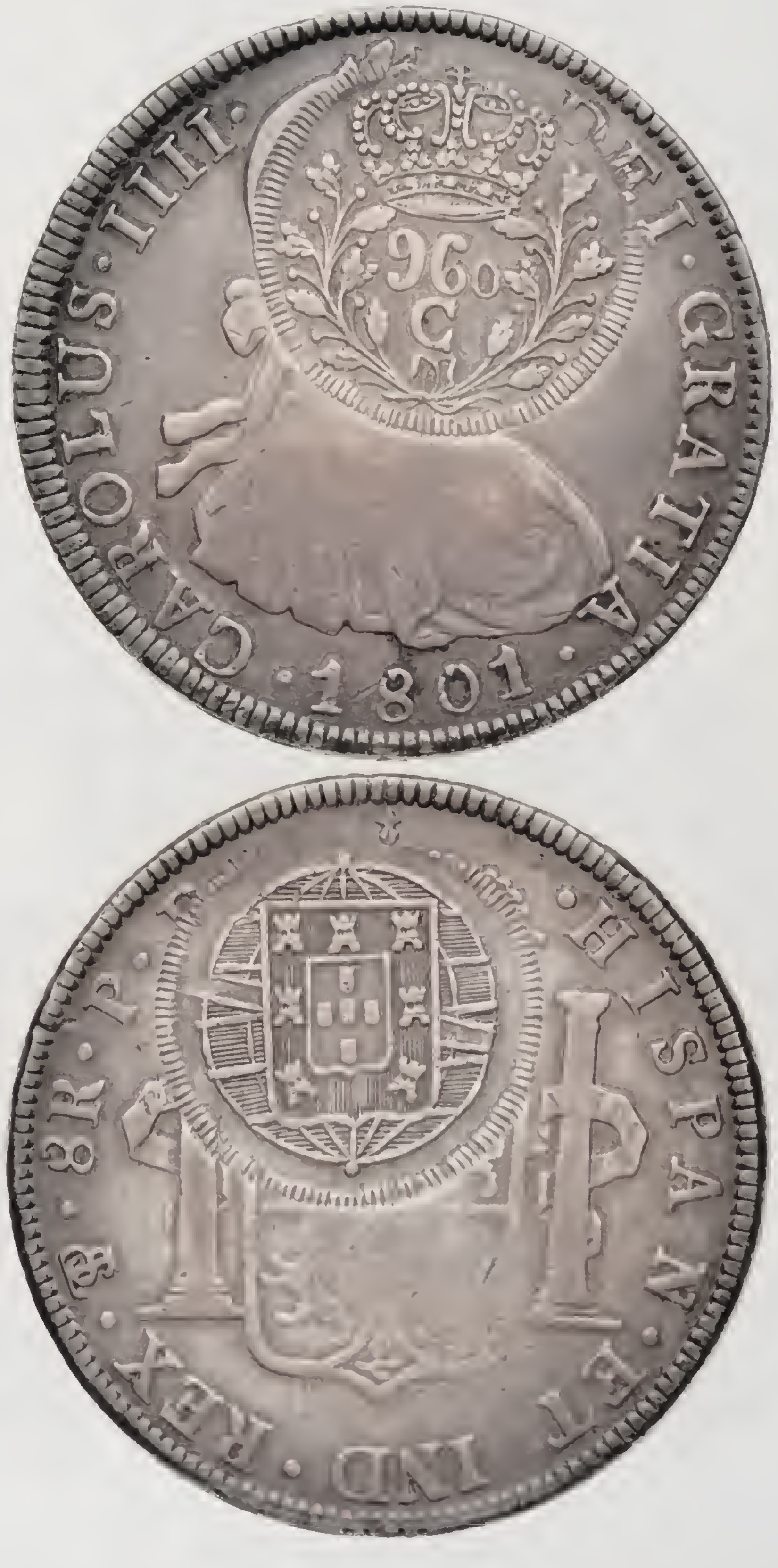
978
Brazil. 20,000 Reis, 1851. Fr-119; KM-461. Pedro II. Bust in Coronation Robe. Reverse: Imperial arms. "Papo de Tucano" type. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The Paraguyan War of 1864, although not initiated by Brazil, was Pedro's biggest public relations disaster. The war, also known as the War of the Triple Alliance, was started by the Paraguayan dictator, Francisco Loano Lopez. His aggresive attacks resulted in the bloodiest war in South American history, with over 400,000 killed. Brazil lost over 100,000 men, and many blamed the Emperor for these losses. Indirectly, the war resulted in the abolition of the Empire and the establishment of the Brazilian Republic in 1889.
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700



979

Brazil. 20,000 Reis, 1853. Fr-121a; KM-468. Pedro II. Bearded older head. Proof-like with minor contact marks in fields. **NGC graded MS-63.** Estimated Value .... $700 - 800



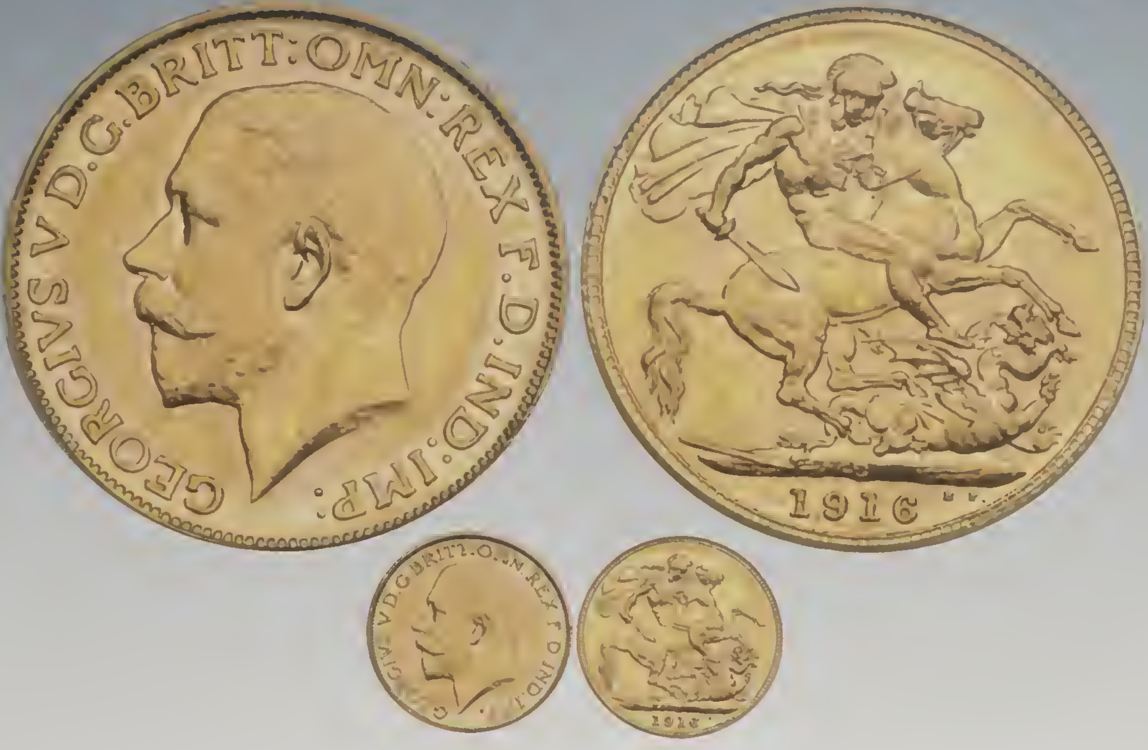
980

Brazil - Cuiaba. 960 Reis (1821). KM-350; Eliz-p.177, Type 3. Counterstamp Type C on Bolivia 1801-PP 8 Reales. Toned. Rare. **NGC graded VF-30.**

Cuiaba is the present capital of the state of Mato Grosso. It is located almost 1,000 miles west of Rio de Janeiro, and it distance, with the impossible travel conditions of the time, necessitated some form of local coinage. Since it was too difficult to transport the dies this distance, counterstamps were the logical solution. **Cuiaba or Cuyaba, is the rarest of all the Brazilian counterstamps.** Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Canada

Mint State 1916-C Sovereign

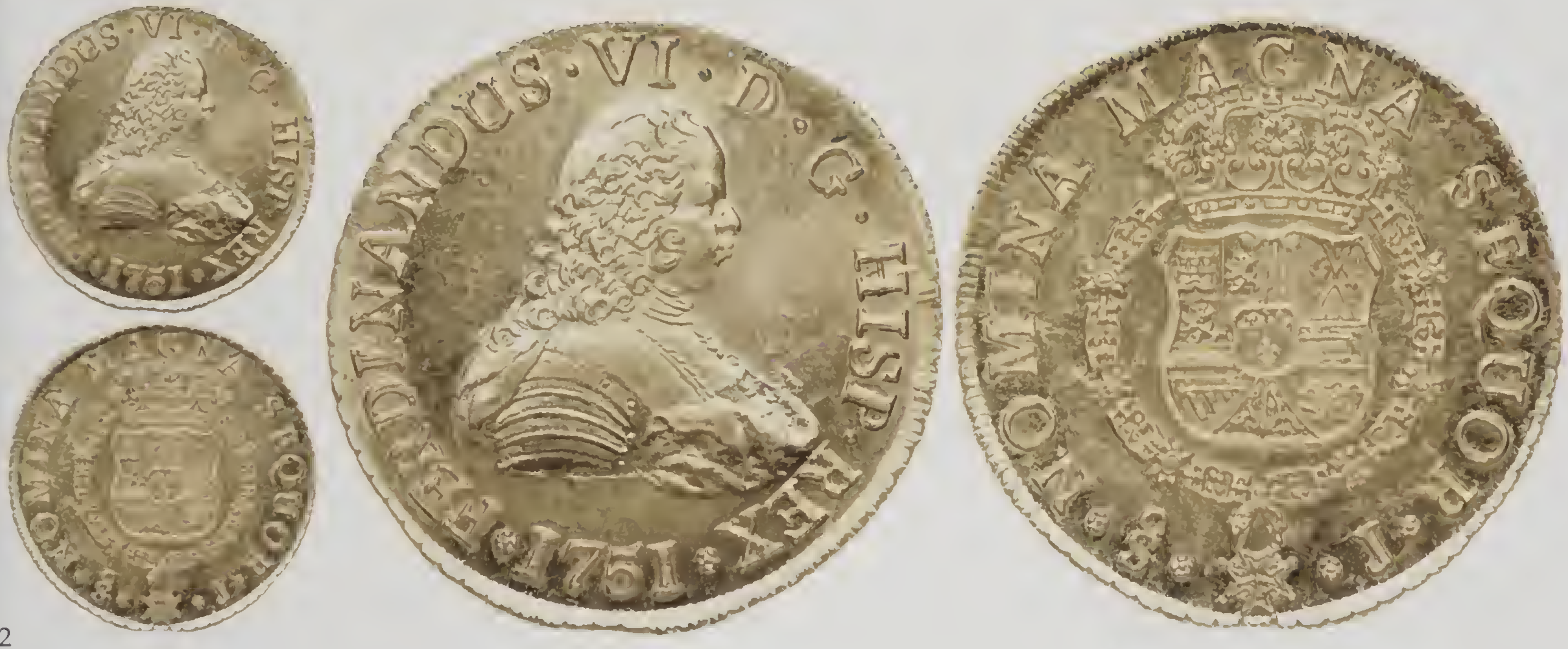


981
Canada. Sovereign, 1916-C. Fr-2; KM-20. George V. Reportedly about 20 known. The classic rarity of Canadian numismatics. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

(*).

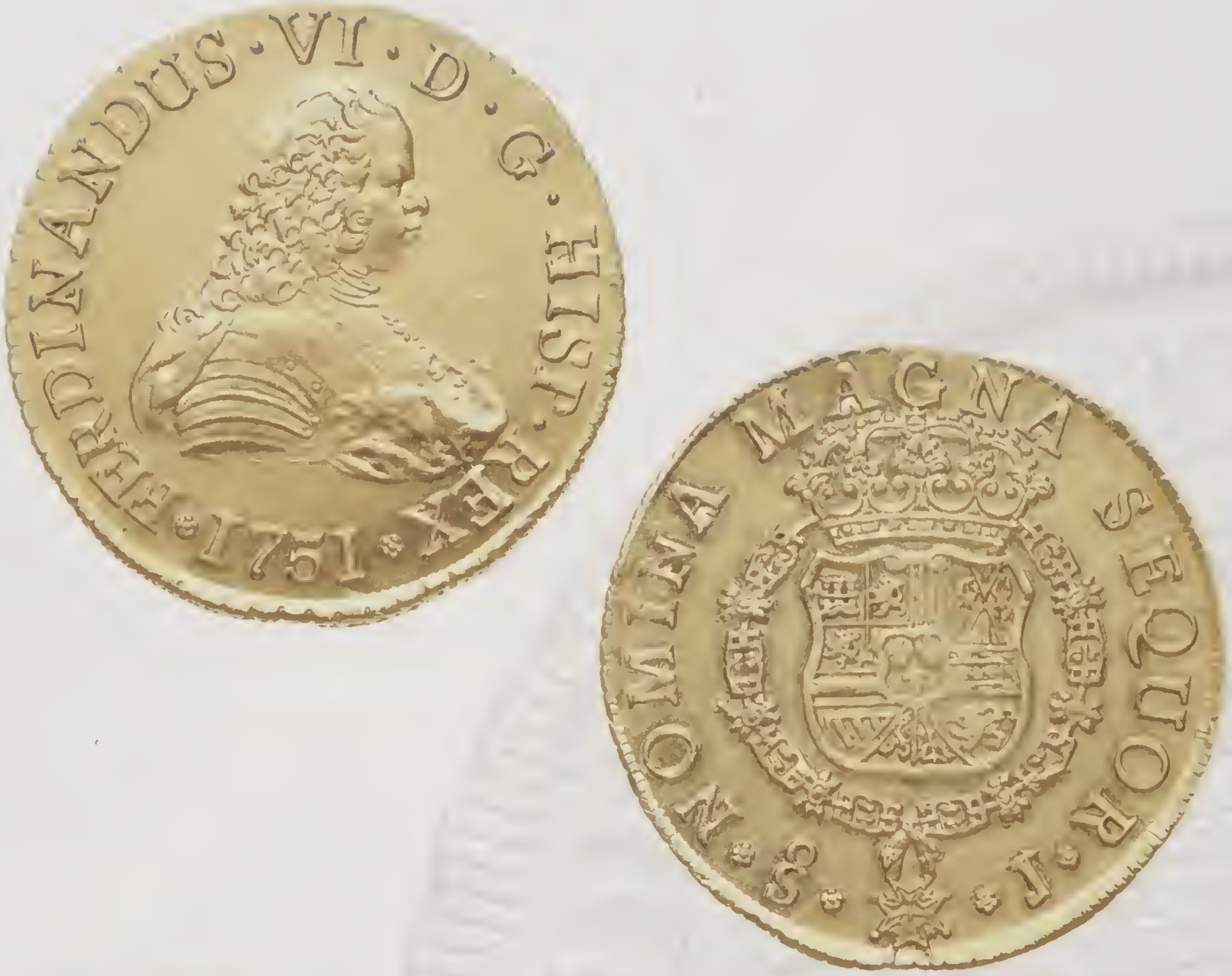
Chile

Gem 1751 Gold 8 Escudos



982
Chile. 8 Escudos, 1751 So-J (Santiago). Fr-5; KM-12. 27.05 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Small standard draped and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: Small crowned Bourbon arms within chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Bold, virtually fully struck centers. Lustrous devices on mirror fields. An exemplary coin — flashy, with great eye appeal. Among the finest known example. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Ferdinand was one of the more able kings of Spain. He attempted to modernize his country and cut down on the rampant corruption. On both counts he was successful. He was smart enough to stay out of war, and refused to favor publically either the British or the French. Through the efforts of his chief minister, the Marquis of Ensenada, he built up his navy, and established a more equitable taxation sysytem, known as the cadastre, which taxed based on wealth and ability to pay. A "progressive" tax. Unfortunately for Spain, he ruled only fourteen years.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000


FERDINANDUS·VI·D·G·HISP·REX·1751·
NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR·J·S·

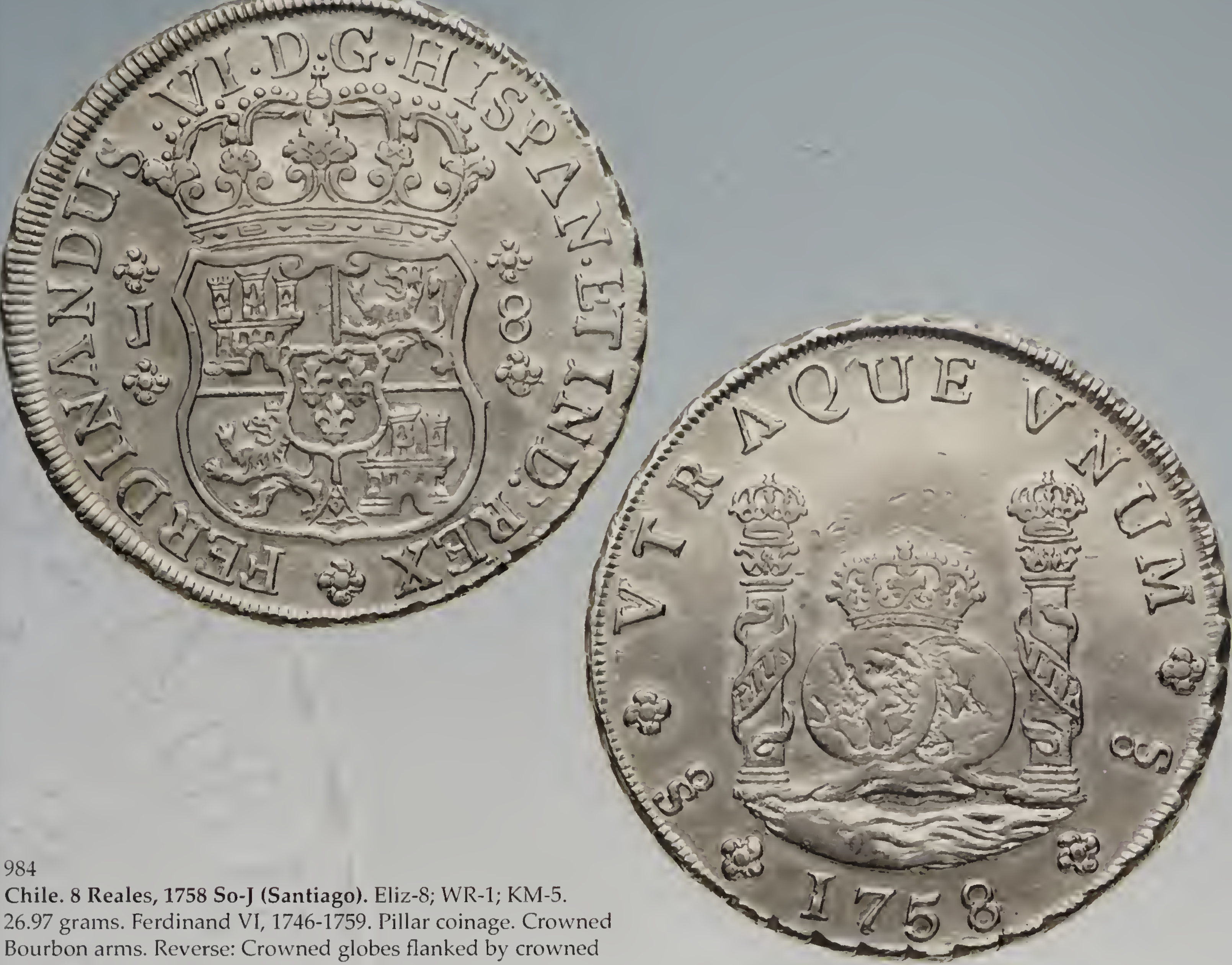
FERDINANDUS·VI·D·G·HISP·REX·1751·
NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR·J·

983

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1751 So-J (Santiago). Fr-5; KM-3. Small standard bust to right. Reverse: Small crowned Hapsburg arms within chain of the Order of the Golden Flecce. Well struck with considerable mint brilliance. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Possibly the Finest Known 1758 Santiago Pillar Dollar



984
Chile. 8 Reales, 1758 So-J (Santiago). Eliz-8; WR-1; KM-5. 26.97 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Bold, even strike, with lustrous devices on reflective to proof-like fields. Splendid original surfaces and mint luster under light golden to iridescent toning. Extremely Rare. **Considered the finest known specimen.**

The famous "Santiago Pillar Dollar." It remains one of the most sought after and prized of all Latin American coinage. It is also the only Latin American crown to actually spell out the whole name of Ferdinandus, the king. Examples coming to market remain excessively elusive; one being Superior's Auction, December 1-2, 1990 (NY), lot 551, an eye appealing Very Fine, realized $44,000. Minted from 1751-1758, less than 10 examples are known of all dates. **NGC graded AU-58.**

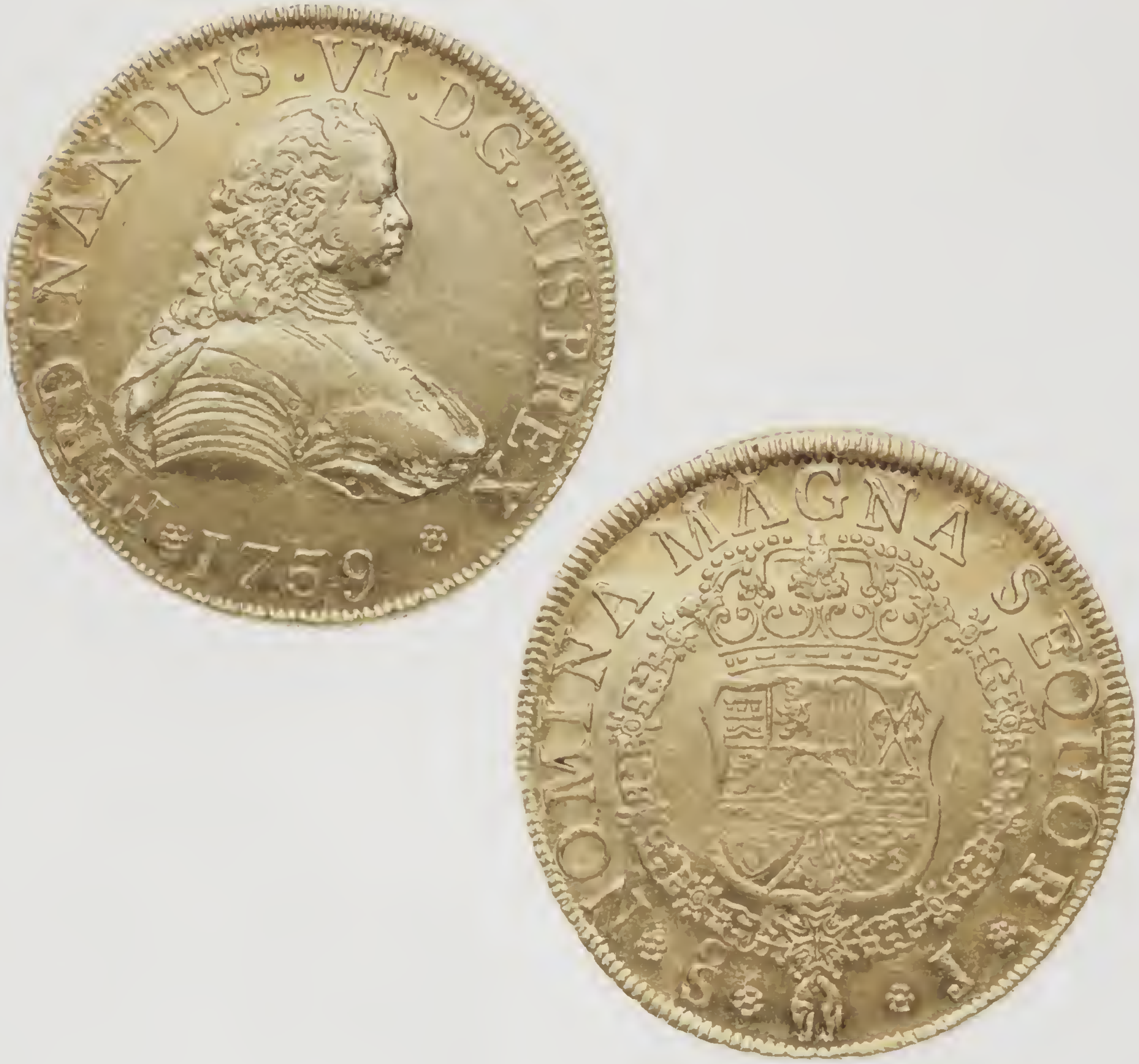
Pillar Dollars were minted at various mints throughout the Americas. For those collectors trying to find a Pillar Dollar from each mint, Santiago is a major stumbling block. The Spanish colony of Chile was somewhat a forgotten stepchild, due to its relative inaccessability. Travelling overland was through harsh deserts, and travelling by sea required the long and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn.
Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 153.*

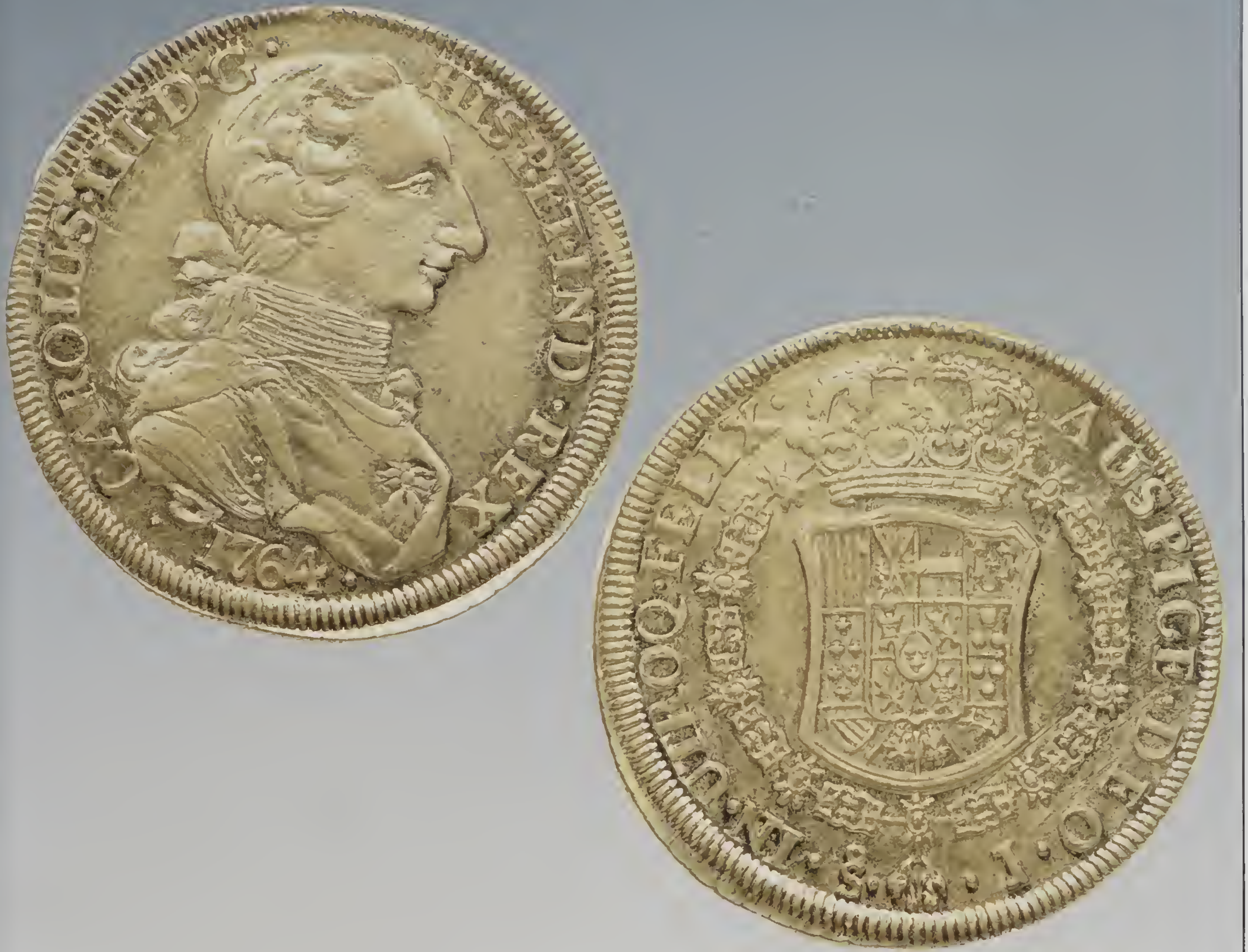
985

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1759 So-J (Santiago). Fr-5; KM-12. 27.01 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Small standard bust to right. Reverse: Small crowned Hapsburg arms within chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Well struck centers, with only minor weakness and adjusment marks to lower quarter of shield. Considerable mint brilliance, and hints of reddish toning. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500


FERDINANDUS · VI · D · G · HISP · REX ·
· 1759 ·
DOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR
S · J

Impressive "Rat-Nose" 8 Escudos


CAROLUS.III.D.G.HISP.ET.IND.REX.
1764.
IN.UTROQ.FELIX.AUSPICE.DEO.S.8.J.

986

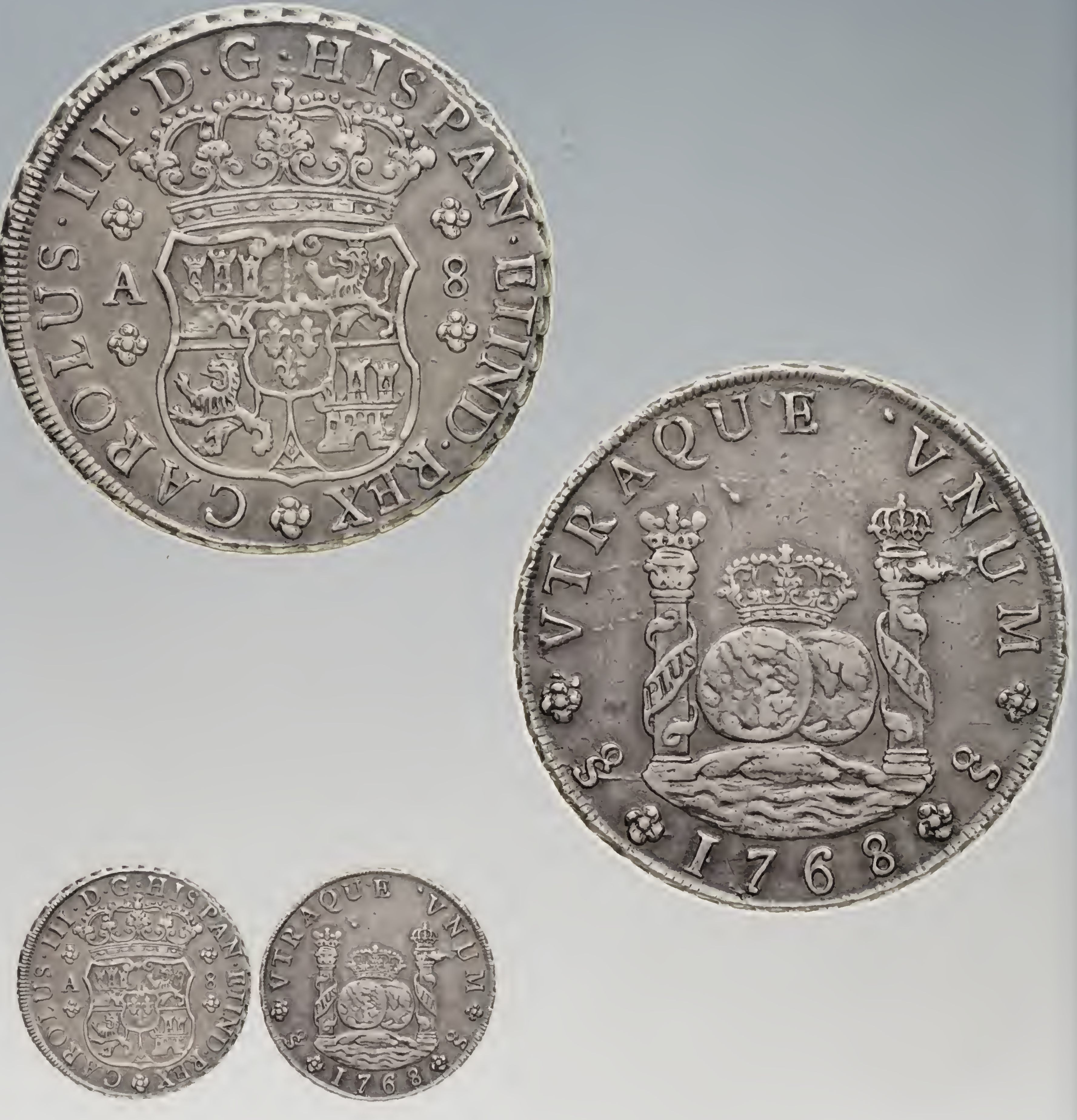
Chile. 8 Escudos, 1764 So-J (Santiago). Fr-11; KM-25. 27.01 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. "Rat-nose" bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. The centers boldly struck up, with trifling peripheral weakness at 12 o'clock, and a few faint adjustment marks. Very lustrous, the fields proof-like. Very Rare in this grade; **the finest known at present. NGC graded AU-58.**

The earlier gold coins of Charles III have an exaggerated lengthy nose. This unflattering type, known as the "Rat Nose" type, was produced 1764-1772. Later in his reign, from 1772-1789 (1789 was a posthumous issue), the nose was shortenend. How Charles allowed this unattractive coin to circulate for so many years is odd.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 158; Ex: Trigo Collection.*

Famous Santiago Pillar Dollar


CAROLUS·III·D·G·HISPAN·ET·IND·REX
A
8
VTRAQUE VNUM
PLUS
ULTRA
1768

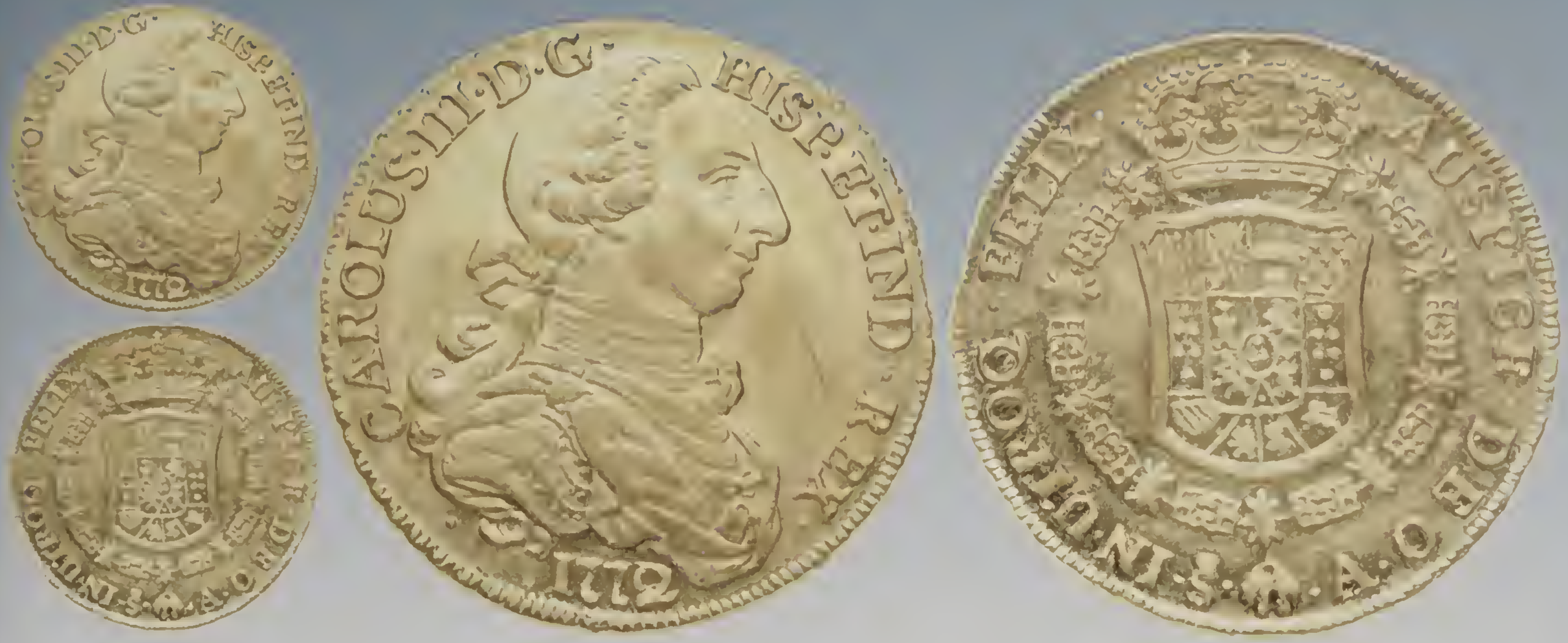
987

Chile. 8 Reales, 1768 So-A (Santiago). Eliz-15; WR-2; KM-18. 26.75 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Bold, even strike, with excellent detail at globes and shield. Choice original surfaces, with residual luster, under medium gray toning. Extremely Rare. One the finest known. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 40,000

Ex Calbeto Collection. Another example, in VF-EF, appeared in the Ponterio Amat Sale in March 1991, where it realized $27,500.

Exceptional 8 Escudos of Charles III

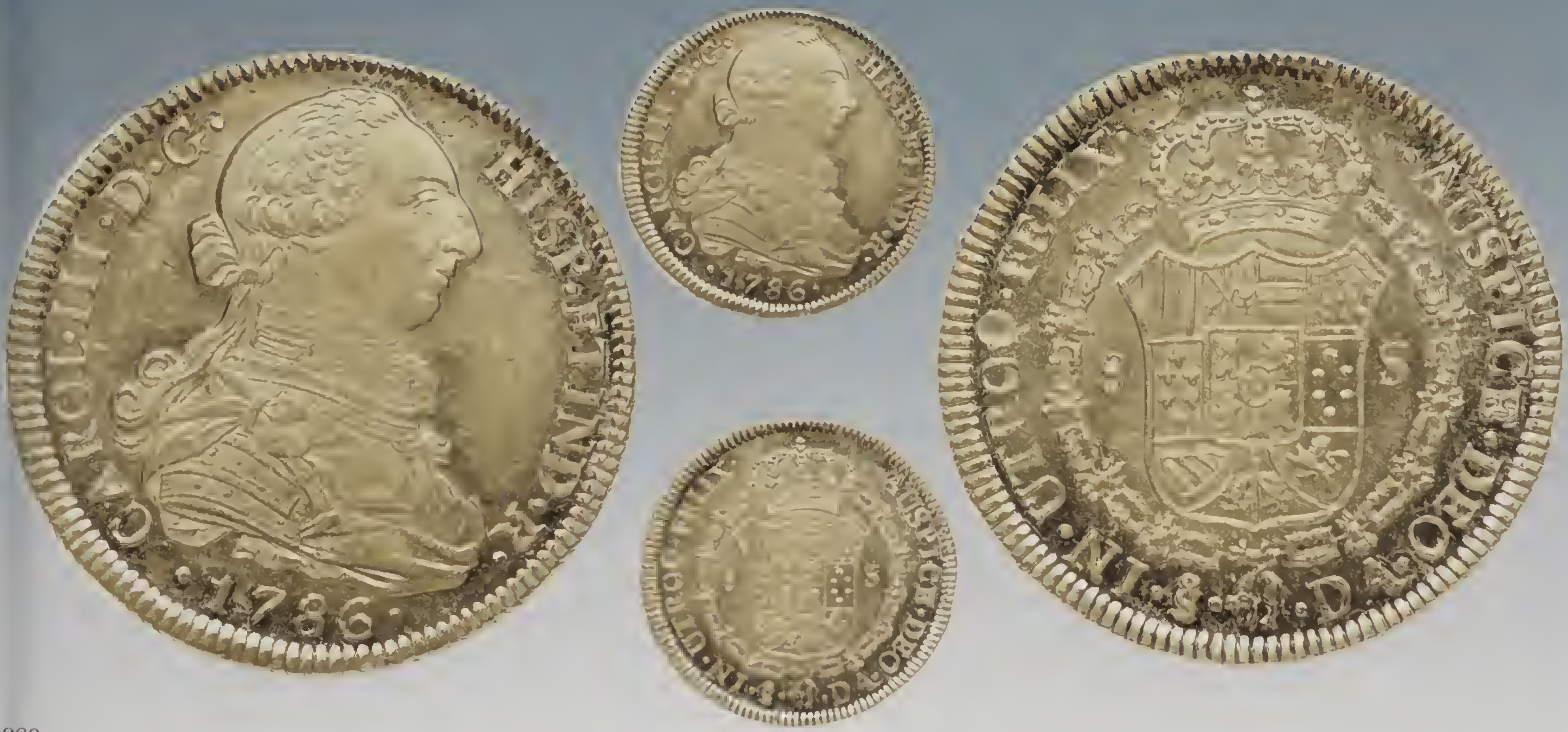

CAROLUS·III·D·G·HISP·ET·IND·R·EX·
1772
IN·UTROQ·FELIX·AUSPICE·DEO·S·A·8·O

988
Chile. 8 Escudos, 1772/1 So-A (Santiago). Fr-11 var.; KM-27. 26.99 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Second bust style. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Solid, even strike the centers very bold. Satiny obverse luster, the reverse fields proof-like. Very rare in this grade. One year type. **Finest known specimen. NGC graded MS-61.**

Chile has the world's longest north to south distance; over 2,880 miles. Yet its width is only 265 miles at its widest point. With barren deserts in the north, coastal plains in the center, and glaciers in the south, Chile is a meteorologist's dream. Interestingly enough, Chile also claims parts of Antarctica, as well as Easter Island far west in the Pacific.
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

Ex: Norweb Collection.

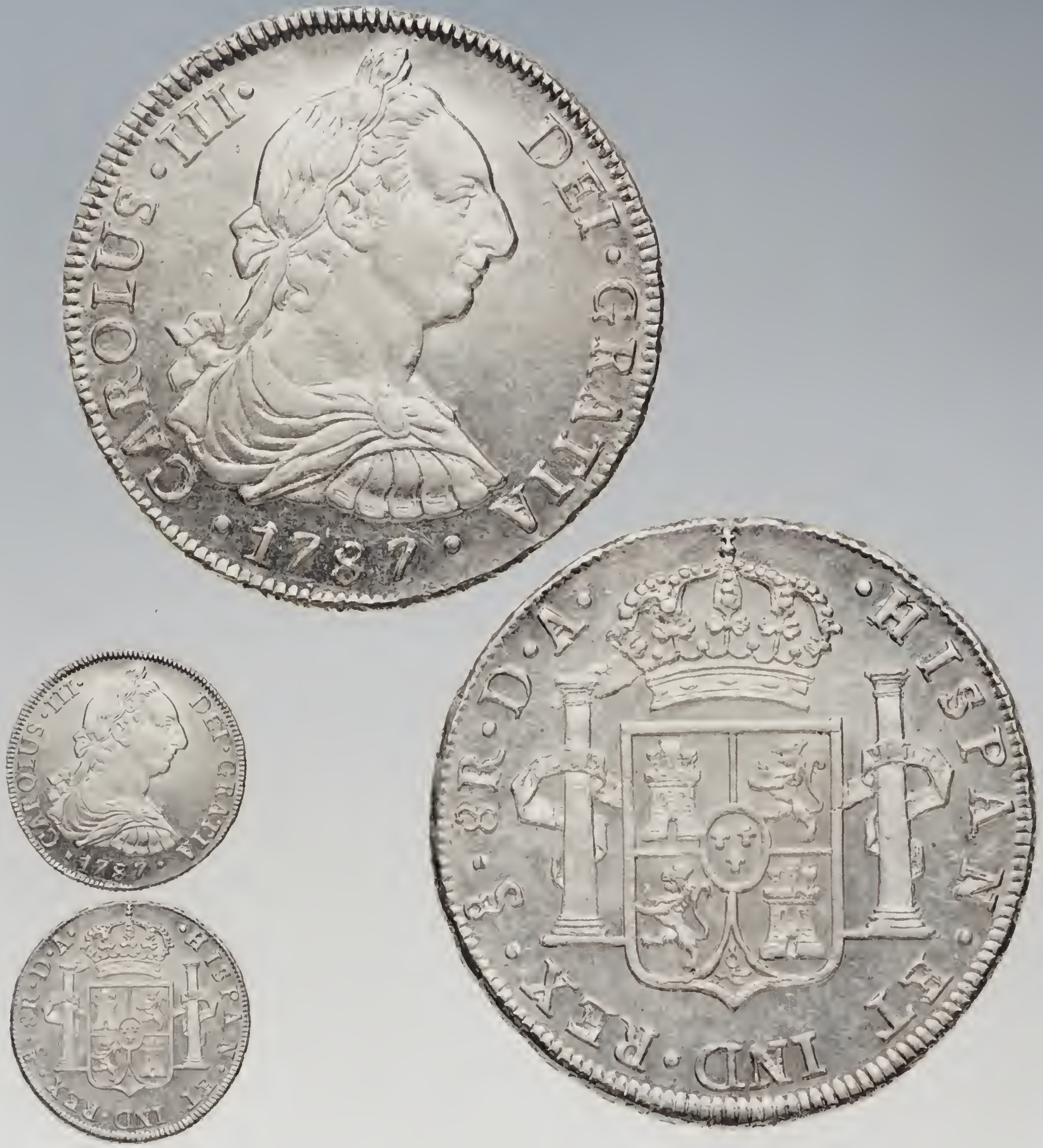
Exciting 1786 Gold 8 Escudos


CAROL·III·D·G·HISP·ET·IND·R·
1786
IN·UTROQ·FELIX·AUSPICE·DEO·S·DA·8·S·

989
Chile. 8 Escudos, 1786 So-DA (Santiago). Fr-15; KM-27. 27.07 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Late bust style. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Good even strike, the obverse faintly weak, but all details complete. Satiny devices on glossy, proof-like fields. Small lamination at reverse edge, about 11 o'c'olck. Very Rare in this grade. **Probably the finest known,** and the rarest date in the series. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Trigo Collection.

Lustrous 1787 8 Reales

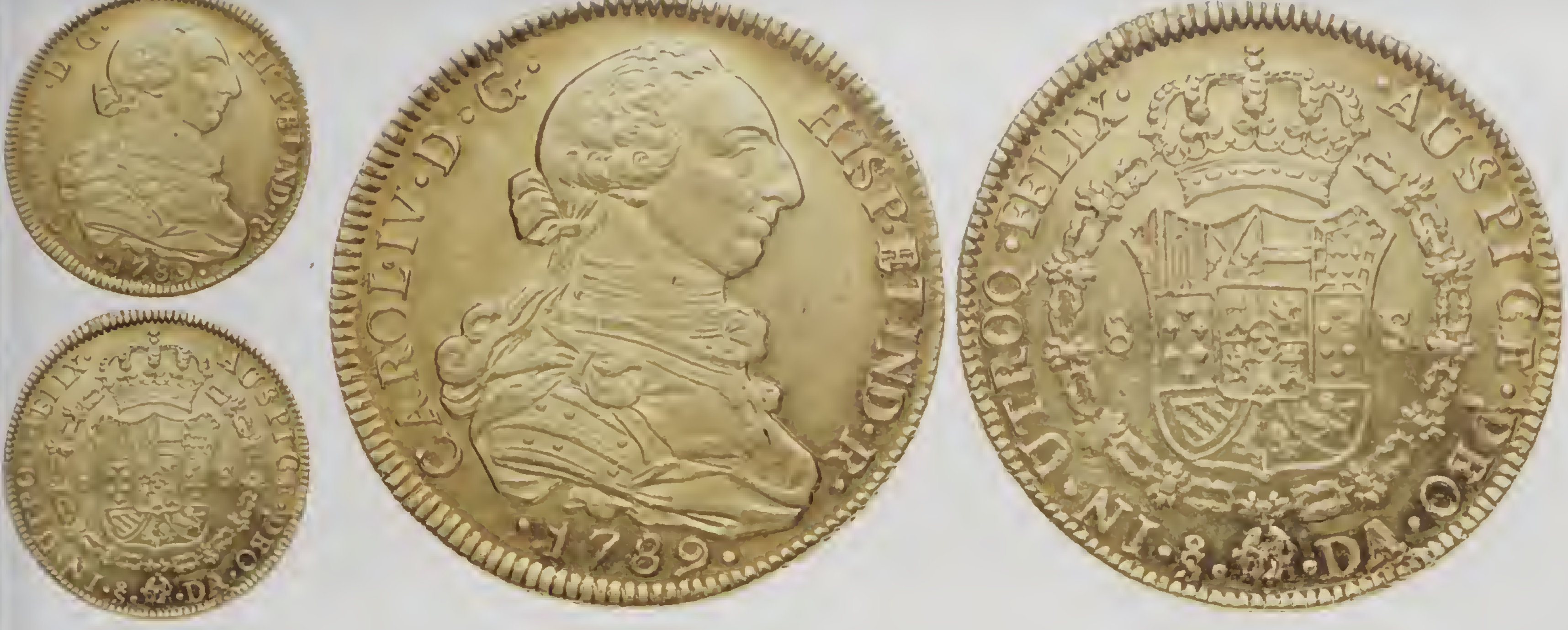


990

Chile. 8 Reales, 1787 So-D.A (Santiago). Eliz-36; WR-3; KM-31. 26.90 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. The strike choice, with virtually complete centers. Devices lustrous and glossy, on reflective fields. Very Rare, even more so in this state of preservation. **The finest known specimen. NGC graded AU-58.**

The mintage figures for colonial 8 Reales in Chile were far lower than most of the other Spanish colonies. Far less trade was being conducted by the Spanish. This makes this type very scarce.
Estimated Value .... $14,000 - 16,000

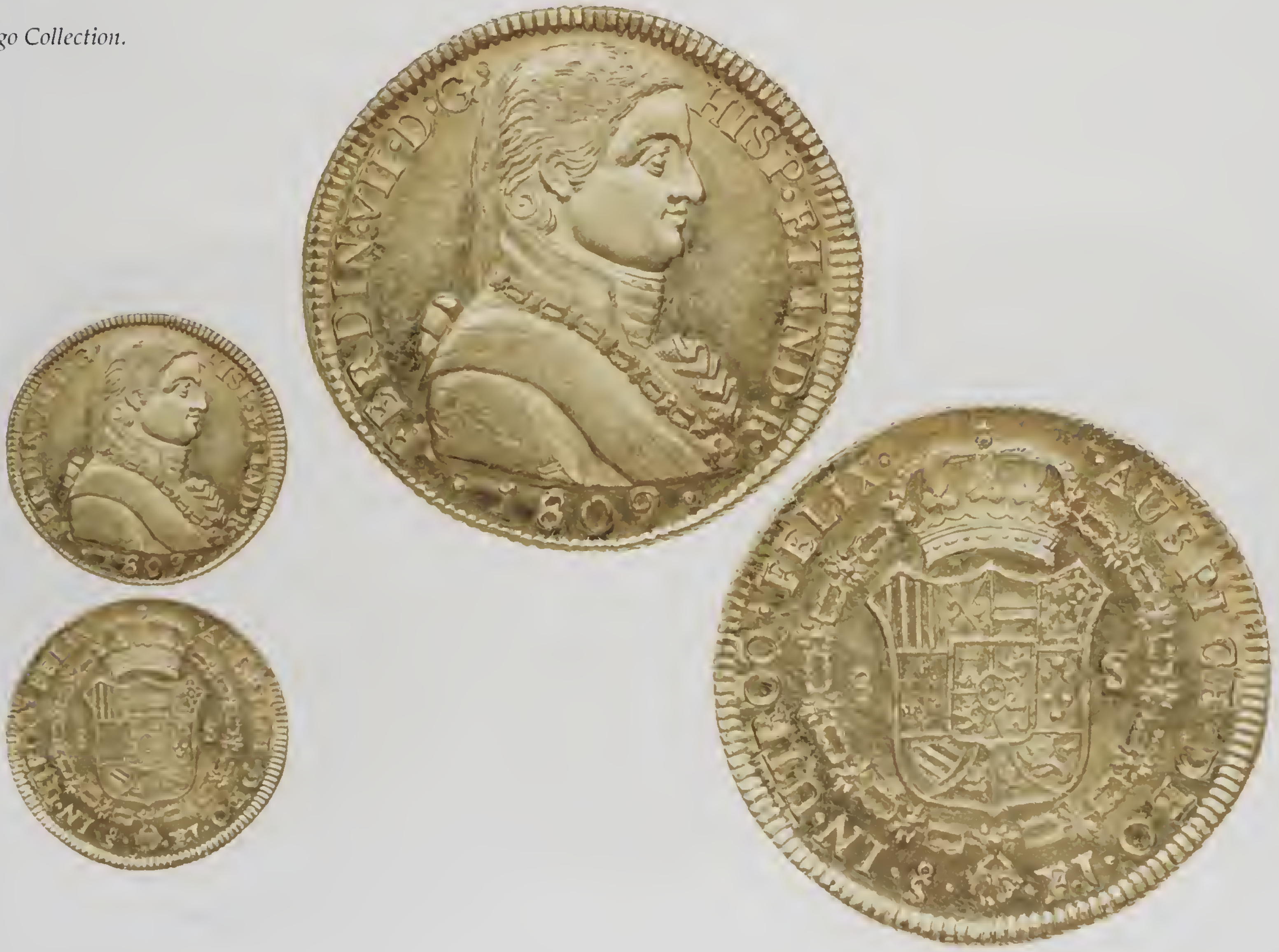
A nearly comparable example, this in AU, realized $12,000 in a Ponterio sale in January of 1991.



991

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1789 So-DA (Santiago). Fr-19; KM-42. 27.05 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Portrait well struck up. Very lustrous with slight reddish tone. Rare this nice. **NGC graded AU-58.** Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

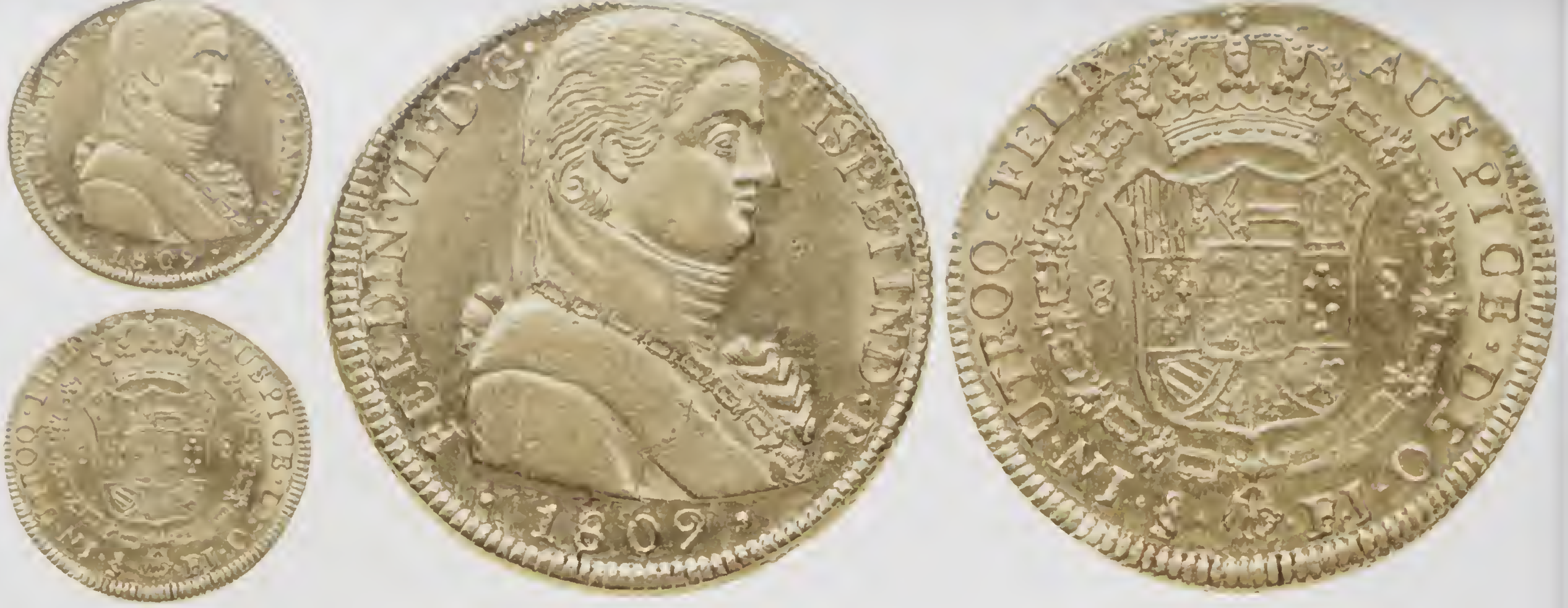
Ex: Trigo Collection.



992

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1809 So-FJ (Santiago). Fr-28; KM-72. 27.03 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed bust of Ferdinand right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Exceptional strike, with only the faintest of adjustment marks seen on reverse. Brilliant proof-like fields, with velvety devices. Very Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.** Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Spink (1980).

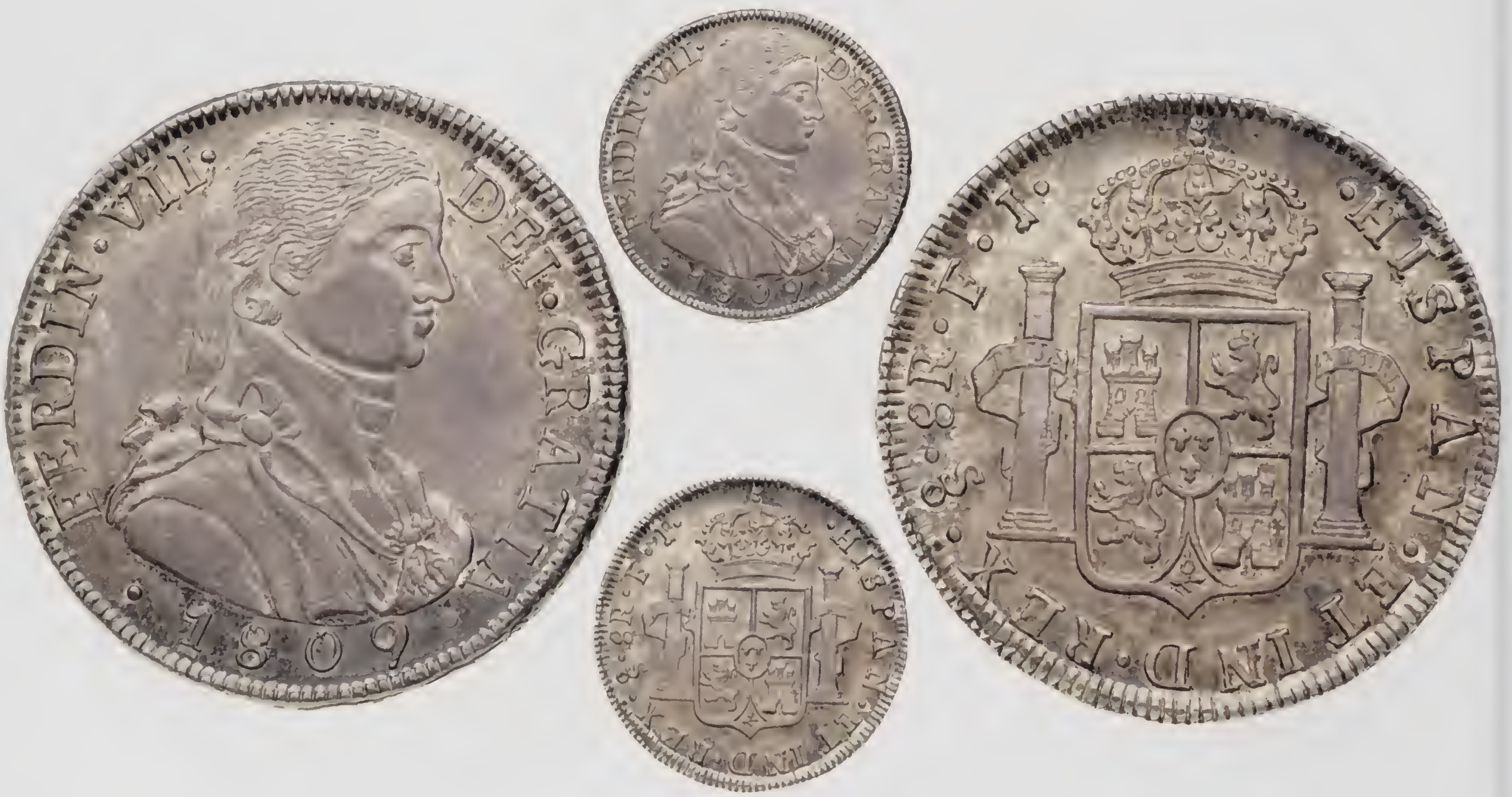


993

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1809 So-FJ (Santiago). Fr-28; KM-72. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This uniformed bust type was probably an attempt by Ferdinand to convey his military prowess. Since he was little more than a vassal of Napoleon, his efforts were somewhat laughable.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Very Rare Mint State ‘Imaginary Bust’ 1809 8 Reales



994

Chile. 8 Reales, 1809 So-F.J (Santiago). Eliz-65; Wr-6; KM-68. 27.04 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Boldly struck, with vitually complete details. Lustrous to velvety devices on reflective fields, under medium gray or, on the reverse, iridescent toning. Some very faint handling marks to portrait, otherwise a superb example. One of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-63.**

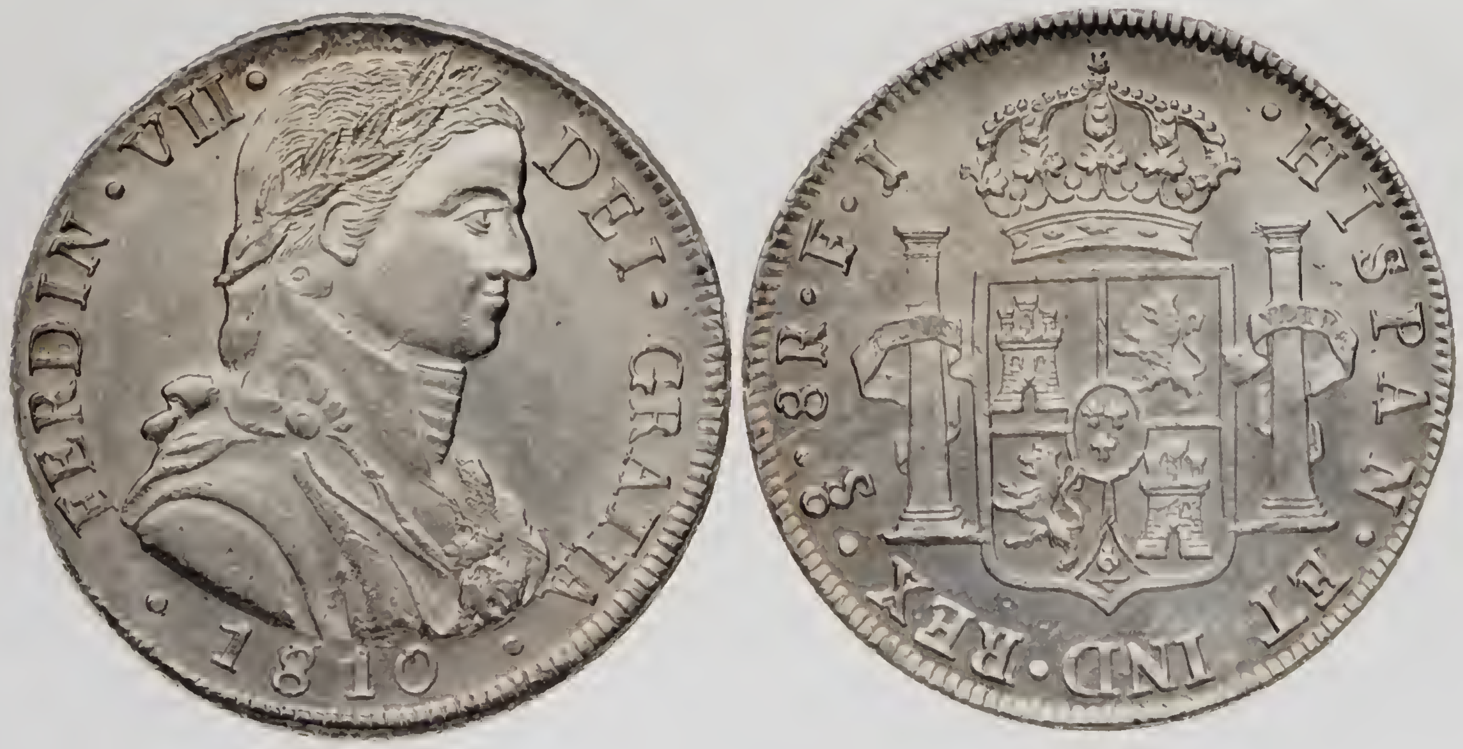
This type, known as the imaginary bust, was produced in both gold and silver, but only at the Santiago mint. A very important type coin. Interestingly enough, the silver coin is far rarer than its gold counterpart.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

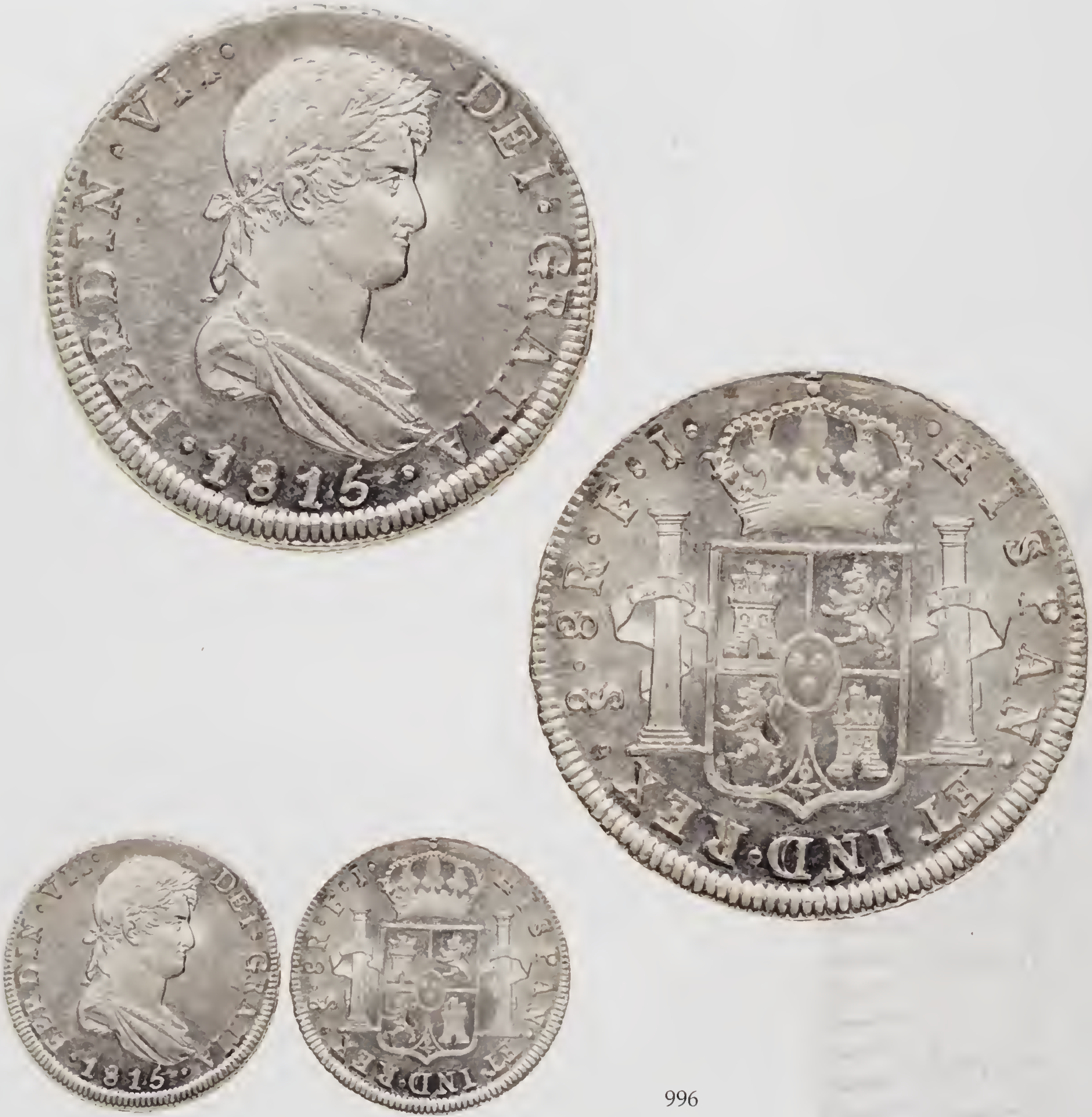
Choice 'Imaginary Bust' 1810 8 Reales

995

Chile. 8 Reales, 1810 So-F.J (Santiago). Eliz-67; Wr-7; KM-75. 27.04 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right, with laurel wreath, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Boldly struck, with vitually complete details. Glossy devices on reflective to proof-like fields. Some very trivial handling marks to portrait, but the fields are remarkably clean. One of the finest known. Impressive, with light golden toning. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Santiago is easily one of the most beautiful cities in South America. Its central location in Chile assures it of a very temperate climate, similar to the climate of Los Angeles, or Sydney. The view of the Andes Mountains in the background is breathtaking. Over 5 million people live in the city which is more than 1/3 of the total population of the nation. Upscale neighborhoods such as Providentia are on a par with any in the world.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000





996

Chile. 8 Reales, 1815-So-F-J (Santiago). WR-8; KM-80. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Bust of Ferdinand right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Slight weakness at wreath to an otherwise well struck up portrait; the reverse choice. Very lustrous devices and prooflike fields. With faint toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

The First Peso of Chile, The Finest Known Specimen!

CHILE INDEPENDIENTE
UNPESO
SANTIAGO
UNION Y FUERZA
LIBERTAD
1817

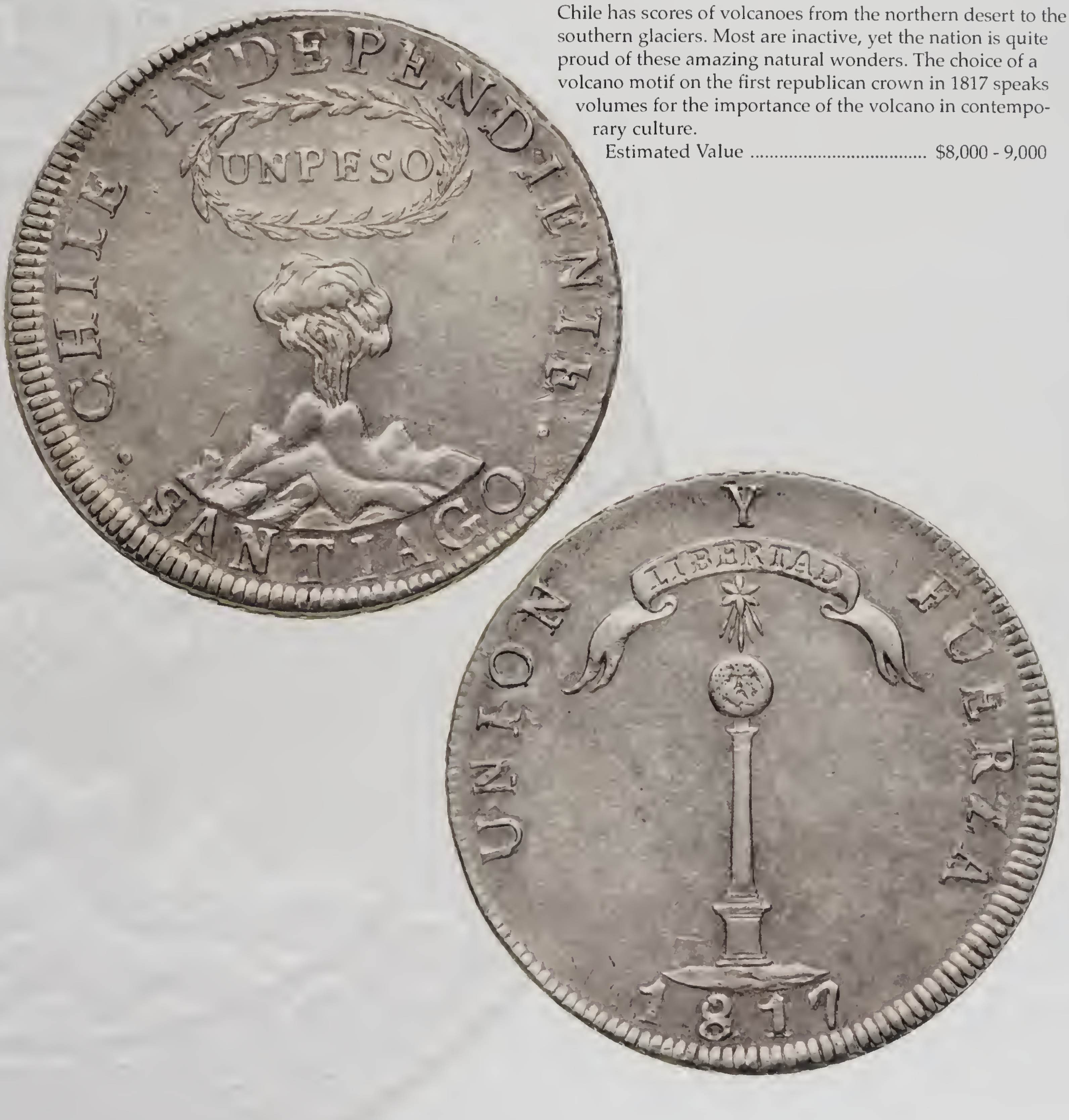
997

Chile - Republic. Peso, 1817 (Santiago). WR-9; Eliz-78; KM-82.1. 26.91 grams. Volcano type; without assayer. Smoking volcano; wreath above, value within. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe; star and banner above. Good bold strike, slightly off center. A few noticeable marks, but overall light and gentle wear. The proof-like fields still very reflective. Lightly toned a slightly warm gray. Extremely Rare.

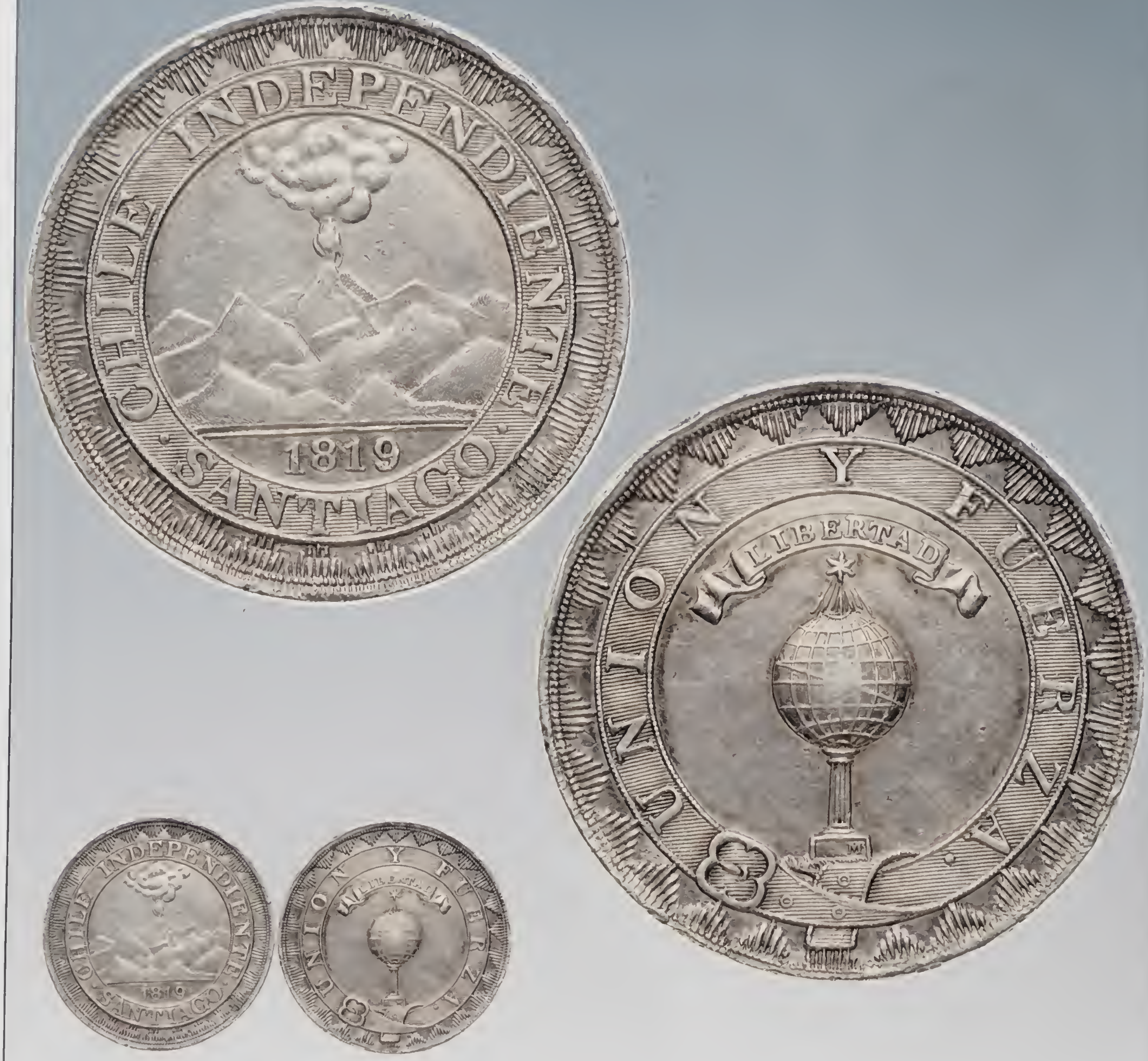
A one year type, and the first and earliest Peso for the country. Extremely Rare - less than 10 known, and mostly in poor condition. **This coin is considered the Finest Known. NGC graded AU-58.**

Chile has scores of volcanoes from the northern desert to the southern glaciers. Most are inactive, yet the nation is quite proud of these amazing natural wonders. The choice of a volcano motif on the first republican crown in 1817 speaks volumes for the importance of the volcano in contemporary culture.

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000


CHILE INDEPENDIENTE
UNPESO
SANTIAGO
UNION Y FUERZA
LIBERTAD
1817

Extremely Rare Pattern 1819 Peso

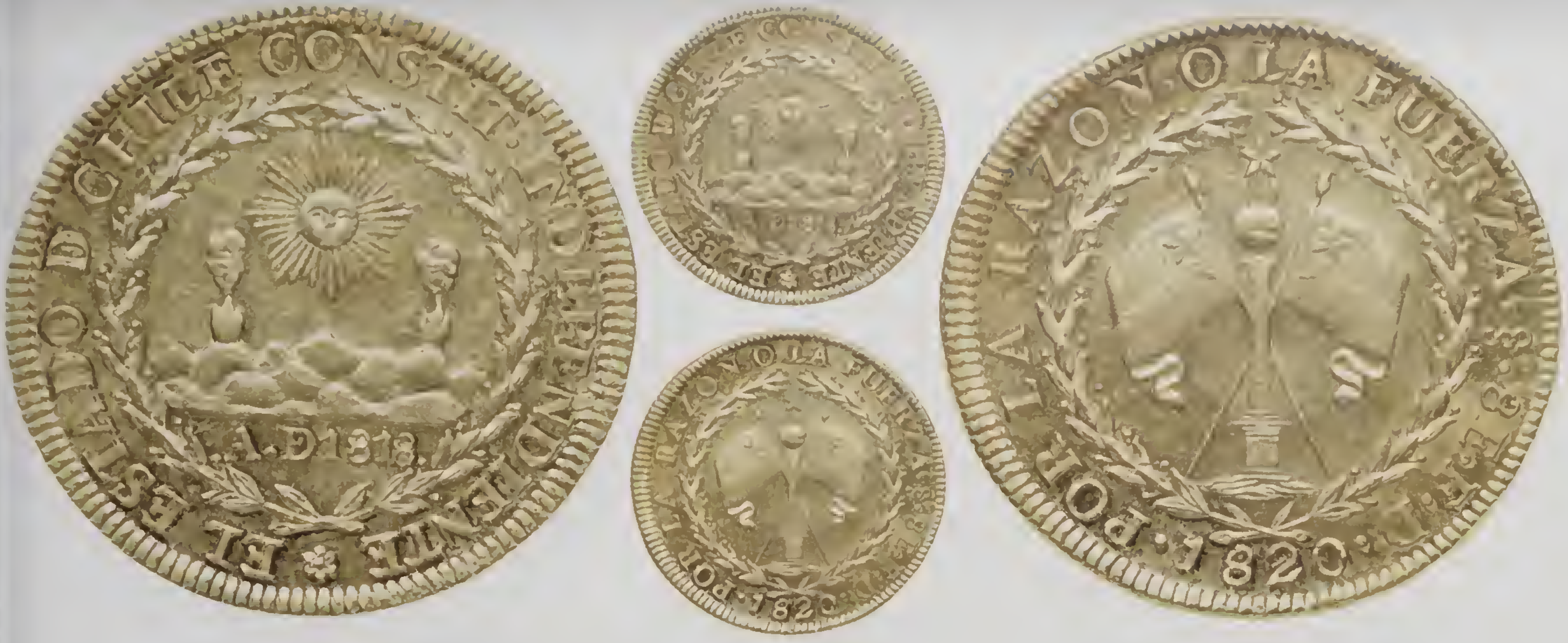


998

Chile - Republic. Pattern Peso, 1819 (Santiago). KM Pn-1 (this coin the plate coin, and listed as Unique). 28.54 Grams. Silver. Pattern by J.S. Portales. Smoking volcano within mountain range. Reverse: Column surmounted by large globe globe, star and banner above; all within garter border. Excellent specimen strike, but some edge bruises from mishandling over the years. Light to medium artistic toning, tending to smokey grey in the recesses. **Of the Highest Rarity.**

This example published in Medina, Las Monedas Chilenas, Santiago, 1902; p. 127. A new coin design was commissioned by the Chilean government. J.S. Portales, who was Superintendant of the Mint, supplied this revised version, but his design was rejected in favor of the usual type currently in circulation. For Chilean numismatics, this piece is of the utmost importance, and greatest rarity, with this being **one of only two examples known. NGC graded AU-55.**

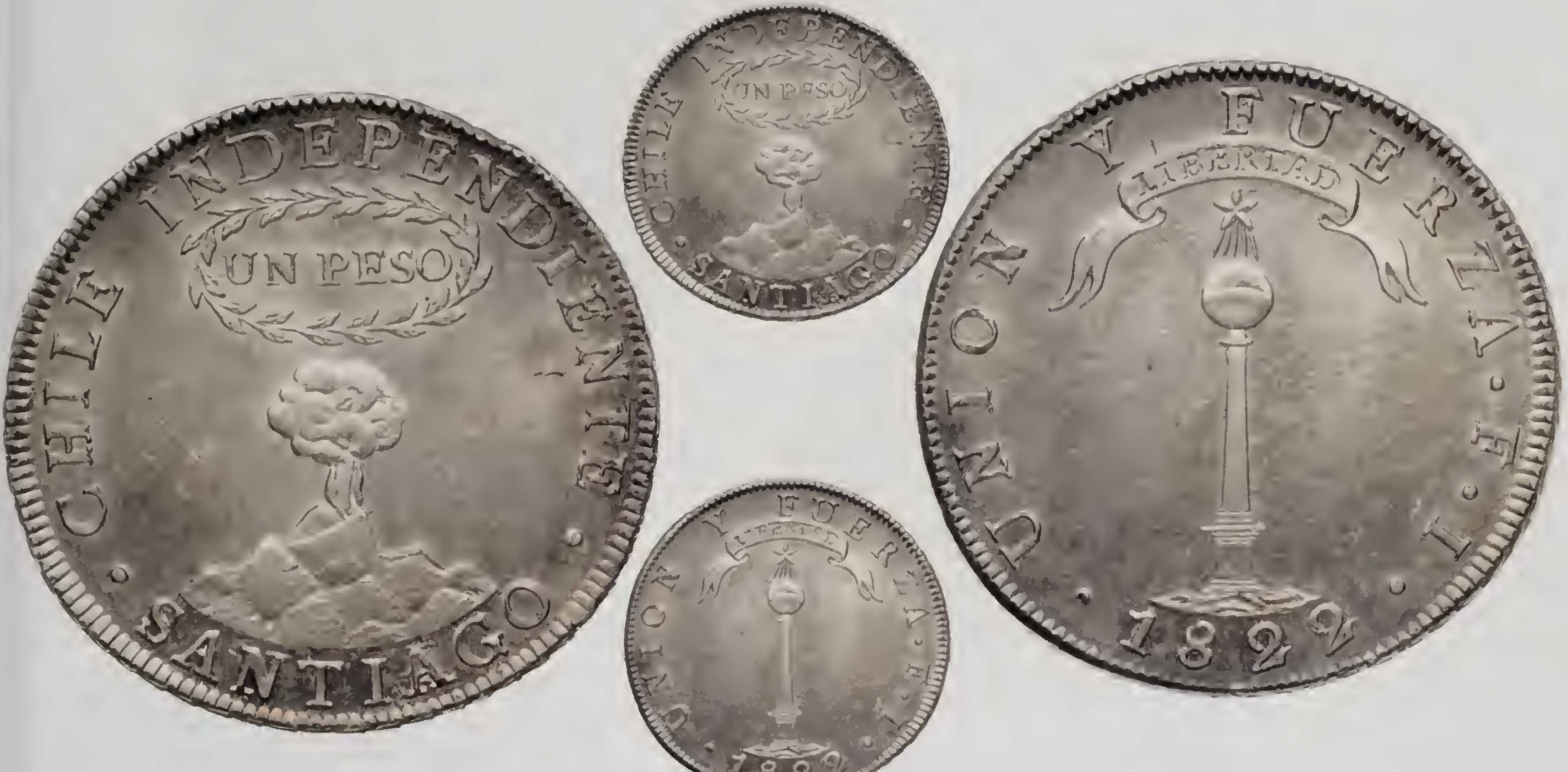
The Andes Mountains, is the longest mountain range in South America, stretching over 4,400 miles. It is twice as long as the Himalayas. The southern Andes, which are found in Chile and pictured here, are somewhat lower in altitude than its northern neighbors, but are far more remote and far less explored. One can travel by ship (with a few short bus rides), across the Andes from Puerto Montt in Chile to Bariloche in Argentina. This is an awe inspiring journey.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000



999

Chile - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1820-So-FD (Santiago). Fr-33; KM-84. 27.01 grams. Radiant sun above volcanoes, date of Independence below, all within circular wreath. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe and star, crossed flags behind, all within circular wreath. Exceptional strike. Quite clean, with brilliant reflective fields and lustrous devices. Scarce in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

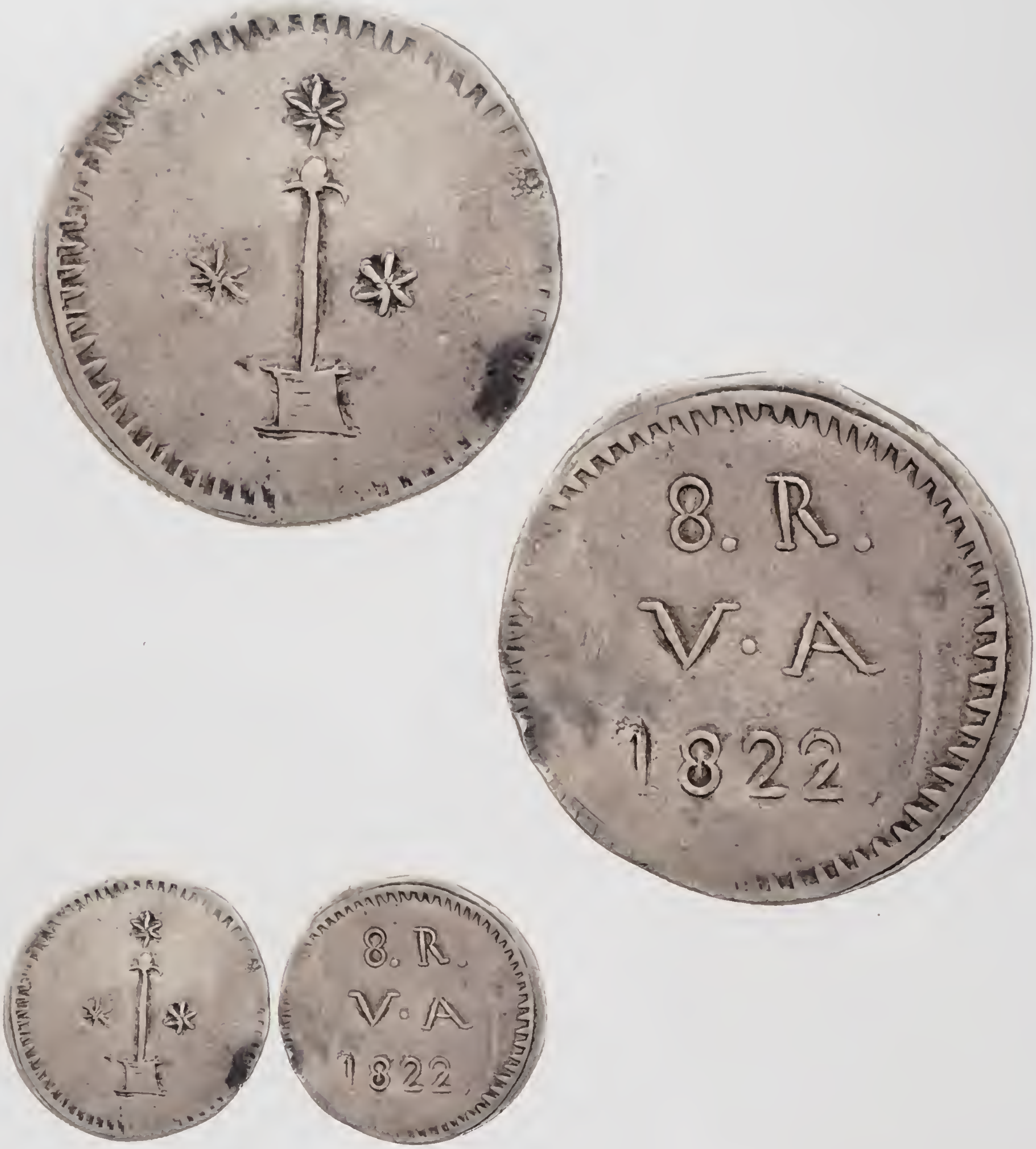
Independence from Spain in Chile is officially achieved in 1818, yet the fight for independence began with uprisings in 1808, and didn't end until the island of Chloe was captured from the Spanish garrison in 1826. The 8 Escudos pictured here is the first gold coin of the republic of Chile. A most important and hightly sought after piece.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



1000

Chile - Republic. Peso, 1822-FI (Santiago). WR-9; Eliz-87; KM-82.2. 26.79 grams. Volcano type; double assayer type of 1817-1823, and 1834. Smoking volcano; wreath above, value within. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe; star and banner above. Very good strike, with just minor softness at the centers. The fields, showing only light marks, are reflective to almost proof-like, the luster providing good cartwheel effect. Even light smokey toning, with some stronger coloration at the recesses. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

The early history of republican Chile revolves around the national hero Bernardo O'Higgins, who was the Supreme Director of the nation. He was the first to head the country after the formal independence of 1818. Indicative of the culture of the time, O'Higgins was a liberal who wished to establish a true democratic state and abolish titles of nobility. For this he met strenuous opposition that resulted in his being deposed in 1823. As was true in most of South America at this time, freedom from Spain was desired, but democracy was not.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



1001

Chile. Valdivia - Provisional Republican Coinage. 8 Reales, 1822. WR-22; Eliz-CH-3; KM-3.1 (this the plate coin). 15.14 grams. Emergency issue. Column surmounted by globe, three stars around. Reverse: Inscription in three lines: 8.R. / V.A. / 1822. Typical flatish strike. Field marks as to be expected, but none serious. Good old collection toning. Extremely Rare.

These crude billon coins were emergency issues struck by Don Antonio Adriazola, under the authority of the Governor, as payment for the local garrison during a shortage of coin. **NGC graded EF-40.**

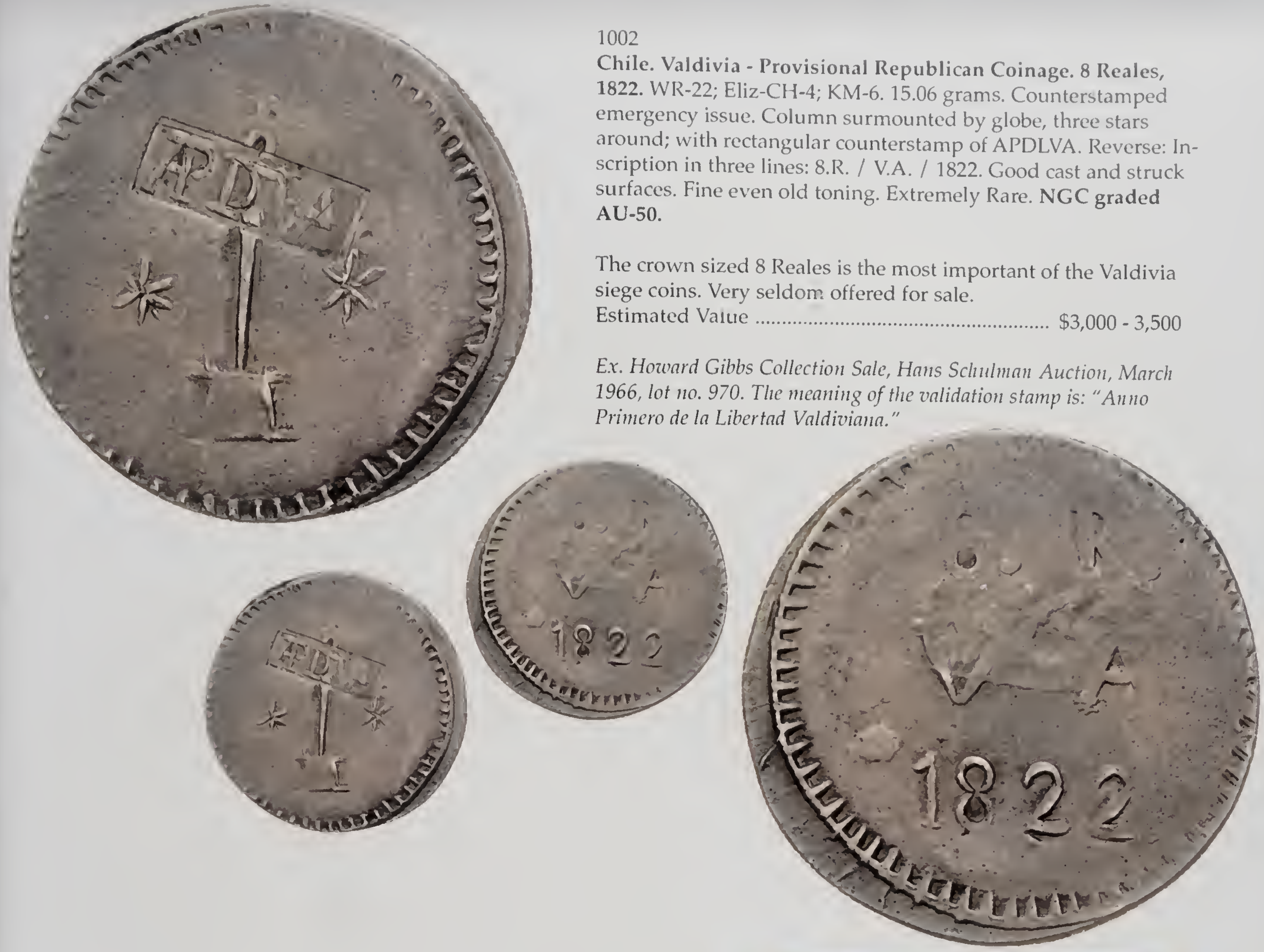
Valdivia, located approximately 500 miles south of Santiago, along with Chloe, was the southernmost point of Spanish colonial influence. After independence in 1818, this was the area that held on against the republicans. The fortress there was constantly besieged, and needed coins. These emergency pieces are very rare.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

1002

Chile. Valdivia - Provisional Republican Coinage. 8 Reales, 1822. WR-22; Eliz-CH-4; KM-6. 15.06 grams. Counterstamped emergency issue. Column surmounted by globe, three stars around; with rectangular counterstamp of APDLVA. Reverse: Inscription in three lines: 8.R. / V.A. / 1822. Good cast and struck surfaces. Fine even old toning. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded AU-50.**

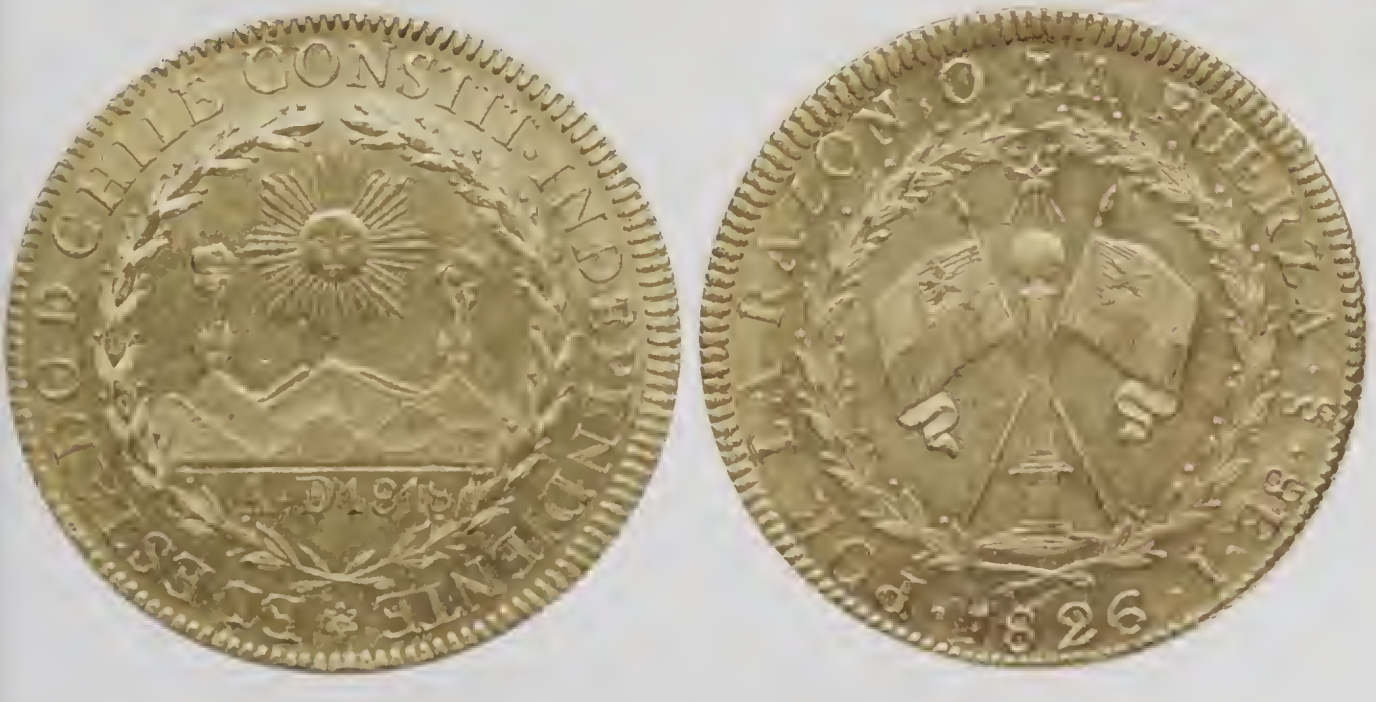
The crown sized 8 Reales is the most important of the Valdivia siege coins. Very seldom offered for sale.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex. Howard Gibbs Collection Sale, Hans Schulman Auction, March 1966, lot no. 970. The meaning of the validation stamp is: "Anno Primero de la Libertad Valdiviana."

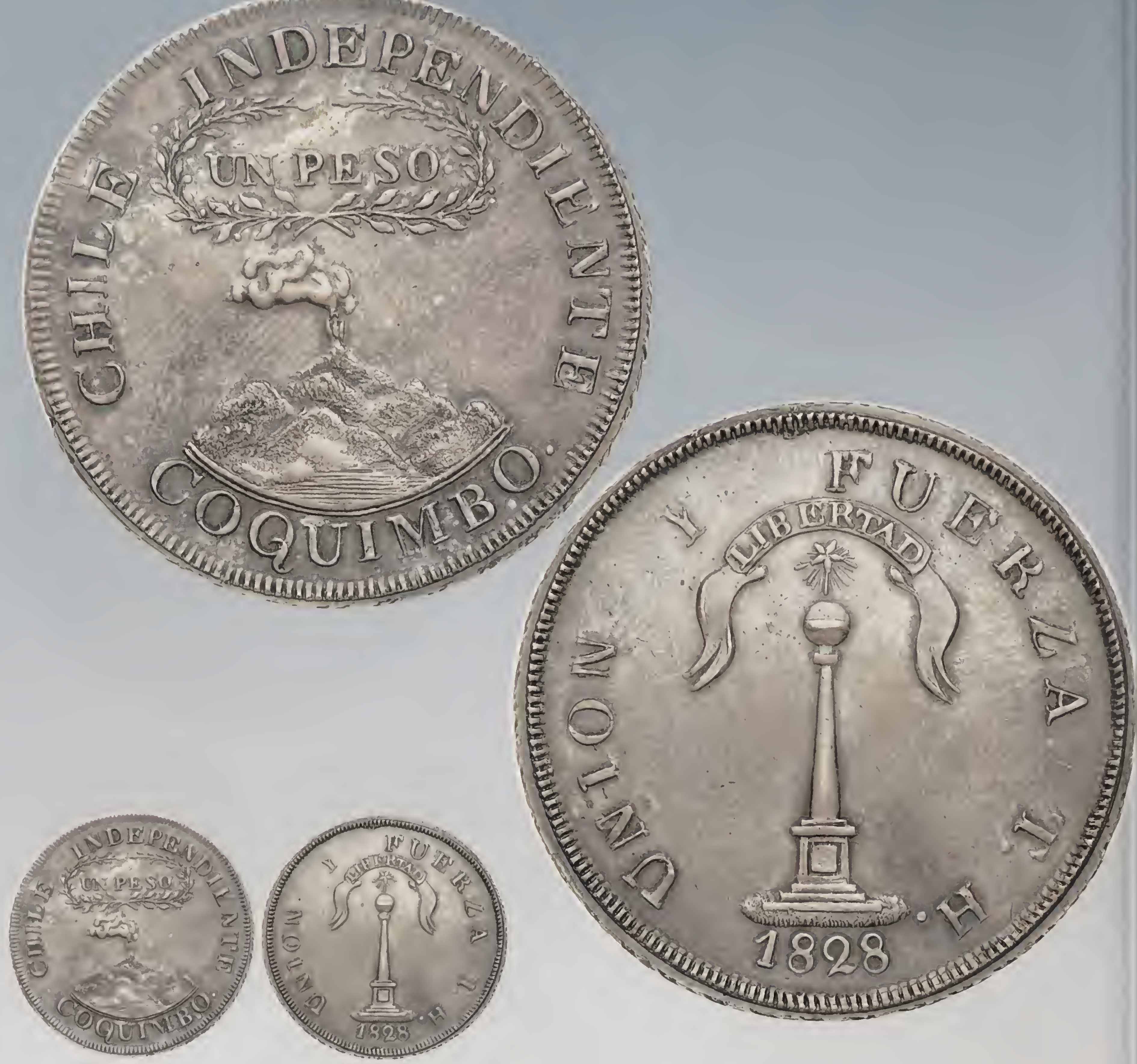


1003

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1826 So-I (Santiago). Fr-33; KM-84; LC-865. Radiant sun above volcanoes, date of Independence below, all within circular wreath. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe, crossed flags behind, all within circular wreath. Prooflike fields with some minor hairlines. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



Exquisite Proof Coquimbo 1828 Peso



1004

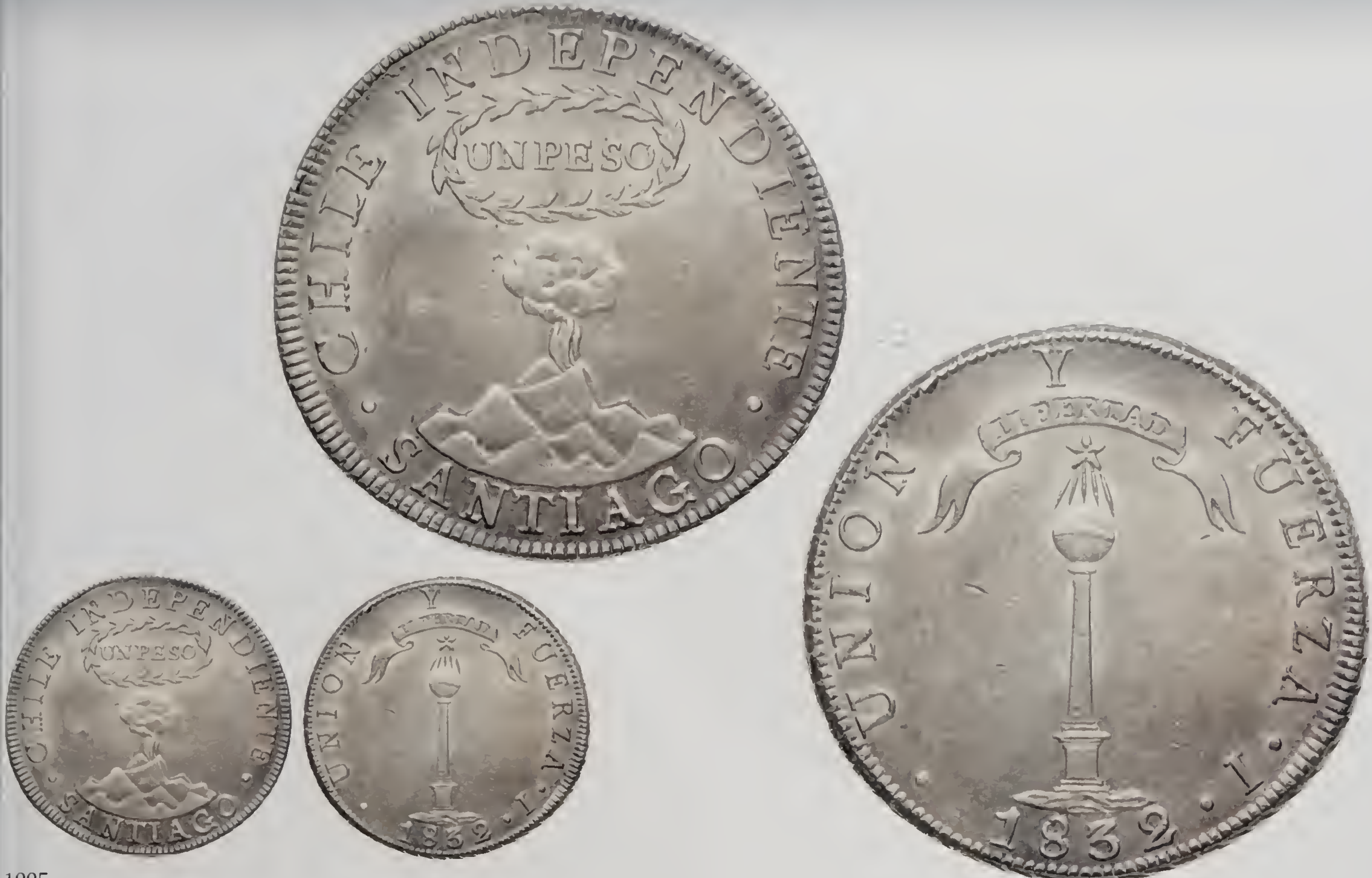
Chile - Republic. Peso, 1828-TH (Coquimbo). WR-10 (this the plate coin); Eliz-98; KM-88. 30.80 grams. Volcano type. Smoking volcano amid mountains and lake; wreath above, value within. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe; star and banner above. Crisp and detailed, with only just a hint of cabinet wear on a few of the highest points. Excellent even old gray toning, multicolored in reflection, over mirror fields.

The Classic Key Crown of the Latin American Republic series. This example long considered the Finest Known. NGC graded Proof 64.

Coquimbo is a city located north of Santiago in the La Serena region. Close to the northern desert areas, precipitation is sparse. Coquimbo was an important mining area in Spanish colonial times. The proximity to large gold and copper deposits made it an essential part of the Spanish trade route. Few silver coins were produced there however, so this coin is of major importance.

Estimated Value .... $50,000 - 60,000

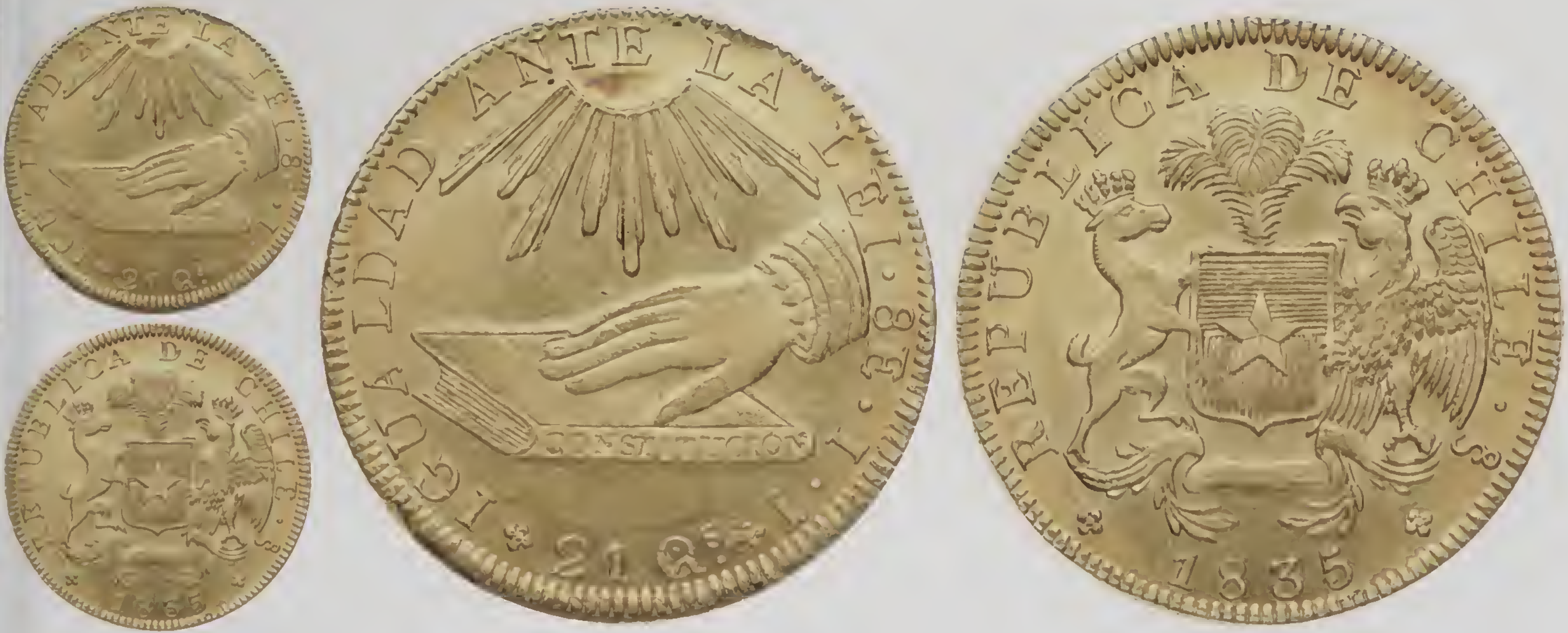
*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 168.*



1005

Chile - Republic. Peso, 1832-I (Santiago). WR-9; Eliz-94; KM-82.2. 26.91 grams. Volcano type; single assayer type of 1824-1834. Smoking volcano; wreath above, value within. Reverse: Column surmounted by globe; star and banner above. Good even strike. The satiny to reflective fields exhibit flashy cartwheel luster. Medium smokey toning; more russet on the reverse, with reds and violets at the peripheries. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



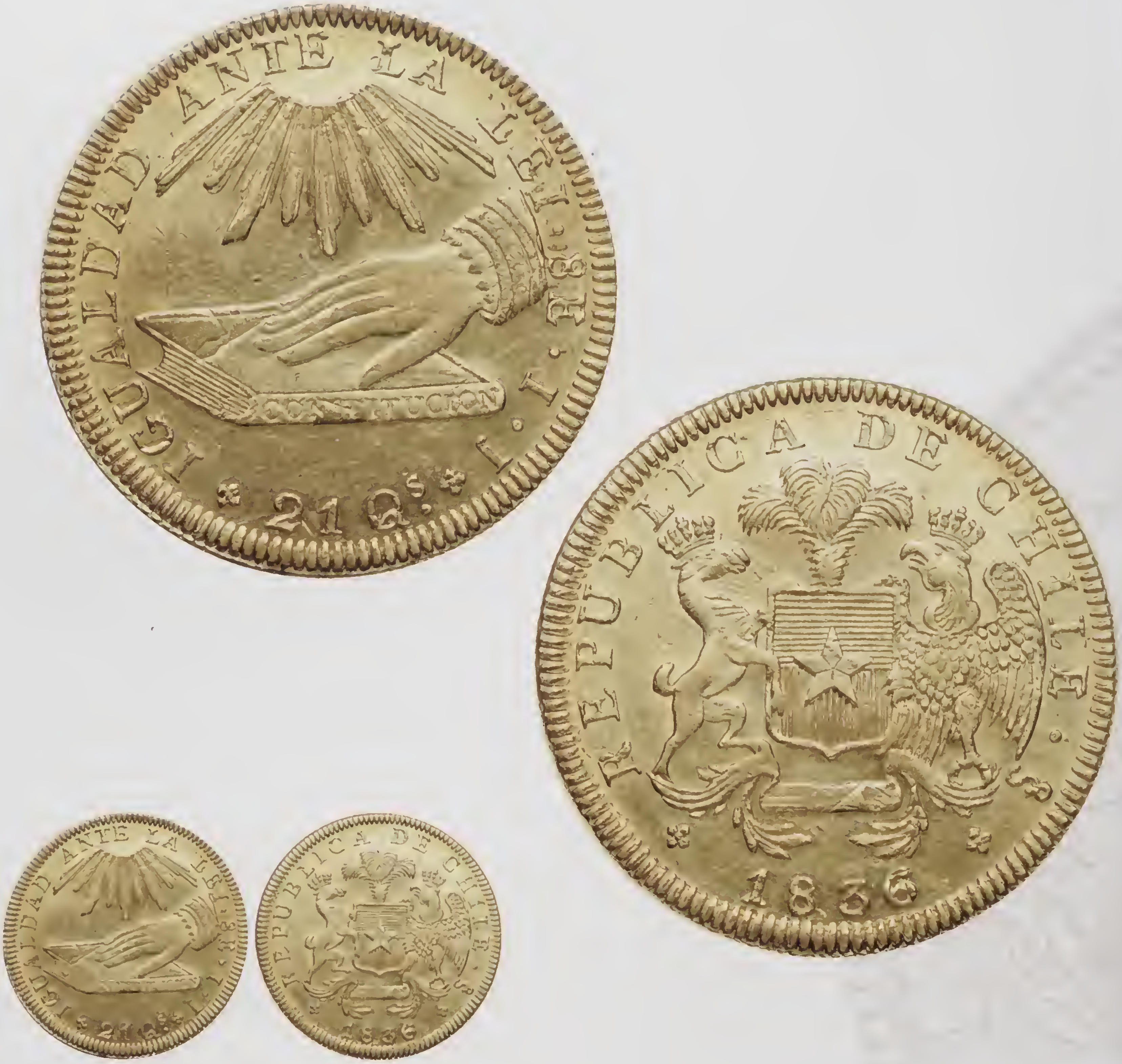
1006

Chile. 8 Escudos, 1835-IJ (Santiago). Fr-37; KM-93; LC-874. Hand on book of the Constitution. Reverse: Arms. Minor edge flaw. Fully lustrous. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Chile's history during the early republican peiod was one of aristocratic privilege. The Spanish grandees had been replaced by the local wealthy ladowners who created a new aristocracy. When this coin was struck, Chile was ruled by Diego Portales, who was an outright dictator.

Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

Rare Overstruck 1836 8 Escudos



1007

Chile - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1836-So-IJ (Santiago). Fr-37; KM-93. 27.04 grams. Liberty type. Plumed shield of arms, supported by crowned alpaca and eagle; date below. Reverse: Hand of Justice resting on Constitution, radiant light above; 21 Qs. in legend below. Fine, bold strike, on lustrous to bright fields. Scarce in this grade, plus rare as an overstrike. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Krause, World Coins, 1801-1900, notes there have been rare occurrences of KM-93 having been overstruck on KM-84, such as seen here. Visible in under type is the date and assayer of 1826-So-I.

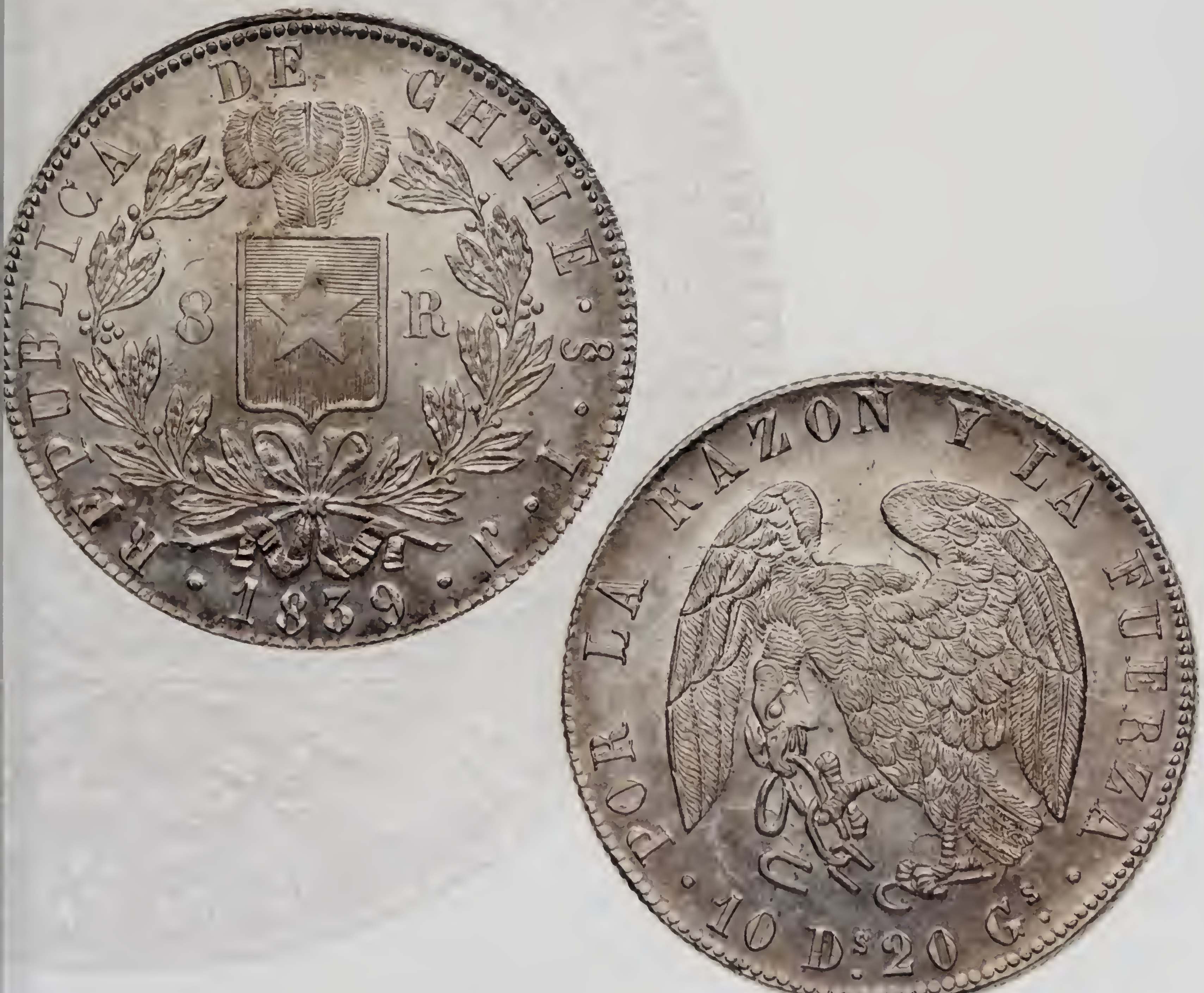
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

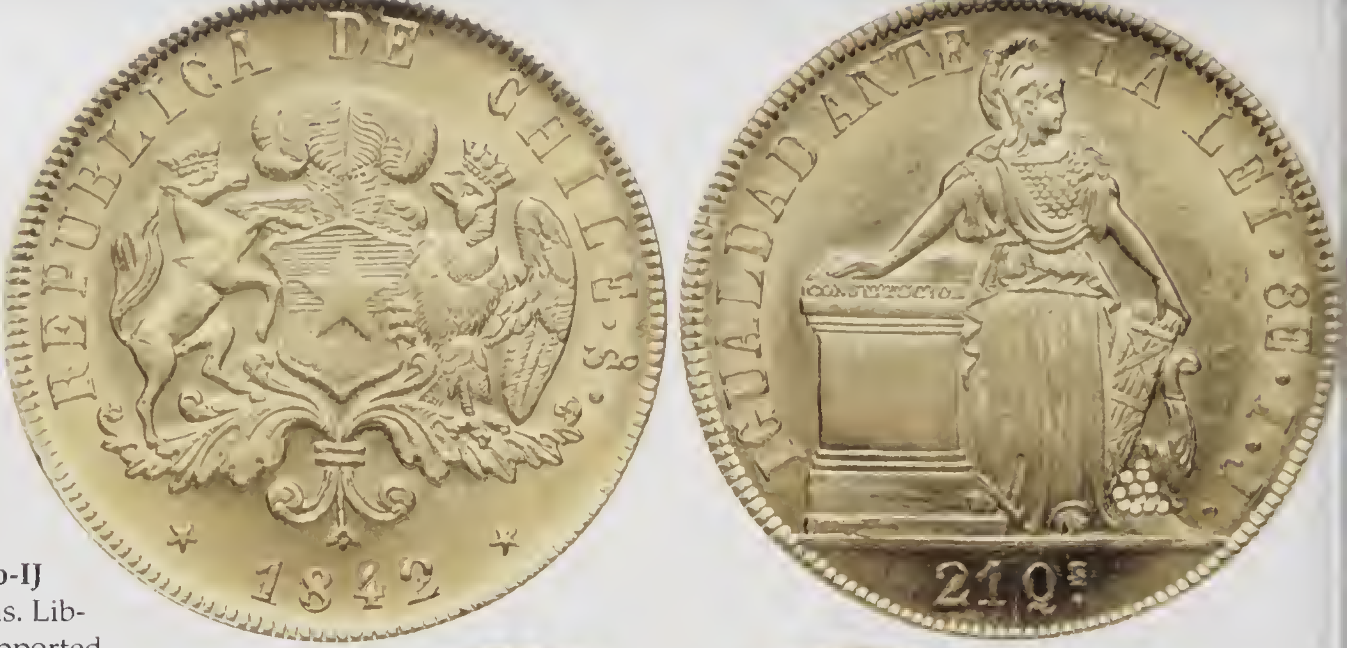
Choice Mint State 1839 Silver 8 Reales

1008

Chile - Republic. 8 Reales, 1839-So-IJ (Santiago). WR11; Eliz-100; KM-96.1. 26.80 grams. First Condor type. Plumed shield of arms, value flanking, wreath around. Reverse: Condor left, breaking chain. A bold, superior strike, with the dies showing evidence of clashing. Coin very clean, the fields reflective to almost prooflike. Lovely even medium toning, almost pinkish in appearance but reflecting considerable silvery greens to pale blues. Rare, extremely so in this grade. **NGC graded MS-65.**

The condor, pictured here is the national bird of Chile. They mate for life, live up to fifty years, and are a member of the vulture family. Since there are no trees where they live, the eggs are placed on rocks, where they slowly develop. In fact it takes a baby condor chick six years to mature.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



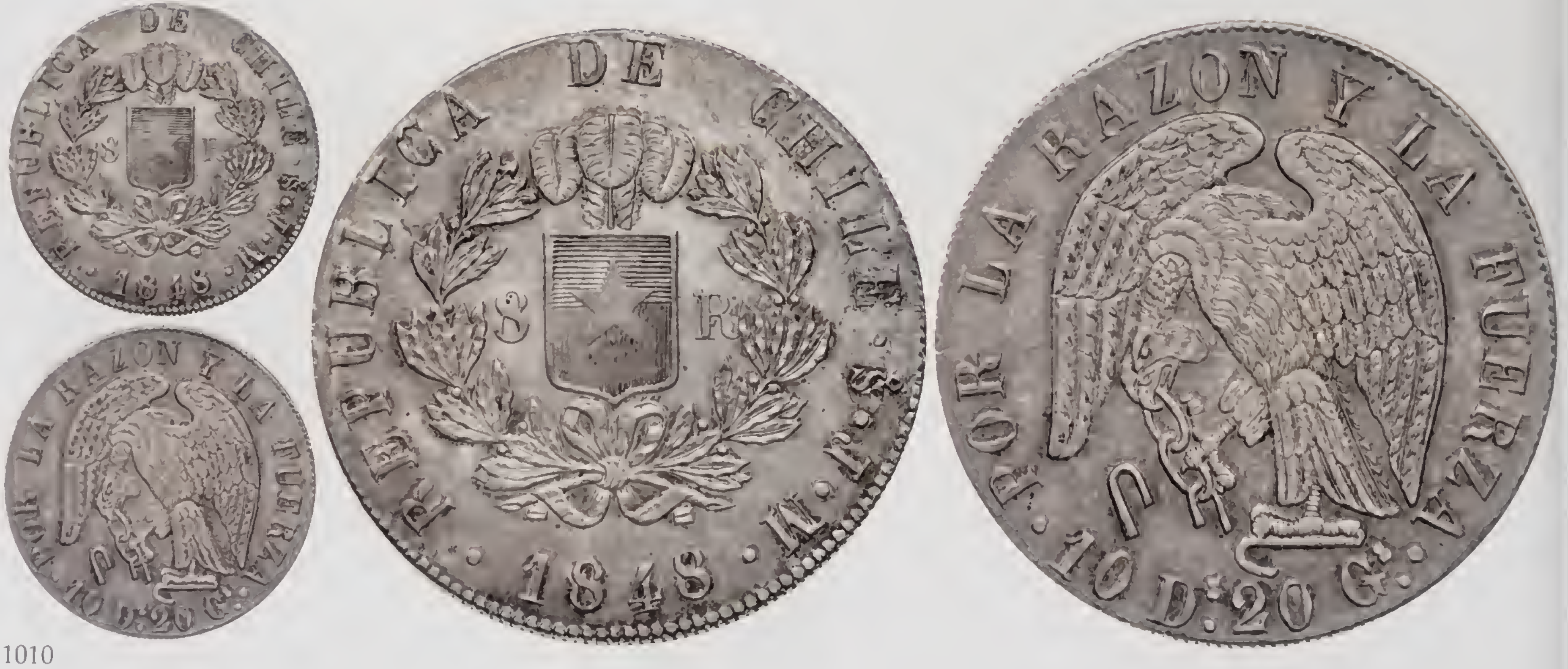


1009

Chile - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1842-So-IJ (Santiago). Fr-41; KM-104.1. 27 grams. Liberty type. Plumed shield of arms, supported by crowned alpaca and eagle; date below. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene standing at altar. Reeded edge. Sharp and boldly struck up. Very clean, with brilliant fields showing bold cartwheel luster. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Plate coin for KM-104.1 in Krause, World Coins, 1801-1900, Third Edition, p. 192.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

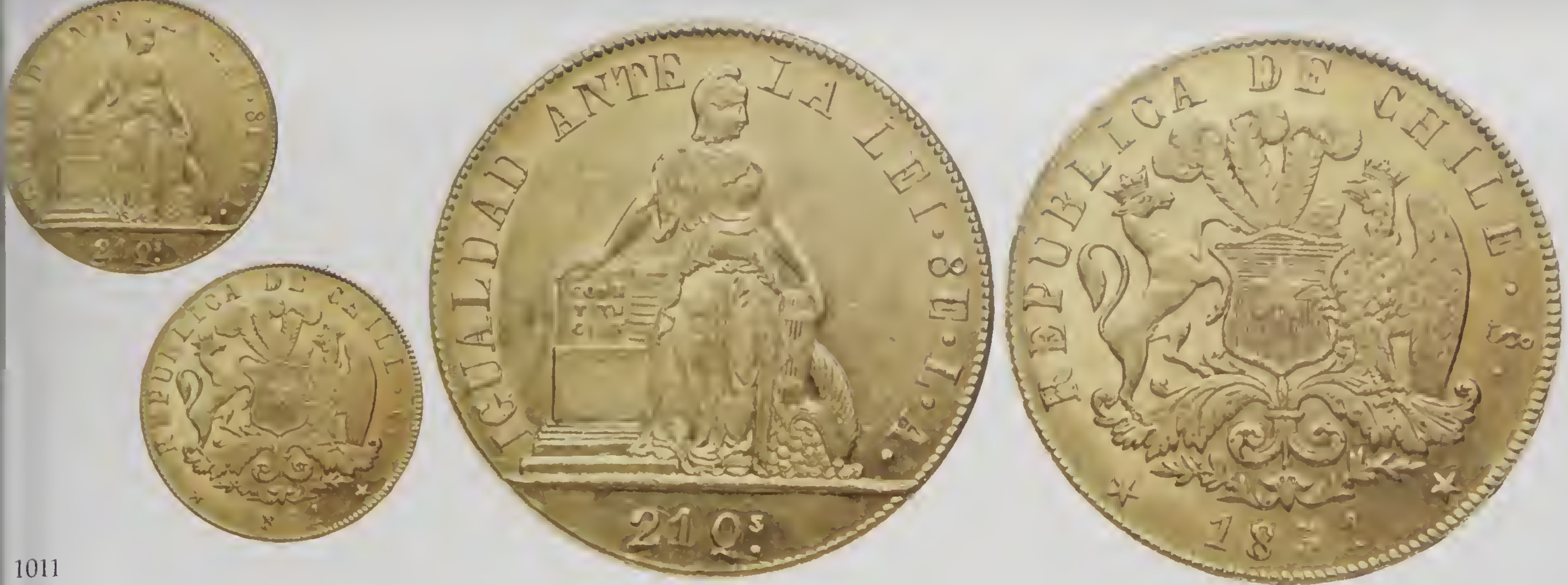
Choice Mint State 1848 8 Reales



1010

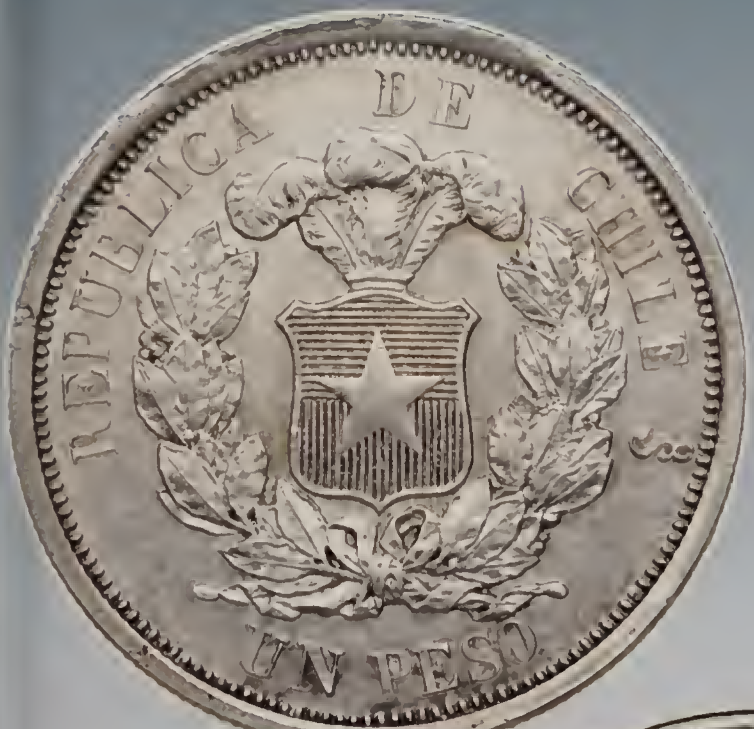
Chile - Republic. 8 Reales, 1848-So-JM (Santiago). WR12; Eliz-102; KM-96.2. 26.81 grams. Second Condor type. Plumed shield of arms, value flanking, wreath around. Reverse: Condor left, breaking chain. Crisp, fine strike. Lightly handled, and with care. The fields very clean and brilliant. Handsome old toning - a deep medium gray comprised of a preponderance of blues over russets and golds. Rare, extremely so in high grade. This coin is one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64.**

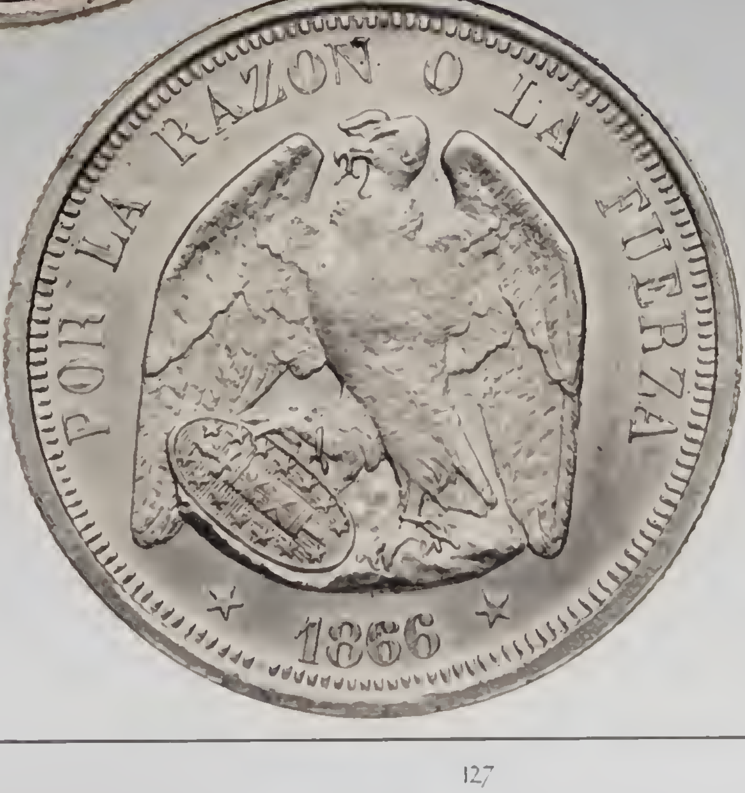
Few of this coin type was ever saved. Almost no one collected coins in Chile at this time, so most that did survive are of low grade. This is a special coin.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



1011
Chile. 8 Escudos, 1851-So LA (Santiago). Fr-41; KM-105. Liberty as Pallas Athene standing at altar. Reverse: Arms. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Unique "Un Peso" of 1866

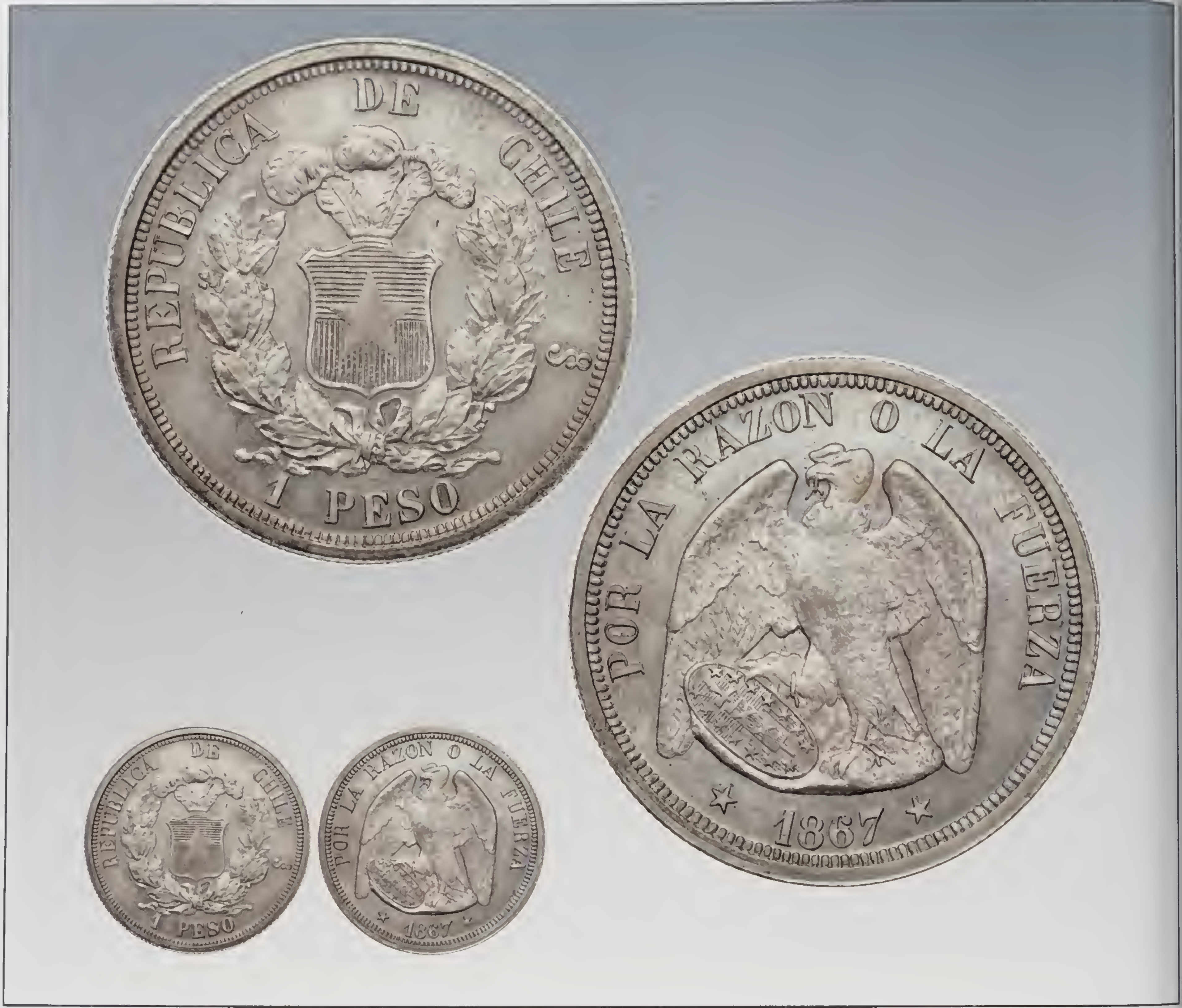




1012
Chile. Republic. "Un Peso", 1866 So (Santiago). Eliz —; WR —; KM —. 24.93 grams. Plume mounted shield, bearing star, within broad laurel wreath; UN PESO below. Reverse: Condor stands left on mountainous outcrop, oval shield at feet. Obverse boldly and fully struck; the breast feathers of the condor soft likely due to the die crack, already well formed, seen over the bird's legs. Generally lustrous devices on semi-reflective fields. Very lightly toned. **The only known specimen**, of this date and type. **NGC graded Specimen 62.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Ex Elizondo Collection, purchased privately from him before 1970. "El Rey de los Pesos," the King of the Pesos, this piece remains unpublished. However, note the style of the dies for Elizondo's number 113, a "1 Peso," dated 1867.

Specimen Striking of 1867 "1 Peso"



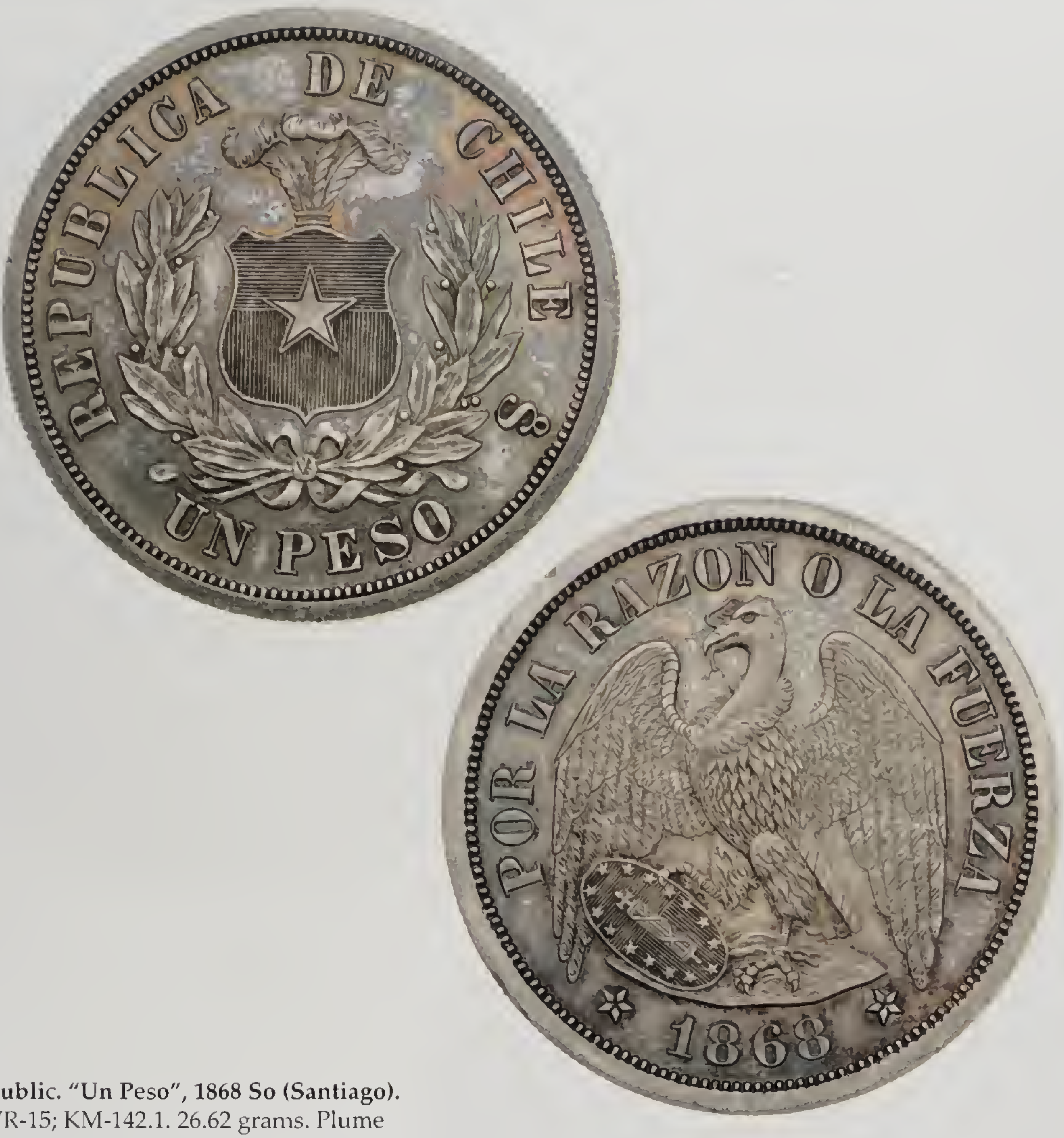
1013

Chile. Republic. "1 Peso", 1867 So (Santiago). Eliz-113; WR-14; KM-141. 24.70 grams. Plume mounted shield, bearing star, within broad laurel wreath; 1 PESO below. Reverse: Condor stands left on mountainous outcrop, oval shield at feet. Centers a little soft as is typical, while outer fields and edges are crisp and clean. Lovely light iridescent toning, with muted golds, magentas, and blues. Probably a proof striking rather than a proof-like uncirculated. The fields are mirror, and extraordinarily free of marks. Extremely Rare in this grade.

The Proof or Specimen stiking probably unique, with none known in Uncirculated. Less than two dozen known in all grades. **NGC graded Specimen 65.**

The term "Peso" meaning weight in Spanish and Portuguese, appeared first in Latin America and was later adopted in Spain in 1864. It was a decimal term, meaning 10 Decimos or 100 Centavos equalled one Peso. The value "Peso" often replaced the earlier "Real". The Real was not a decimal term. Smaller denominations were just fractions of the Real (1/4 Real, 1/2 Real, etc.).
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Ex: Henry Christensen.

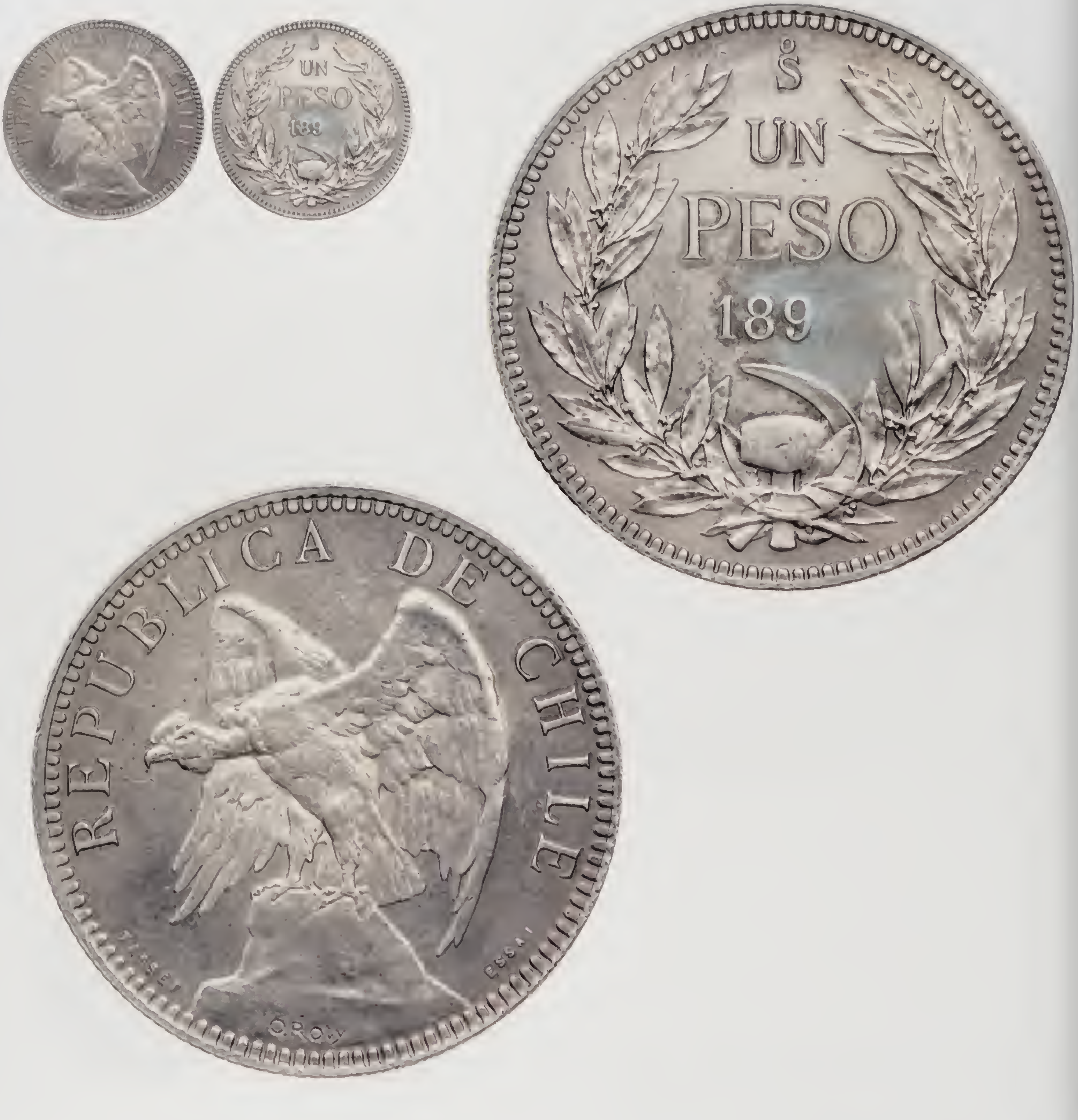


1014

Chile. Republic. "Un Peso", 1868 So (Santiago). Eliz-115; WR-15; KM-142.1. 26.62 grams. Plume mounted shield, bearing star, within broad laurel wreath; UN PESO below. Reverse: Condor stands left on mountainous outcrop, oval shield at feet. Two old light contact marks on obverse are barely noticeable for the splendidly sharp strike and gorgeous toning. Superb medium to deep gray toning, with iridescent undertones in golds, magentas, greens, and blues. Probably a proof striking rather than a proof-like uncirculated. The fields are mirror, and extraordinarily free of marks. Extremely Rare in this grade.

Restyled obverse and reverse dies. Like the modifications to the earliest Morgan dollars, the lowering of the condor's relief allowed for a more legible imprint of the textures and details of the bird's plumage. **NGC graded Proof 64.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Possibly Unique 189- Essai Peso

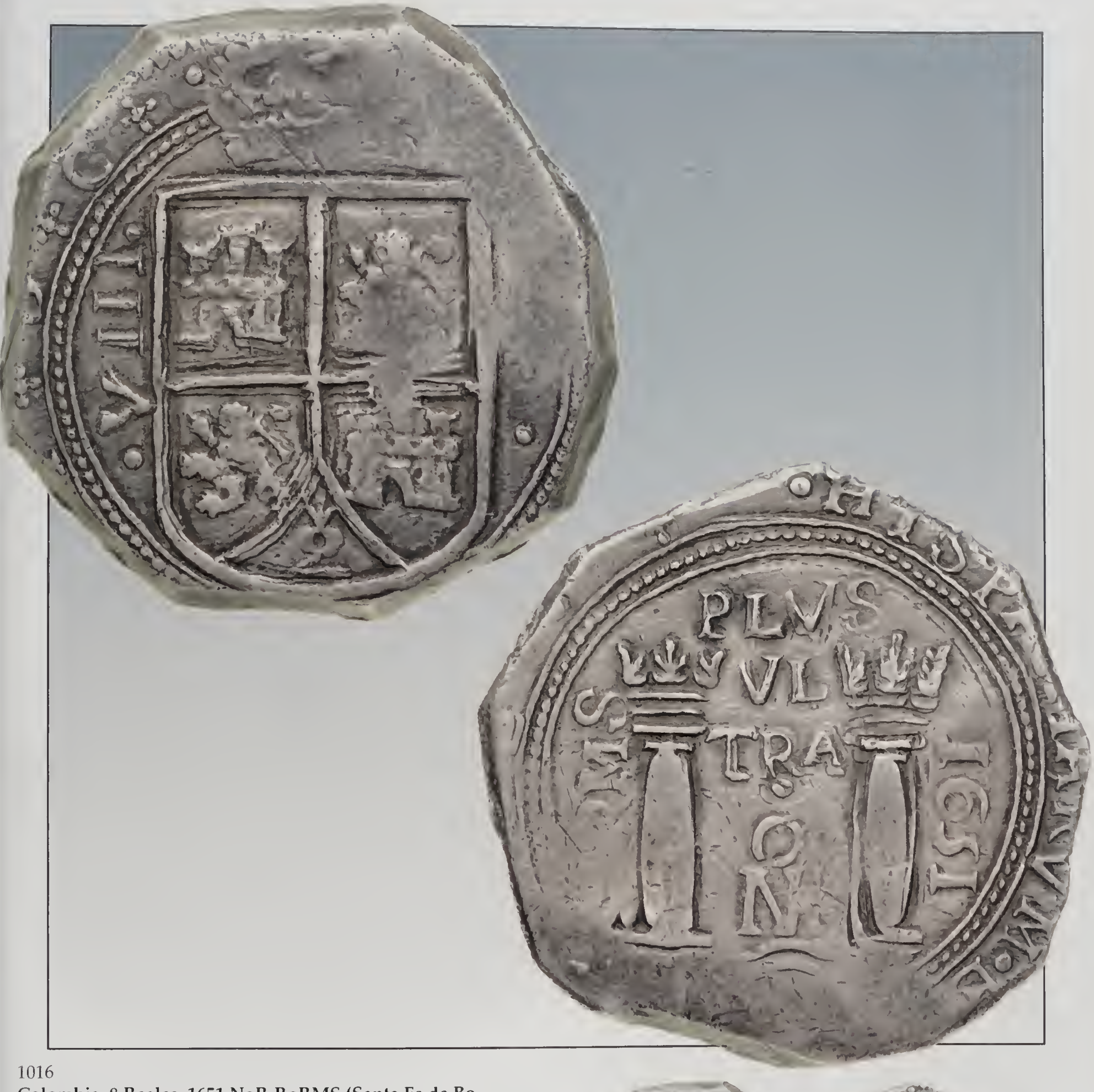


1015

Chile - Republic. Essai Peso, 189—So (Santiago). WR —; Eliz —; KM —. 19.94 grams. Seventh Condor type. Condor left on rocky peak; "ESSAI" in field at 4 o'clock. Reverse: Large wreath, value and date within, but last digit of date omitted: 189(-). Reeded edge. Strike a bit soft at obverse center. Fine reflective to proof fields, the reverse showing some hairlines. Warmish light medium gray toning in general, darker in some areas, with vivid cobalt patch on reverse.

This specimen with the incomplete date appears to be unpublished, and may well be the **only example known.** Coin is Elizondo type 17; cf. WR-16; cf. KM-152.1. **NGC graded Proof 58.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 6,000

Extremely Rare 1651 Silver 8 Reales

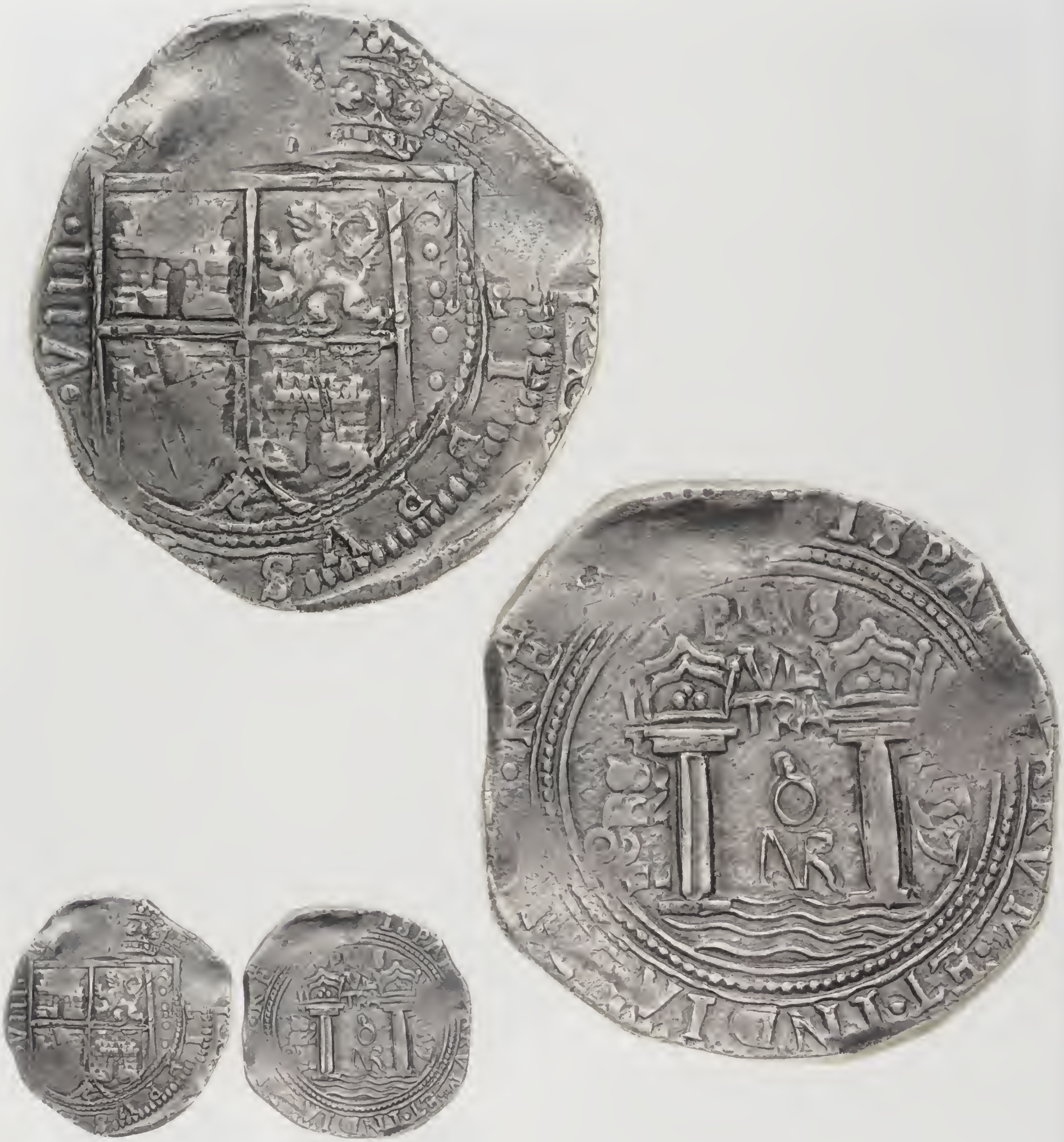


1016

Colombia. 8 Reales, 1651 NoR-P.oRMS (Santa Fe de Bogota/Nuevo Reino). WR-2; KM-7.1. 27.22 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned shield with arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Excellent strike for issue, with only moderate peripheral flatness. Flan rather symmetrical and approaching round. Handsomely toned, with considerable eye appeal. Probably about as struck. Extremely Rare, and one of the finest known. **NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex: Calico.

Extremely Rare 1657 Silver 8 Reales

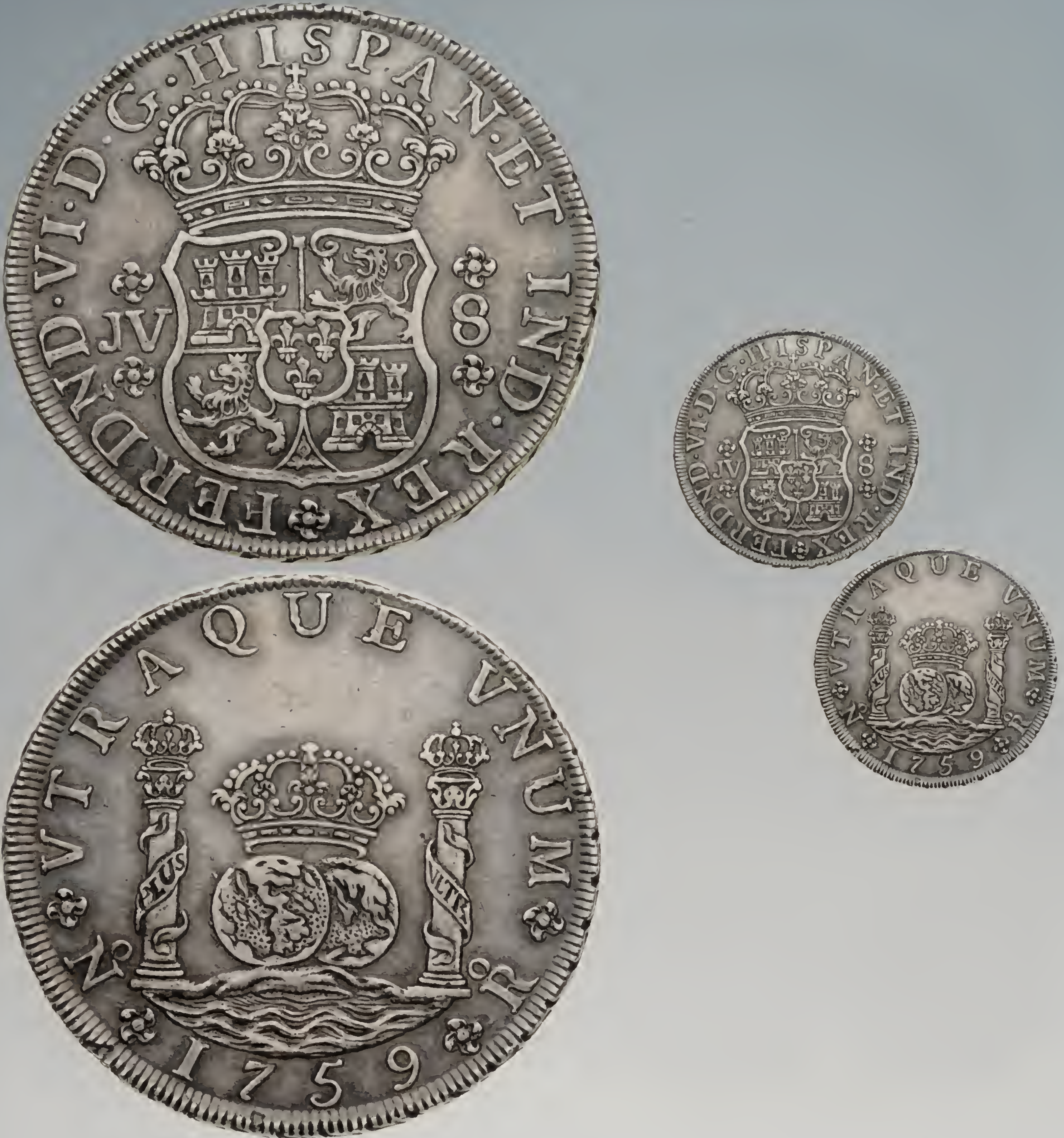


1017

Colombia. 8 Reales, 1657 NoR-P.oRS (Santa Fe de Bogota/Nuevo Reino). WR-2; KM-7.1. 26.76 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned shield with arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Bold strike on uneven flan, resulting in a few spots of flatness. Flan rather symmetrical and approaching round. Handsome old toning. Probably about as struck. Extremely Rare, and perhaps the finest known. **NGC graded AU-53.**
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

Ex Calico plate coin.

Fabulous Colombia 1759 Pillar Dollar



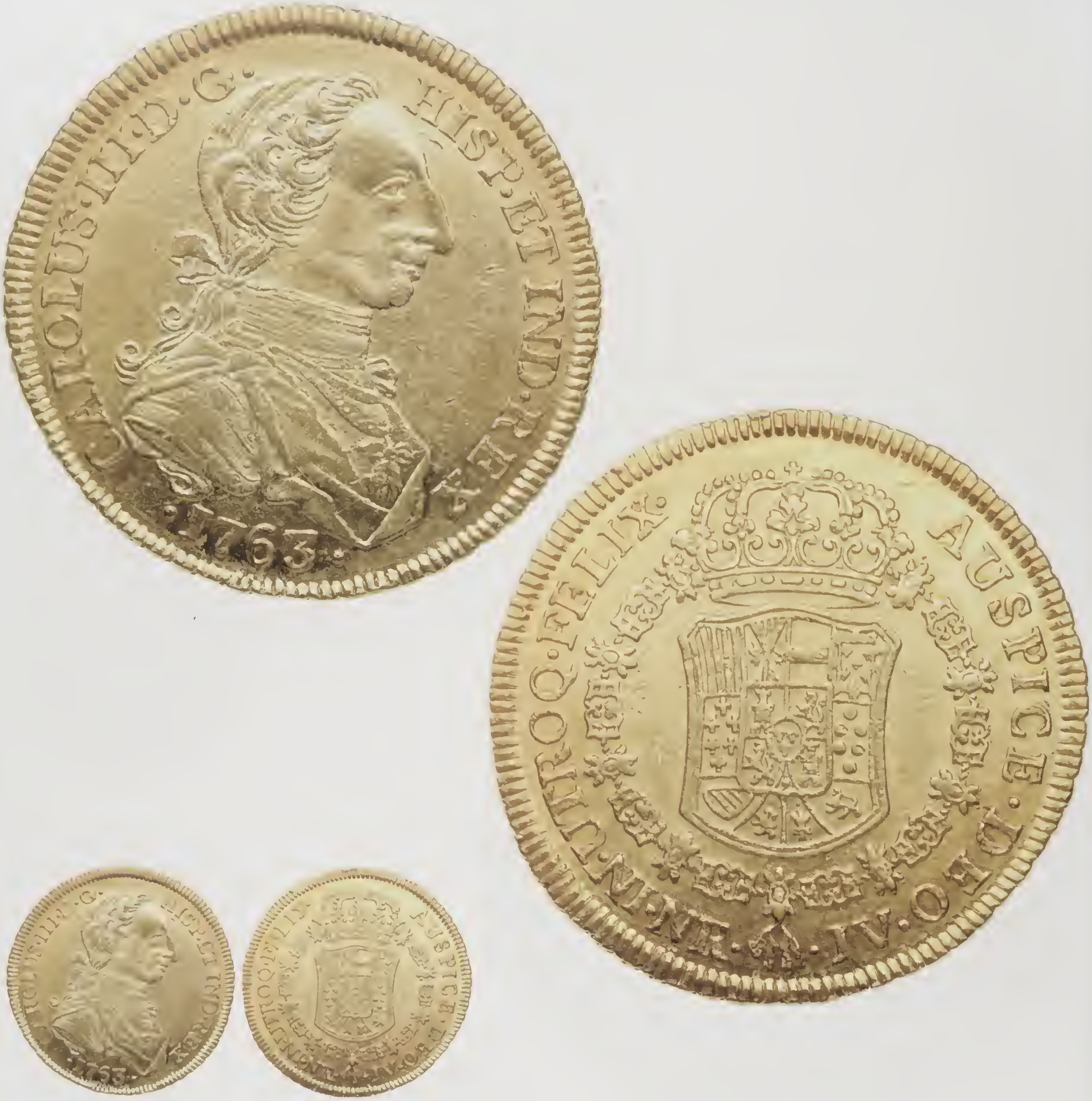
1018

Colombia. 8 Reales, 1759 NoRo-JV (Nuevo Reino). Eliz-1; WR-5; KM-33. 26.94 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Choice, exceptionally even strike, with crisp devices on reflective fields. The splendid gray to steel blue toning only enhances the elegant appearance of the coin. Extremely Rare. **Considered the finest known specimen.NGC graded AU-55.**

The Pillar Dollar struck in Colombia at Nuevo Reino is a major rarity. The name, "Nuevo Reino", was actually Nuevo Reino de Granada, or the new kingdom of Granada. This area, corresponding roughly to modern day Colombia, was given its name by the conquistador Gonzales Jiminez de Quesada. The area was named after the kingdom of Granada in Spain, which had existed until 1492.
Estimated Value .... $50,000 - 60,000

A nice EF specimen, with noticeable rim bump, fetched $13,500 in the Superior A.N.A Sale, August 1975, lot 1794. The same coin realized $75,000 in 1988. That coin was considered the second finest of the six or seven pieces then known; Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 155; Ex: Irigoyen Collection.*

Mint State "Rat-Nose" 1763 Gold 8 Escudos


CAROLUS·III·D·G· HISP·ET IND·REX·
·1763·
AUSPICE·DEO·IN·UTROQ·FELIX·
NR JV

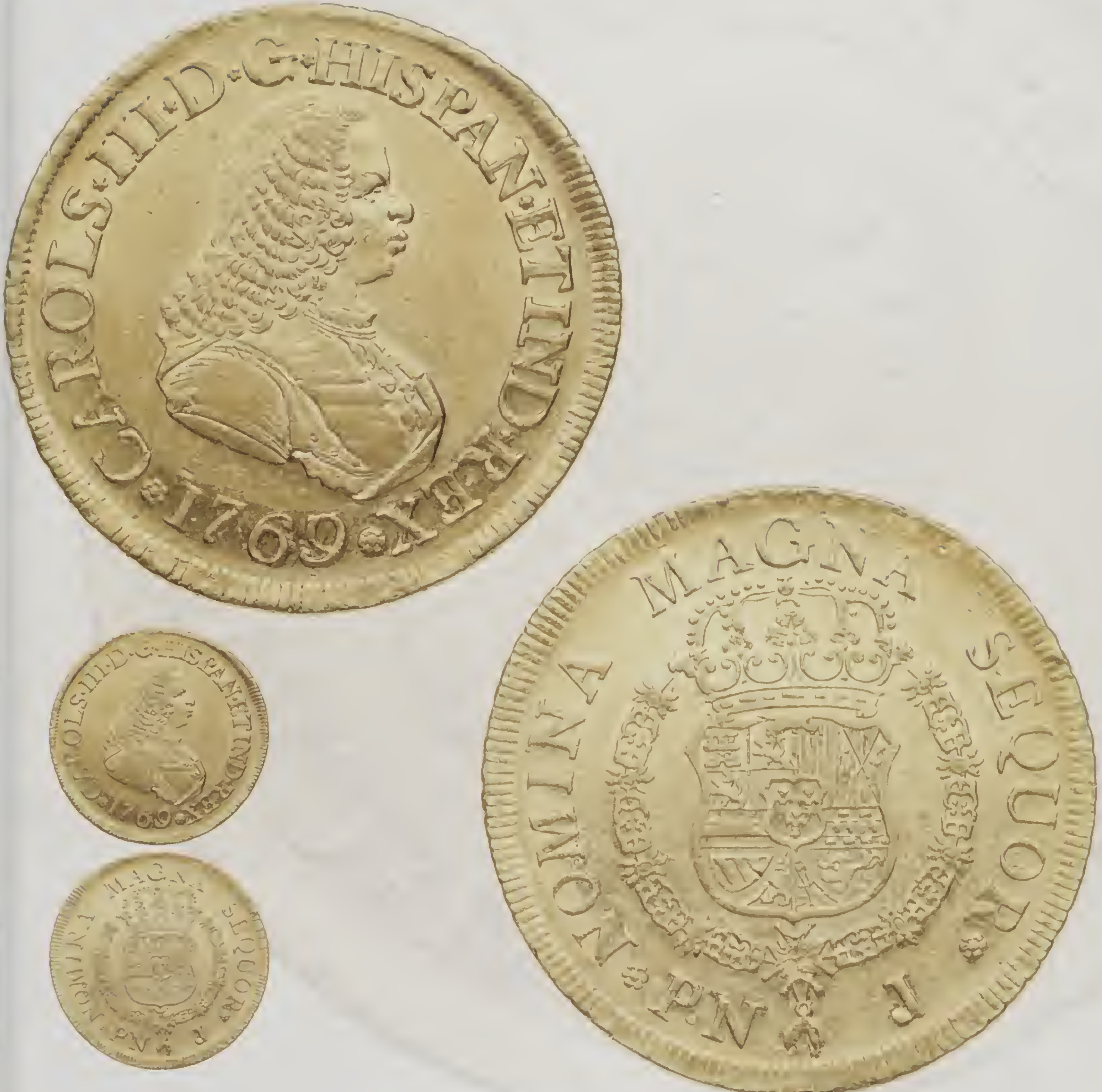
1019

Colombia. 8 Escudos, 1763 NR-JV (Nuevo Reino). Fr-31; KM-41. 27.01 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. "Rat-Nose" bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. The centers boldly struck up. Very lustrous with slight reddish tone. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

By the mid 18th century, the Viceroyalty of New Granada was the third most powerful and third most important Spanish governed area in the New World behind Mexico and Peru. Its capital was Santa Fe de Bogota, and its dominions included modern day Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador, as well as Colombia.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Impressive 1769/7 Gold 8 Escudos



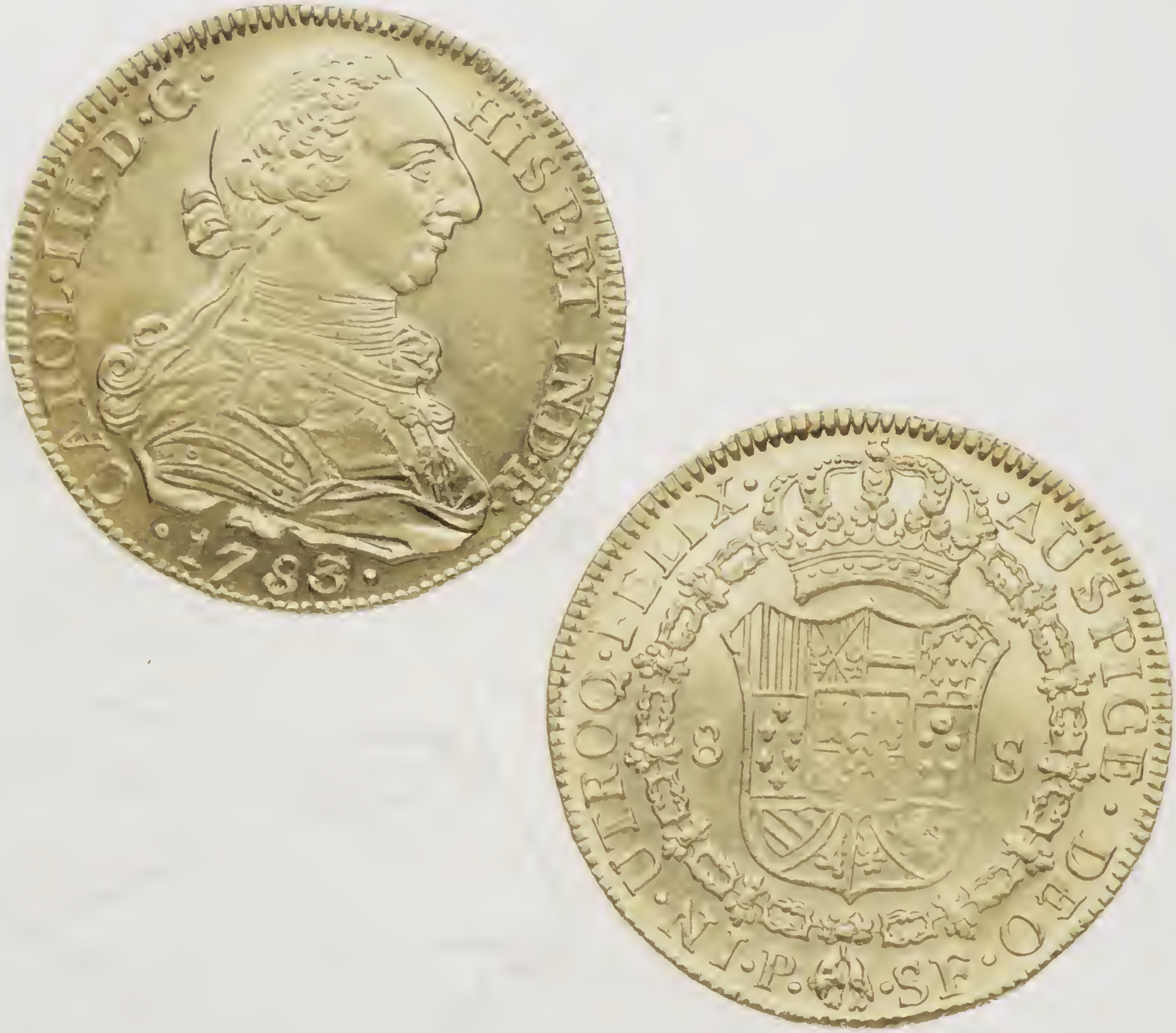
1020

Colombia. 8 Escudos, 1769/7 PN-J (Popayan). Fr-24; KM-38.2. 26.99 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Draped bust of Ferdinand VI right; name of Charles III in legend. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Denticles weak at upper edge, but devices full, even and sharp. Much of the proof-like fields remain. Rare in this grade, the underdate very evident. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The so called "transitional" types are coins with the portrait of the previous kings (in this case Ferdinand VI), and the legend of the new king (here, Charles III). It should be appreciated, in these times of precarious and slow transportation, how long it could take to transport new dies with up to date likenesses of the new king. It was easy to change the legend, but far more difficult to get the accepted portrait of the king. There seemed to be a lack of urgency as well to modernize the portrait. This coin was struck ten years after Charles ascended the throne.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Trigo Collection.

Proof-Like Mint State 1783 8 Escudos



1021

Colombia. 8 Escudos, 1783 P-SF (Popayan). Fr-36; KM-50.2. 27.04 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Excellent sharp strike, the portrait very dignified. The fields proof-like. Very Rare in this grade. **The finest known**, and the rarest date in the series. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The term, "pre-Colombian" has little to do with the nation of Colombia. It simply means civilizations before the time of Colombus, and also after Colombus if they had not yet been influenced by the new Europeans. Some of these cultures were in many ways more advanced than the invading Europeans, but they were less advanced militarily, so they were doomed.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Trigo Collection.

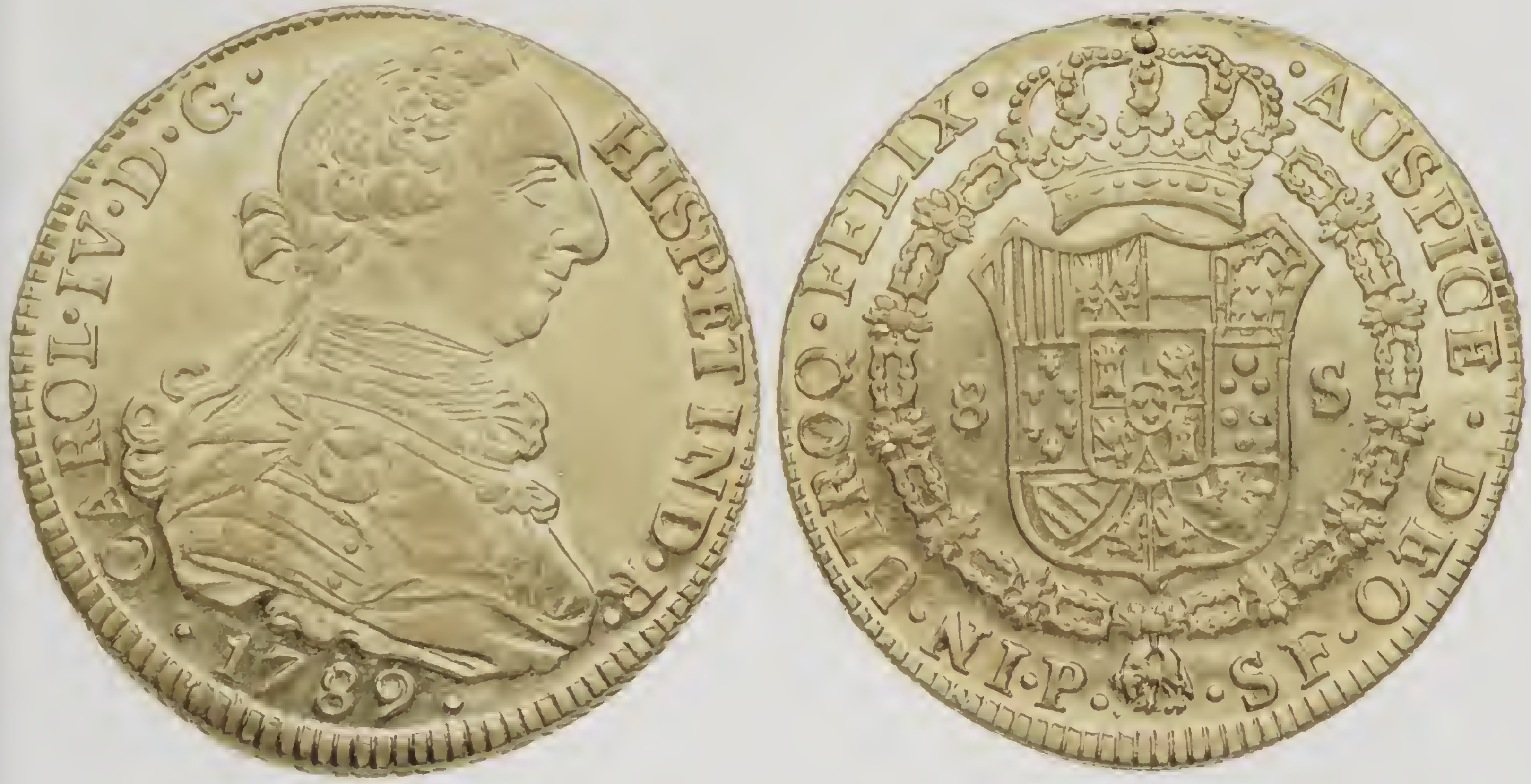
1022

Colombia. 8 Escudos, 1789 P-SF (Popayan). Fr-44; KM-53.2. 27.01 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Draped bust of Charles III right; name of Charles IV in legend. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Solid, detailed strike, with mirror fields. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**

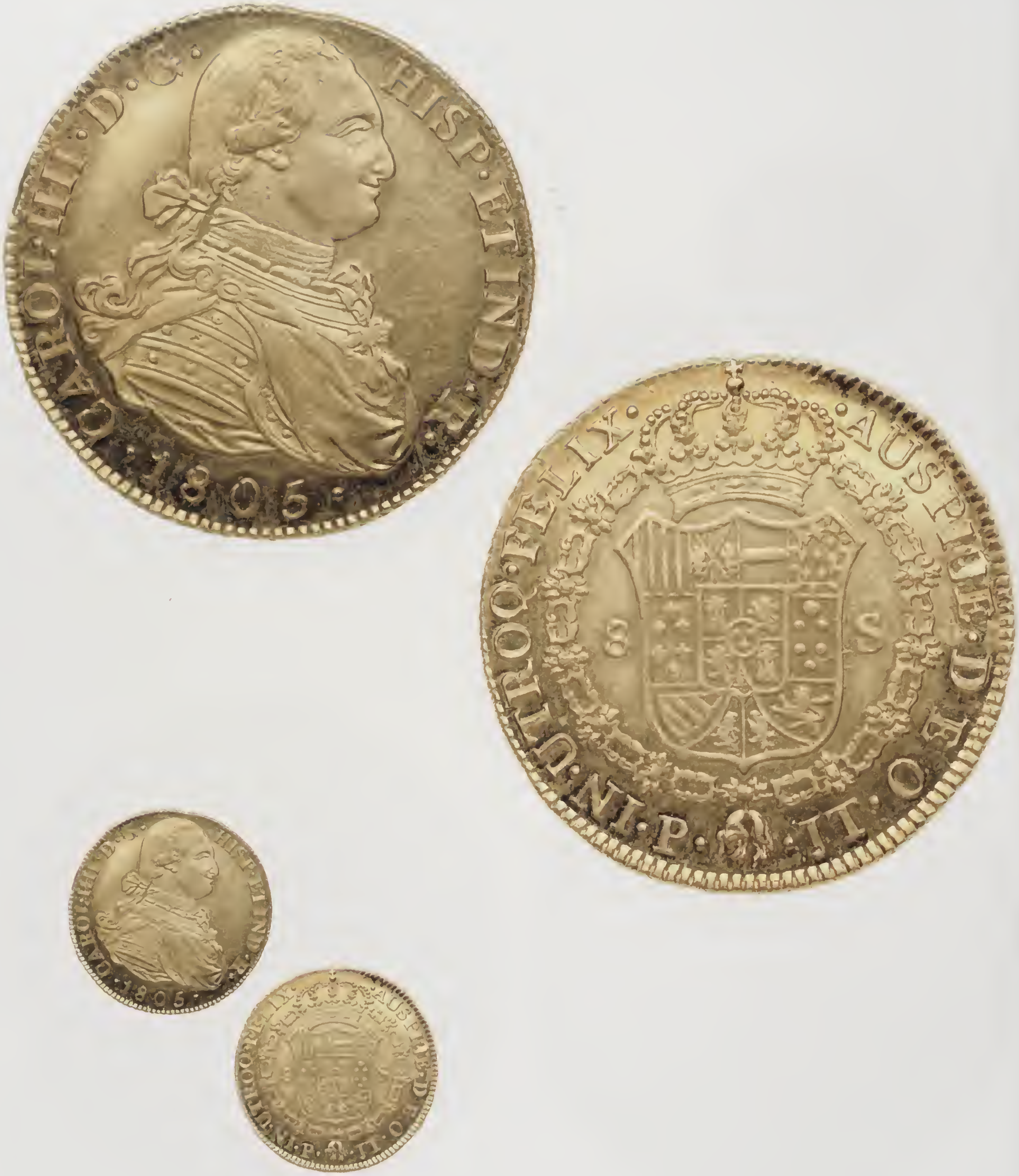
Popayan is a beautiful city in the province of Cauca. The volcano of Purace dominates the skyline. It was conquered in 1537 by Sebastian de Balcazar, and served as an important trading center due to its location on the trade route to Cartagena, where the precious metals would leave for Spain. Its name comes from an ancient native dialect and translates to: Po (two),Pa (straw), Yan (village).

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Trigo Collection.

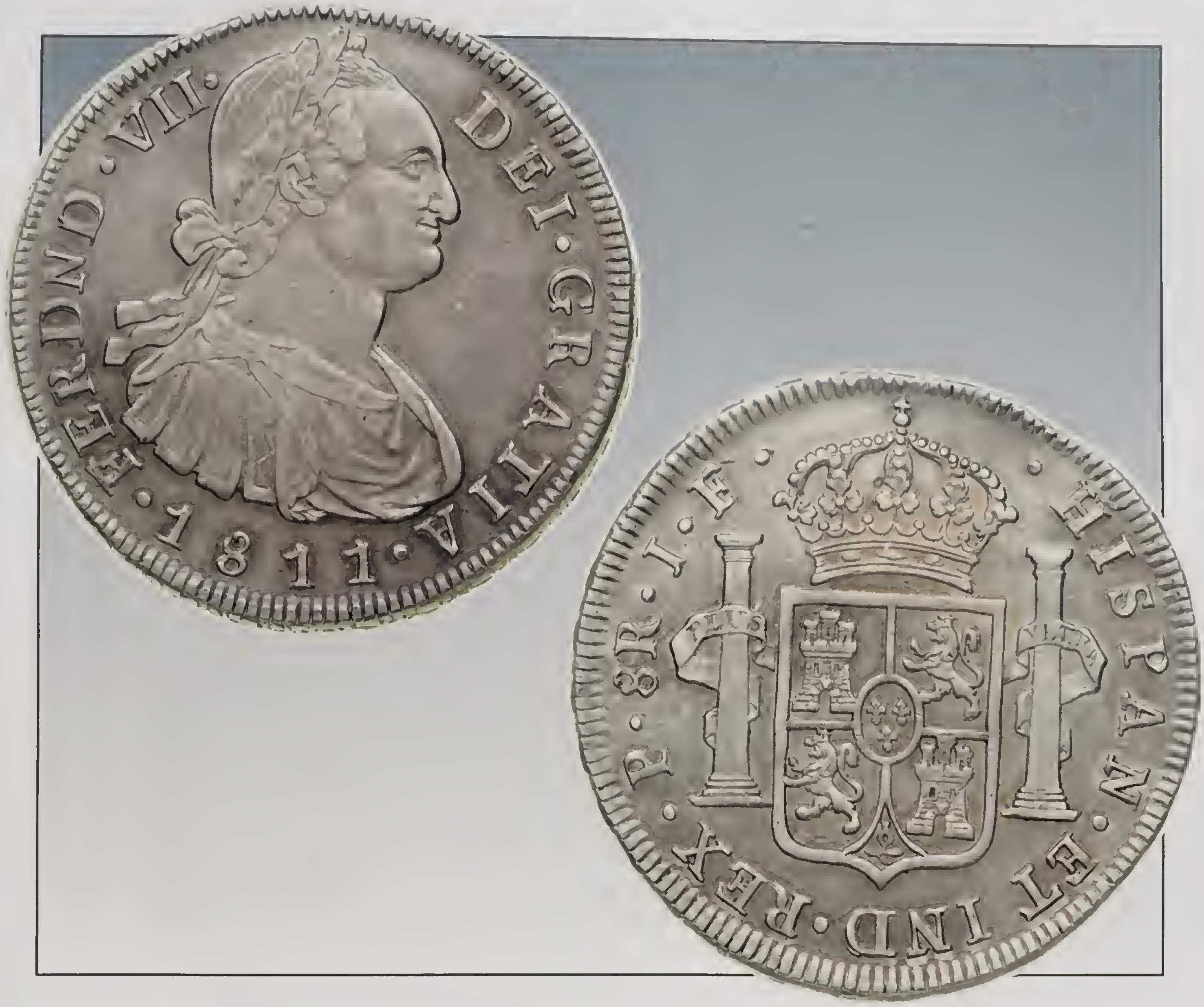


Elegant Mint State 8 Escudos of Charles IV


CAROL·IIII·D·G·HISP·ET IND·R·
·1805·
AUSPICE·DEO·IN·UTROQ·FELIX·
P·JJ·
8 S

1023
Colombia. 8 Escudos, 1805-JJ-P (Popayan). Fr-52; KM-62.2; CC-13179. Charles IV. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms with Golden Fleece Collar. Proof-like with lovely toning. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Very Rare 1811 Silver 8 Reales

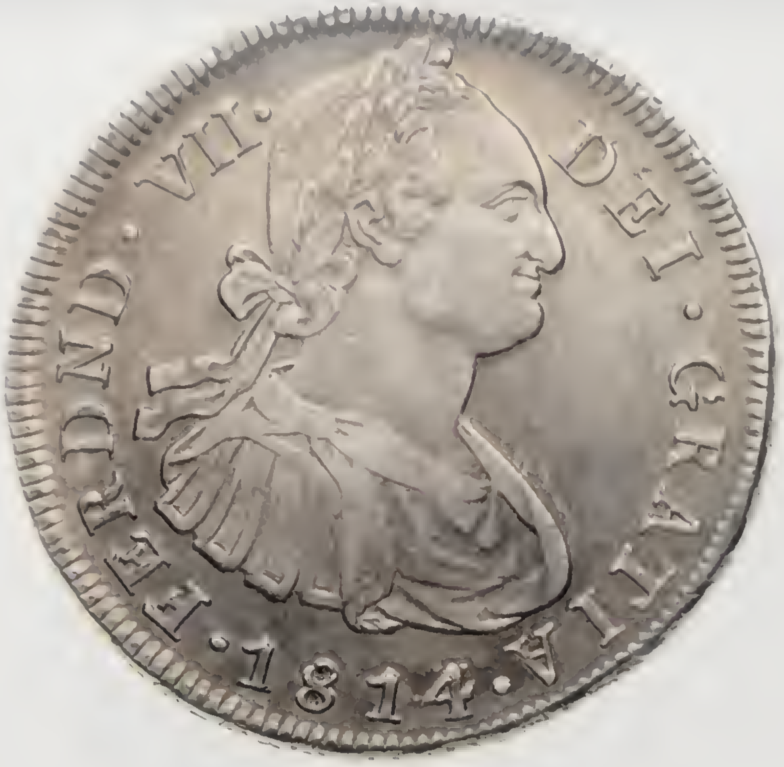


1024

Colombia. 8 Reales, 1811 P-JF (Popayan). Eliz-3; WR-6; KM-71. 26.94 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. The strike choice and fully detailed. The fields reflective. Exceptionally attractive dusky gray toning, with overtones of blue on the obverse and golds on the reverse. The fields particularly clean, with a minor rim bump. Rare, even more so in this condition. **The finest known specimen. NGC graded EF-45.**

Interestingly enough, the silver 8 Reales of Colombia are actually rarer than the gold 8 Escudos. Both silver and gold coins of Ferdinand VII were struck for 12 years in Colombia, yet all bear the portrait of Charles IV. Obviously, it could not take so long for the dies to arrive. There seemed to be little interest to fix this anomaly.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Calbeto plate coin. Another example, lot 607 (a Choice Very Fine and with a very obvious rim bruise, but considered one of the finest known), realized in a Superior, December 1-2, 1990, auction a price of $9500, against a $3000 estimate; Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 160.*

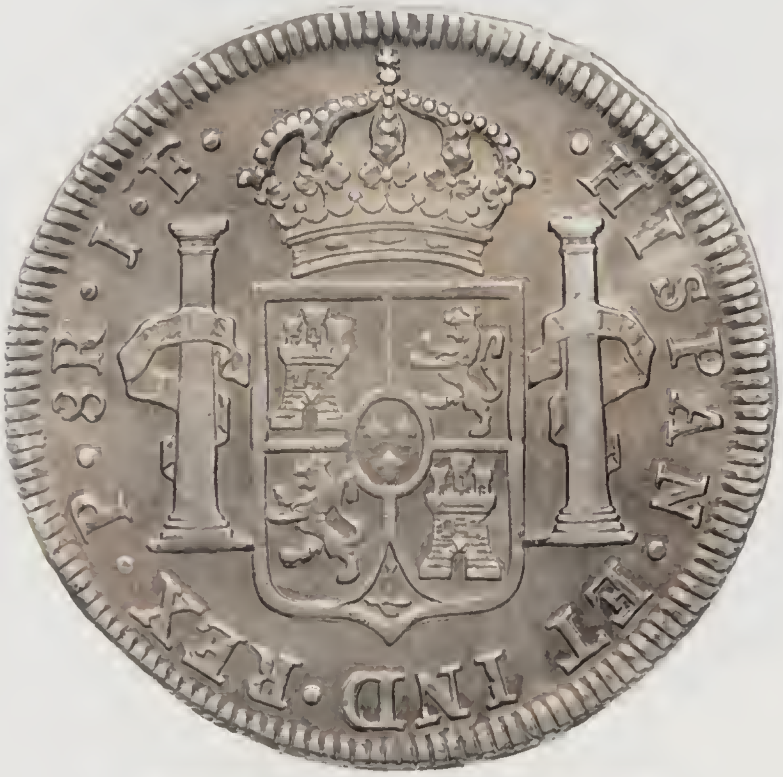

FERDND · VII · DEI · GRATIA · 1814 ·

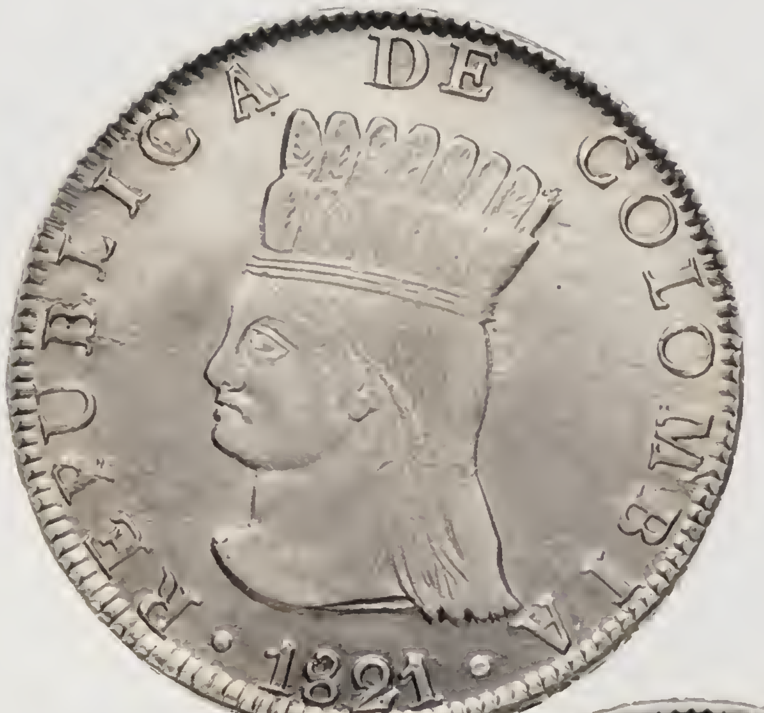
FERDND · VII · DEI · GRATIA · 1814 ·
P · 8R · J · F · HISPAN · ET IND · REX ·

1025

Colombia. 8 Reales, 1814/3-P-J-F (Popayan). WR-6; KM-71. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Cuirassed bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Fine, even strike. Ample luster under the attractive deep gold and russet-gray toning. Very handsome. **NGC graded AU-53.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000


P · 8R · J · F · HISPAN · ET IND · REX ·


REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA · 1821 ·

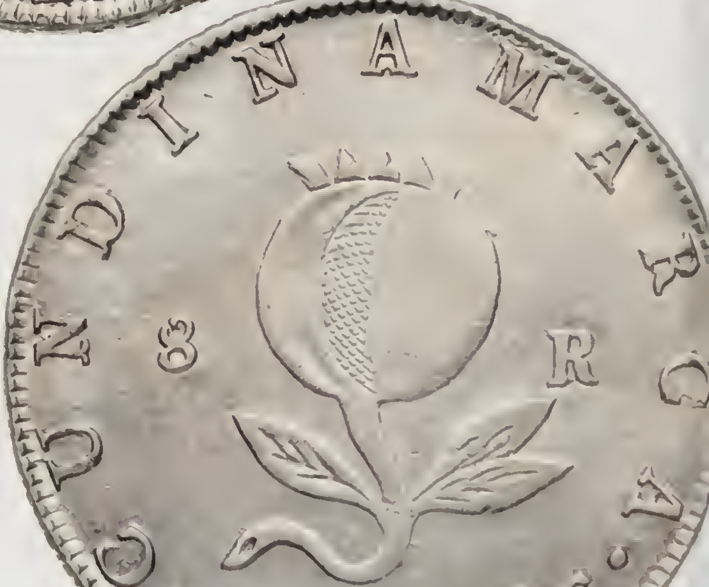
REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA · 1821 ·
CUNDINAMARCA · 8 R · BA · J · F ·

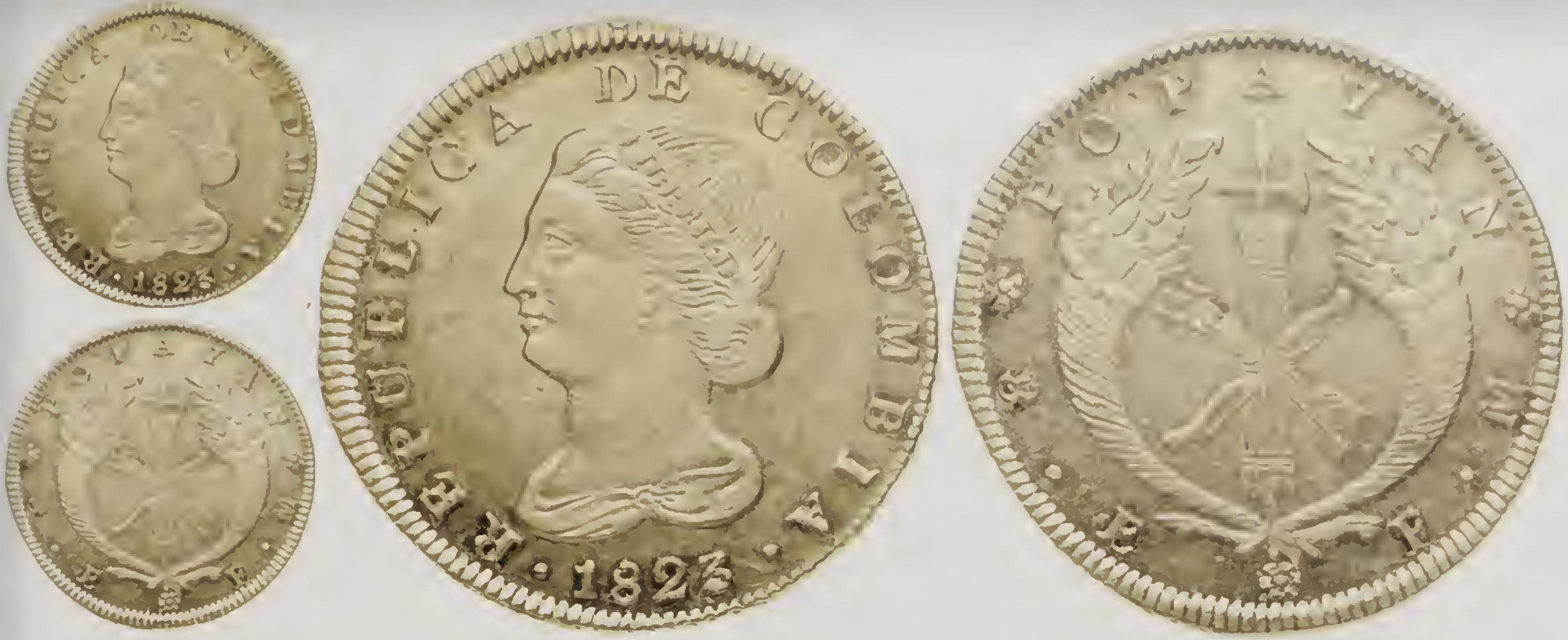
1026

Colombia - Republic. 8 Reales, 1821-BA-JF (Bogota). WR-8; Eliz-18; KM-6. 23.05 grams. Indian portrait type. Head of Indian left, wearing feathered headdress. Reverse: Pomegranate; value flanking. Good even strike. Fields with satiny to smooth luster. Light smokey tone, with a few hints of violet. Extremely Rare in high grade. This example ranks among the finest known. **NGC graded MS-61.**

This coin was issued by the state of Cundinamarca, even though it says Republic of Colombia on the obverse. This occurred because the provinces of Colombia had not yet united to form the Republic of Greater Colombia,and individual states were still issuing their own coins. Independence was already a foregone conclusion, but details had not yet coalesced. This is one of the more common coins in lower grades, yet exceptionally rare in choice condition.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

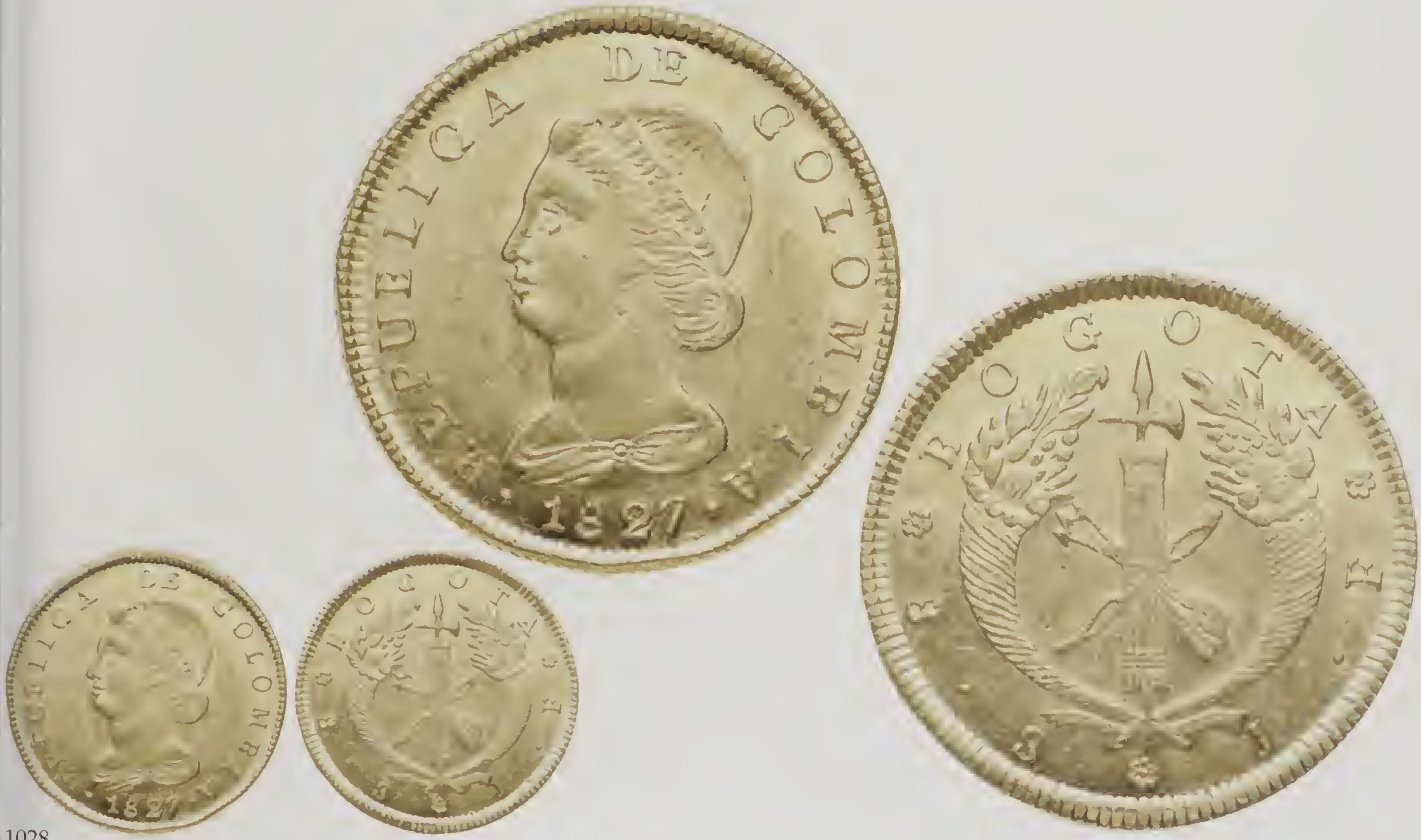

CUNDINAMARCA · 8 R · BA · J · F ·



1027

Colombia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1823-FM (Popayan). Fr-68; KM-82.2. 26.95 grams. Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Fasces bound with bow and arrows, between twin cornucopiae. Above average, but typically soft strike for series. Very lustrous, with minimal marks. **NGC graded AU-58.**

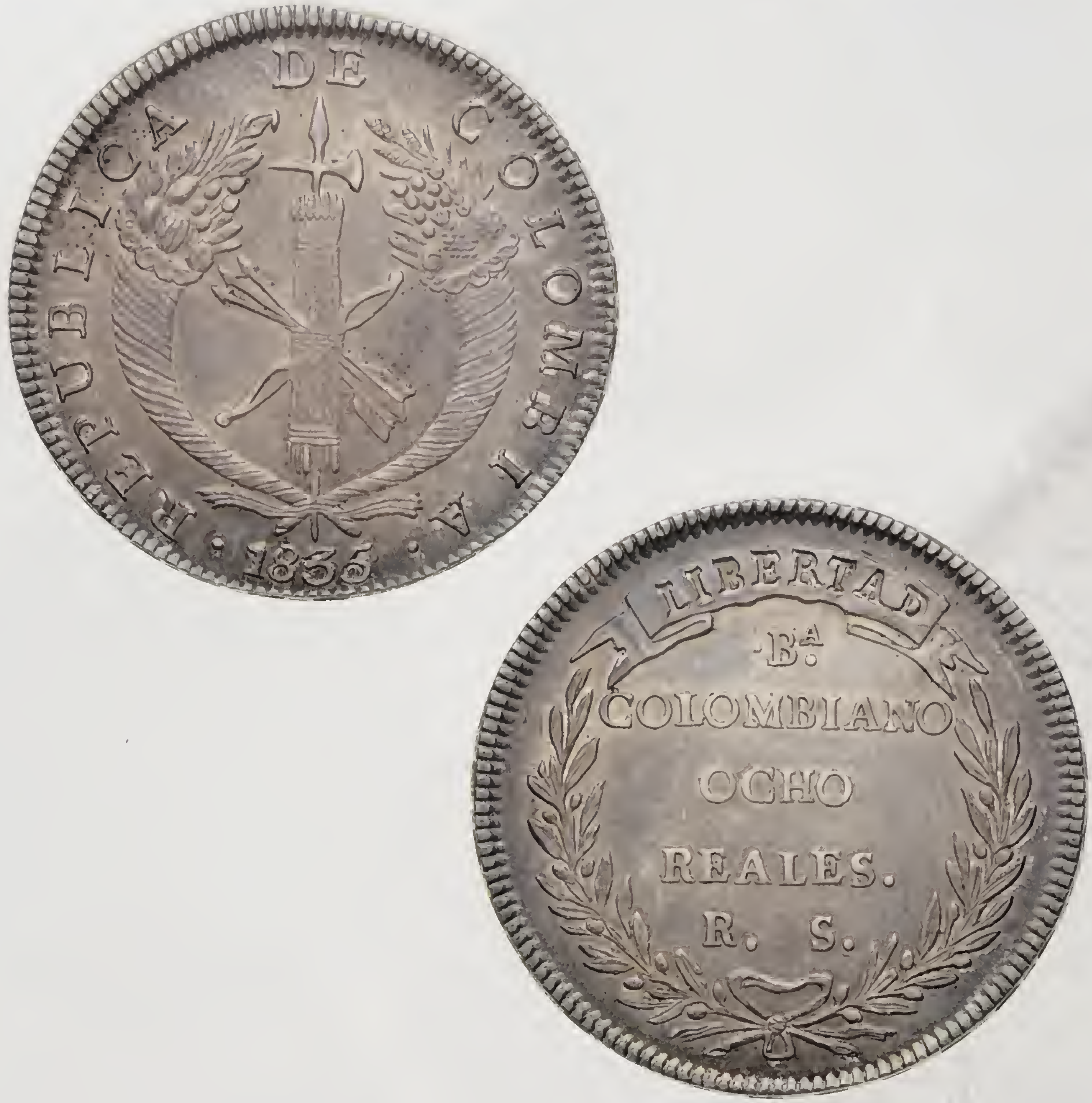
At the time this coin was issued, Venezuela and Ecuador were still part of the Republic of Colombia. This would last until 1830. Panama remained a part of the nation until 1903. Colombia is still today a large nation, geographically, with an area twice the size of France.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250



1028

Colombia - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1827-JF (Bogota). Fr-67; KM-82.1. 26.99 grams. Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Fasces bound with bow and arrows, between twin cornucopiae. Above average, but typically soft strike for series. Very lustrous, with minimal marks. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Escudo is translated as "shield" in Spanish. It was introduced as a gold coin in 1566 and was valued as 16 Reales. It was used in Spain until 1833, but remained in use in various Latin American countries until the 1870's. Around this time it became a silver coin in Spain and replaced the Real. This seems to be an example of 19th century inflation.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



1029

Colombia - Republic. 8 Reales, 1835/4-BA-RS (Bogota). WR-9; Eliz-21; KM-89. 26.98 grams. Fasces type. Fasces bound with bow and arrow, flanking cornucopiae. Reverse: Wreath with banner above; value and mintmarks within. Good even strike, and only lightly handled. Satiny to smooth fields, the obverse retaining its fine cartwheel luster. Lovely old deep toning, comprised of smokey deep golds to copper, with bold areas of violet and blue to green. **NGC graded MS-62.**

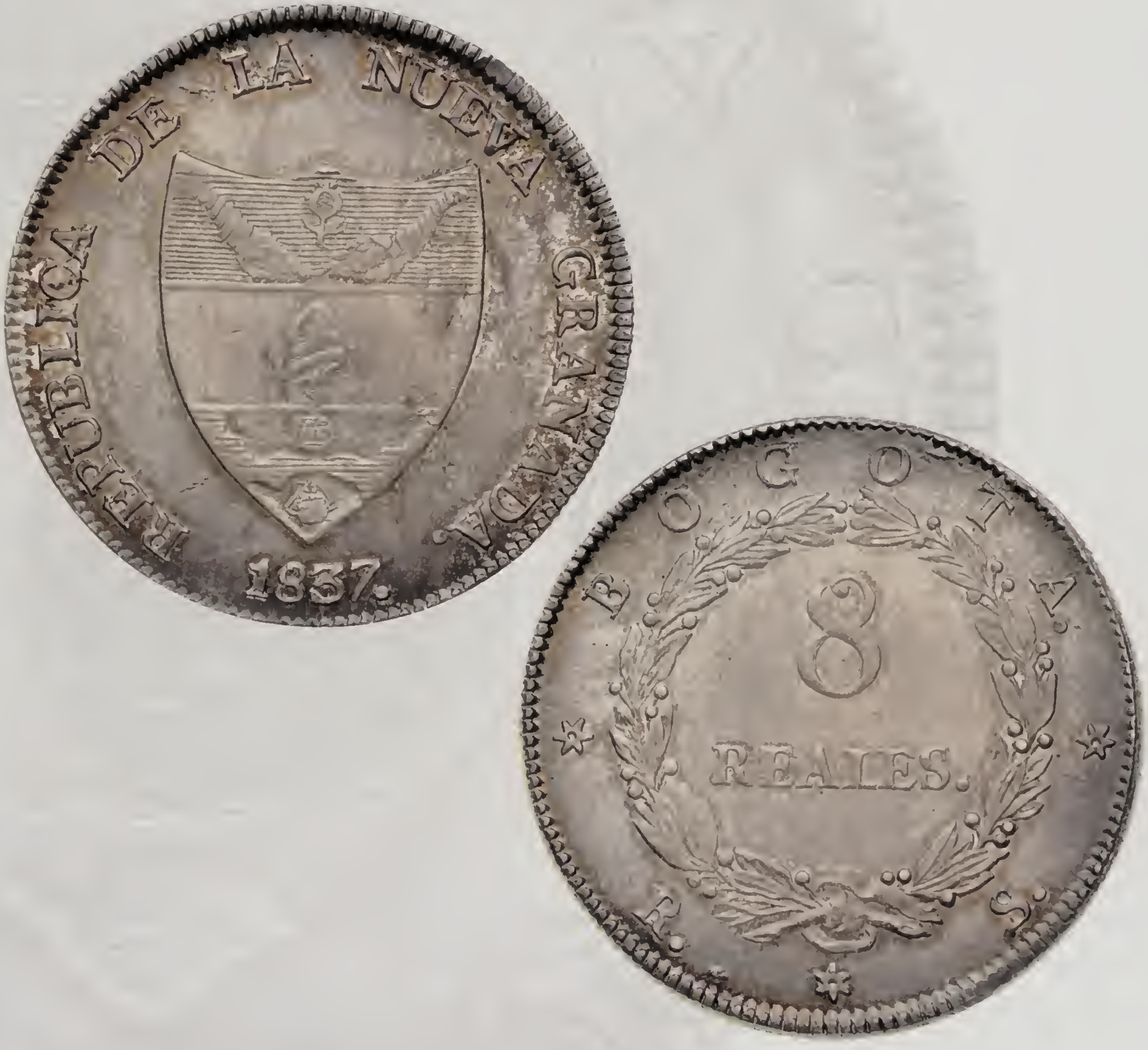
These "Ocho Reales" were sent to the Philippines in large quantities, and are usually seen counterstamped with a "YII." This indicates Queen Isabella II, and is distinguished from the earlier counterstamp "F 7" indicating king Ferdinand VII.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

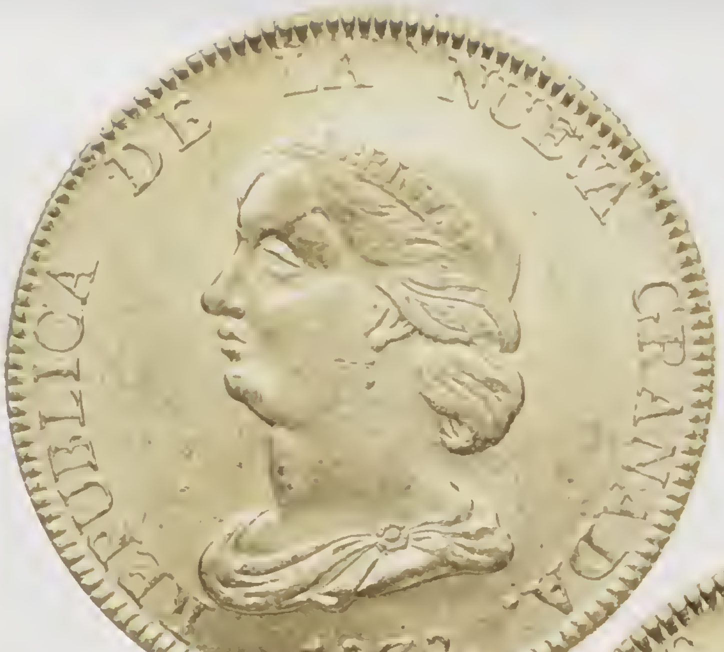
1030

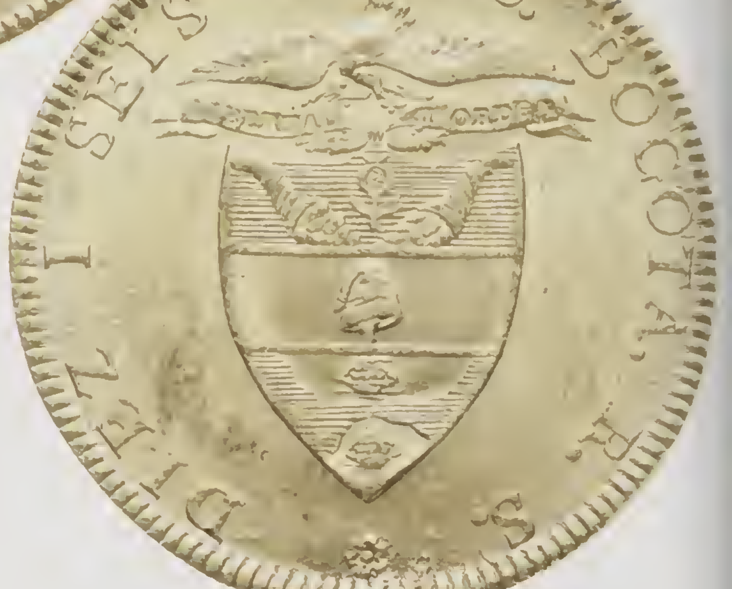
Colombia - Republica de la Nueva Granada. 8 Reales, 1837-RS (Bogota). WR-10; Eliz-23; KM-92. 26.97 grams. Shield of arms showing Panama. Reverse: Circular wreath with value within. Centers just a touch soft, otherwise a fine lustrous strike, the field showing flashy cartwheel lust under deep, even multicolored toning. One year type. Very Rare in high grade. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Simon Bolivar's dream was to have a united South America. Gran Colombia, was his attempt at making the dream a reality. When he resigned from the presidency in 1830, Gran Colombia dissolved, and Ecuador and Venezuela seceded. The Republica of Nueva Granada was established and continued as a governing body until its name was changed to the United States of Colombia in 1863.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



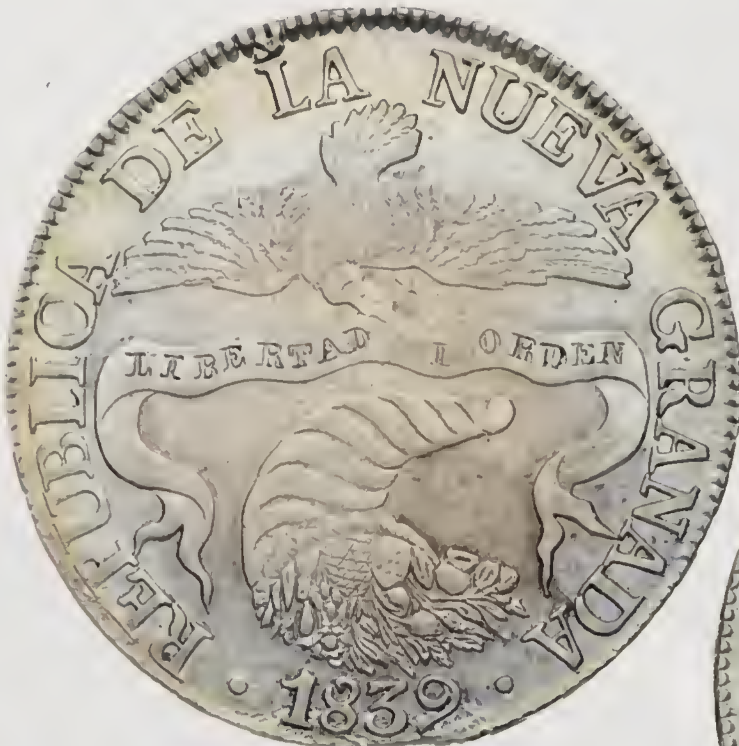


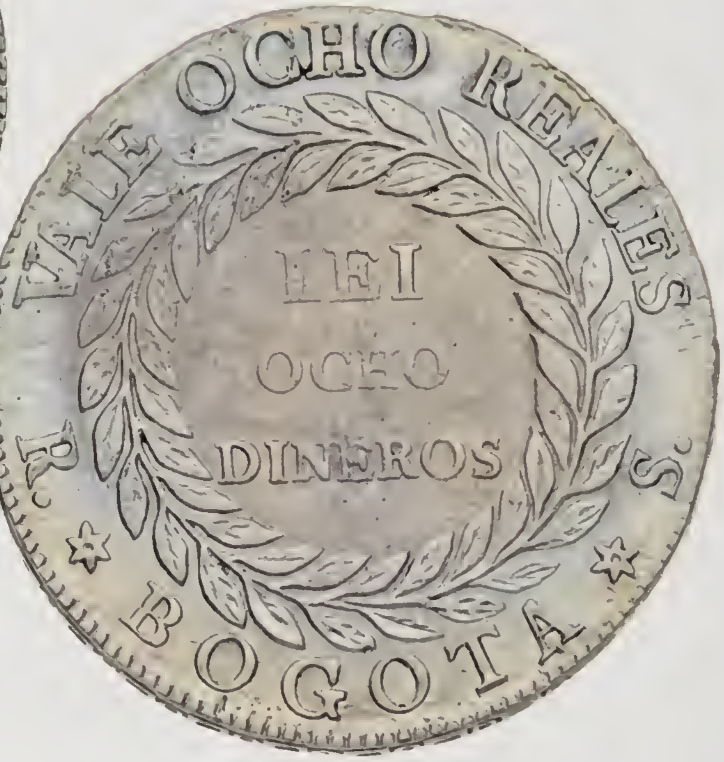


1031

Colombia - Republic of Nueva Granada. Gold 16 Pesos, 1838-RS (Bogota). Fr-74; KM-94.1. 26.92 grams. Small Bust Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Triple segmented shield, surmounted by condor and banner Very fine strike for this usually unevenly struck series. Lustrous, with minor marks. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $1,100 - 1,300



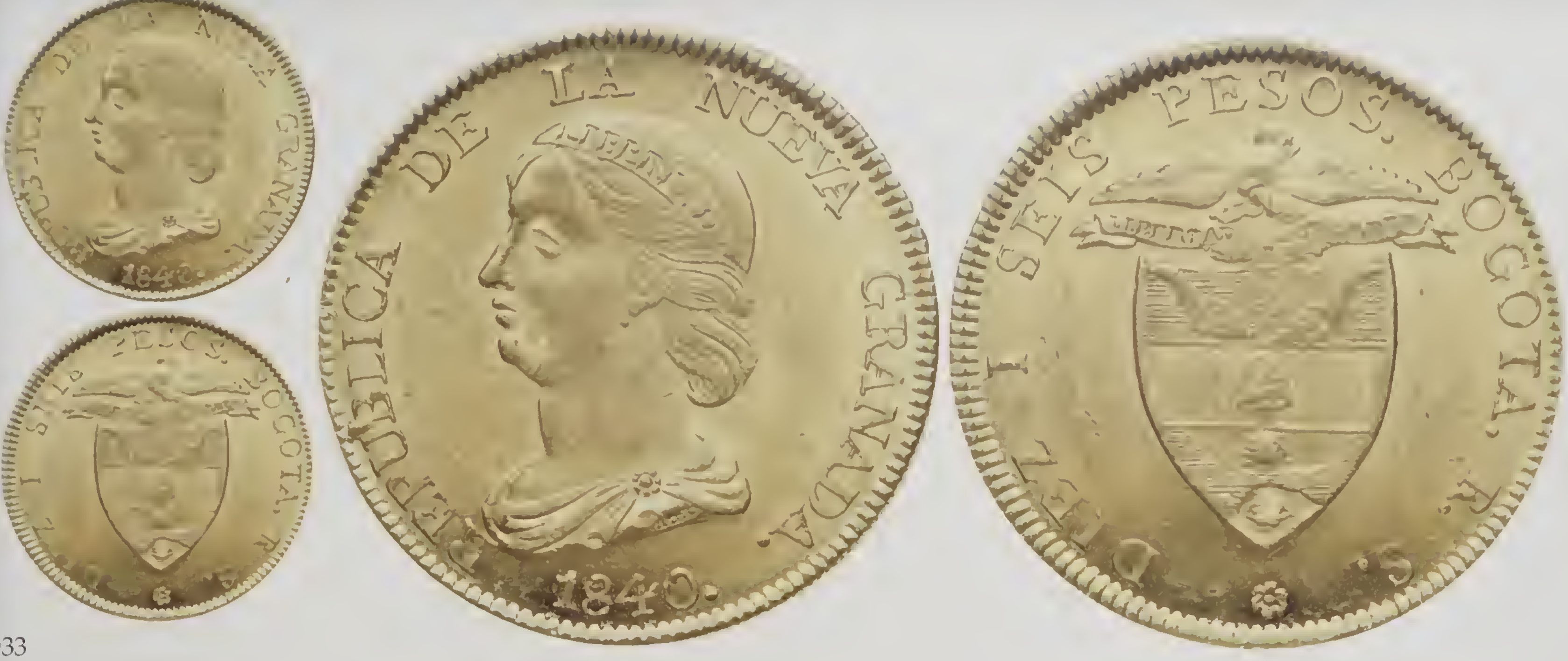


1032

Colombia - Republica de la Nueva Granada. 8 Reales, 1839-RS (Bogota). WR-11; Eliz-24; KM-98. 22.93 grams. Condor holding banner above cornucopia. Reverse: Circular wreath with value within. Strike a little soft at the centers, but remarkably for this issue. Bold luster seen under a medium toning, colorful at the centers to almost vivid at the peripheries. **NGC graded MS-60.**

This is another example of a Latin crown very common in lower grades but exceedingly rare this choice.

Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

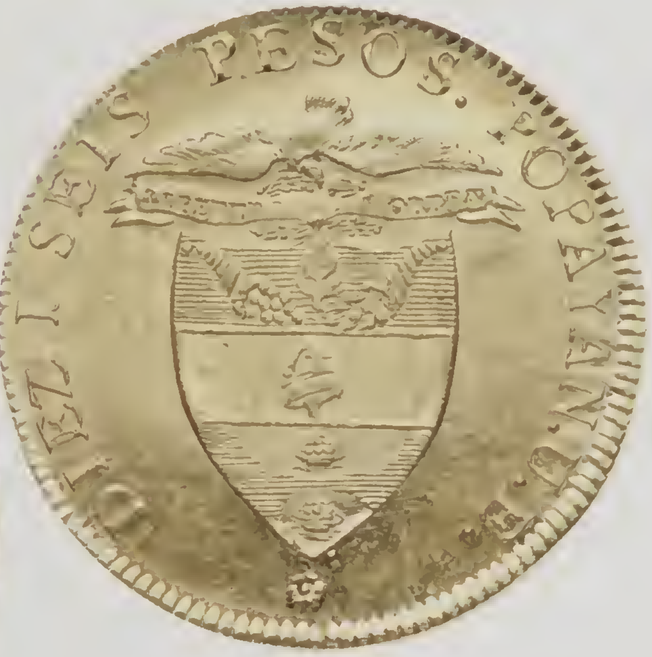

REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA
LIBERTAD
1840.
DIEZ I SEIS PESOS. BOGOTA. R. S.
LIBERTAD

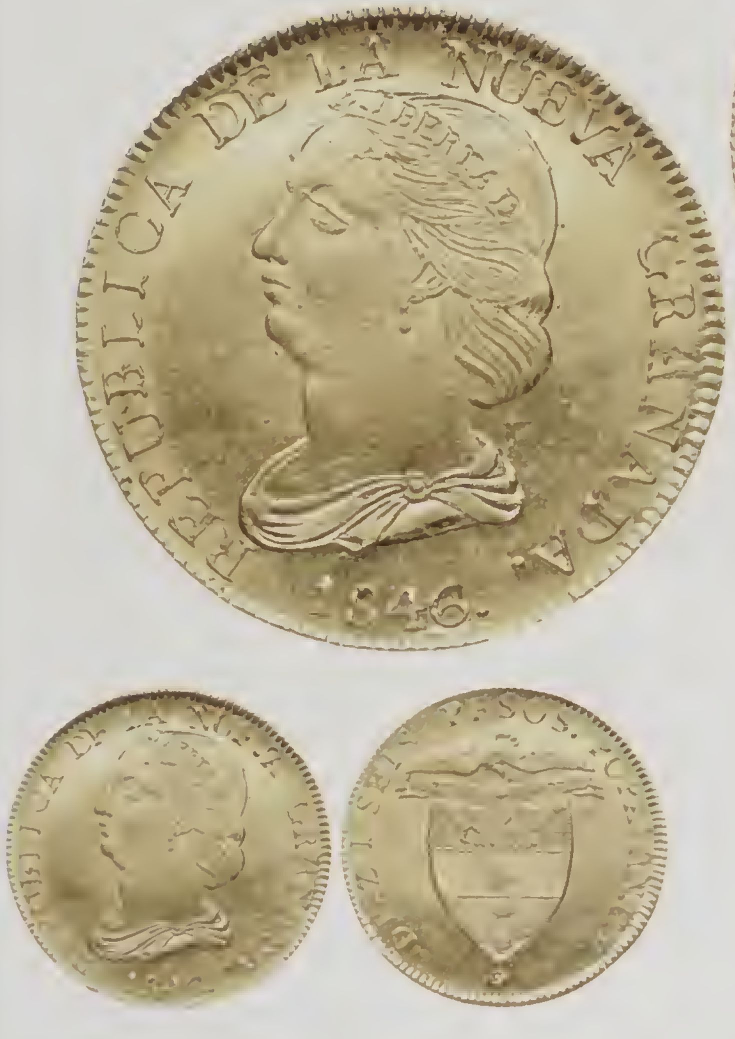
1033

Colombia - Republic of Nueva Granada. 16 Pesos, 1840-RS (Bogota). Fr-74; KM-94.1. 27.03 grams. Large Bust Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Triple segmented shield, surmounted by condor and banner. Excellent, virtually full strike for this very unevenly struck series. Lustrous, with very clean surfaces. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex. Garrett collection.


DIEZ I SEIS PESOS. POPAYAN. U. E.
LIBERTAD Y ORDEN

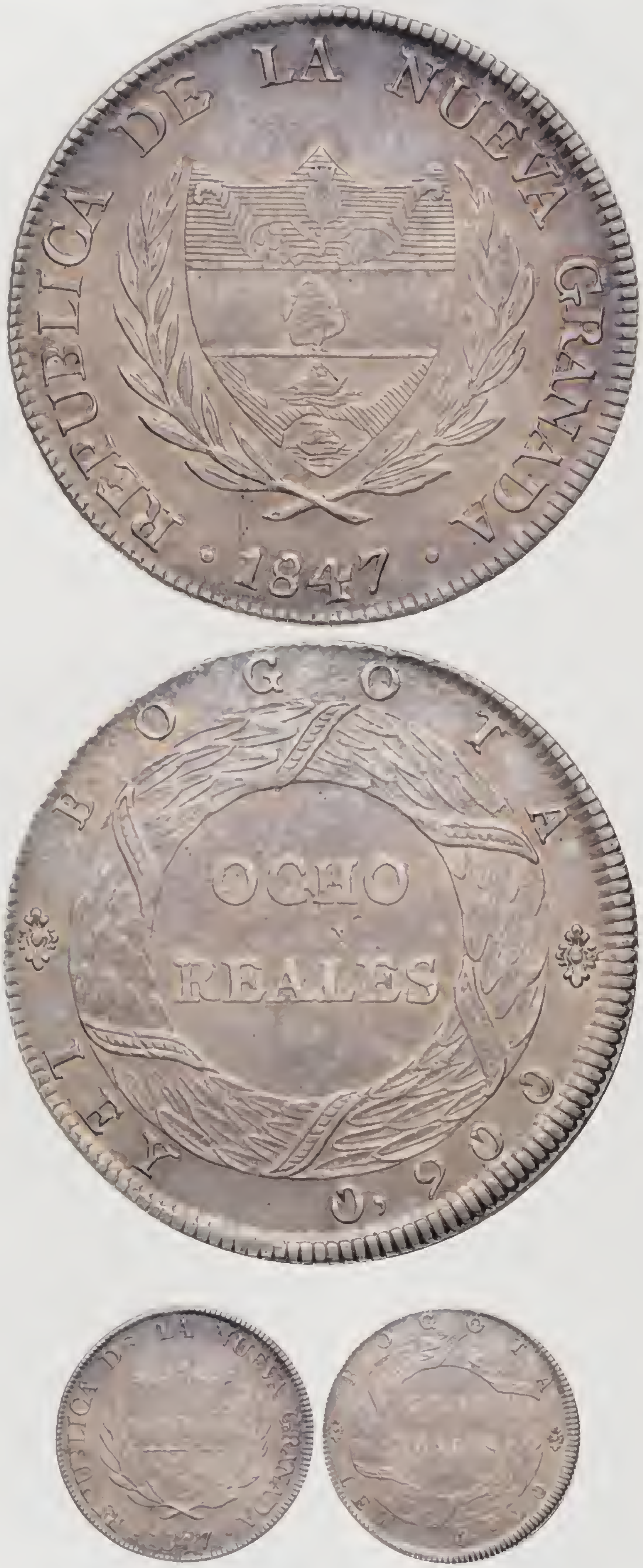

REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA.
LIBERTAD
1846.

1034

Colombia - Republic of Nueva Granada. 16 Pesos, 1846-UE (Popayan). Fr-74; KM-94.2. 26.94 grams. Large Bust Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Triple segmented shield, surmounted by condor and banner. Very fine, almost full strike for this usually unevenly struck series. Lustrous, with minimal marks. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The name "Colombia", is of course from Christopher Columbus. At one point, the word "Colombia" was used as a term meaning all of the lands in the New World under Spanish and Portuguese control. This concept was promulgated by Francisco de Miranda, a Venezuelan revolutionary who predated Bolivar by a generation. This term did not stick. We use the term today, "Americas" from the explorer and mapmaker Amerigo Vespucci.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

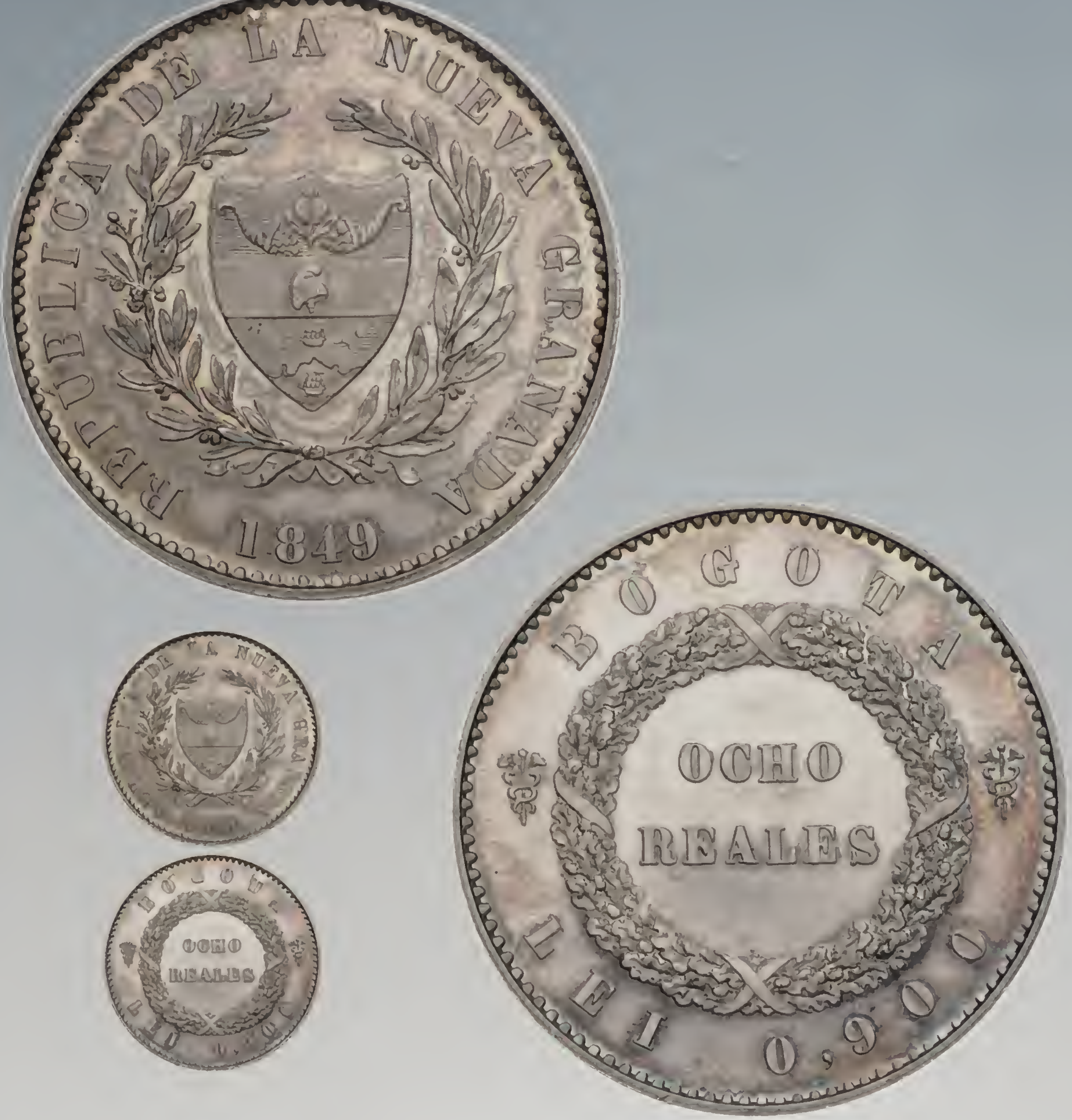

REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA · 1847 ·
BOGOTA 10 D. 9 G.
OCHO REALES

1035

Colombia - Republica de la Nueva Granada. 8 Reales (19.74 g), 1847 (Bogota). WR-12; Eliz-32; KM-106. Tripartite shield of arms, showing Panama, wreath around. Reverse: Circular ribbon-wrapped wreath with value within; purity below. Crisp strike. A few obvious contact marks, but fields overall very clean, with soft, satiny luster. Superb medium deep smokey toning comprised of fine deep golds to copper, overlaid with cobalt, blue-greens, and violet. One year type. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Rare 1849 Pattern 8 Reales



1036

Colombia - Republica de la Nueva Granada. Pattern 8 Reales, 1849 (Bogota). Silver KM-Pn-21. 20.96 grams. Tripartite shield of arms, showing Panama, wreath around. Reverse: Circular ribbon-wrapped wreath with value within; purity below. Plain edge. Sharp and clean. Fine deep smokey toning comprised of lovely deep golds to copper, overlaid with cobalt, blue-greens, and violets to create an almost neutral warmth. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Panama remained a part of Colombia until 1903. In 1903, Panama, with the help of the United States, declared its independence. The United States wanted to build the Panama Canal, and Colombia was against the idea. Many in Panama wanted independence, and the United States just "encouraged" the movement. The canal work was begun by the US in 1904.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex. Norweb Collection.

1037

Colombia - Republica de la Nueva Granada. 10 Reales, 1850 (Bogota). WR-14; Eliz-36; KM-111. 24.93 grams. Second condor type. Tripartite shield of arms surmounted by condor with wreath, supporting crossed flags behind. Reverse: Circular wreath with value within; purity below. Excellent and nearly a full strike. The fields fairly clean, and showing fine shimmering cartwheel luster. Light, slightly warm toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Handsome One Year Type 1859 20 Peso

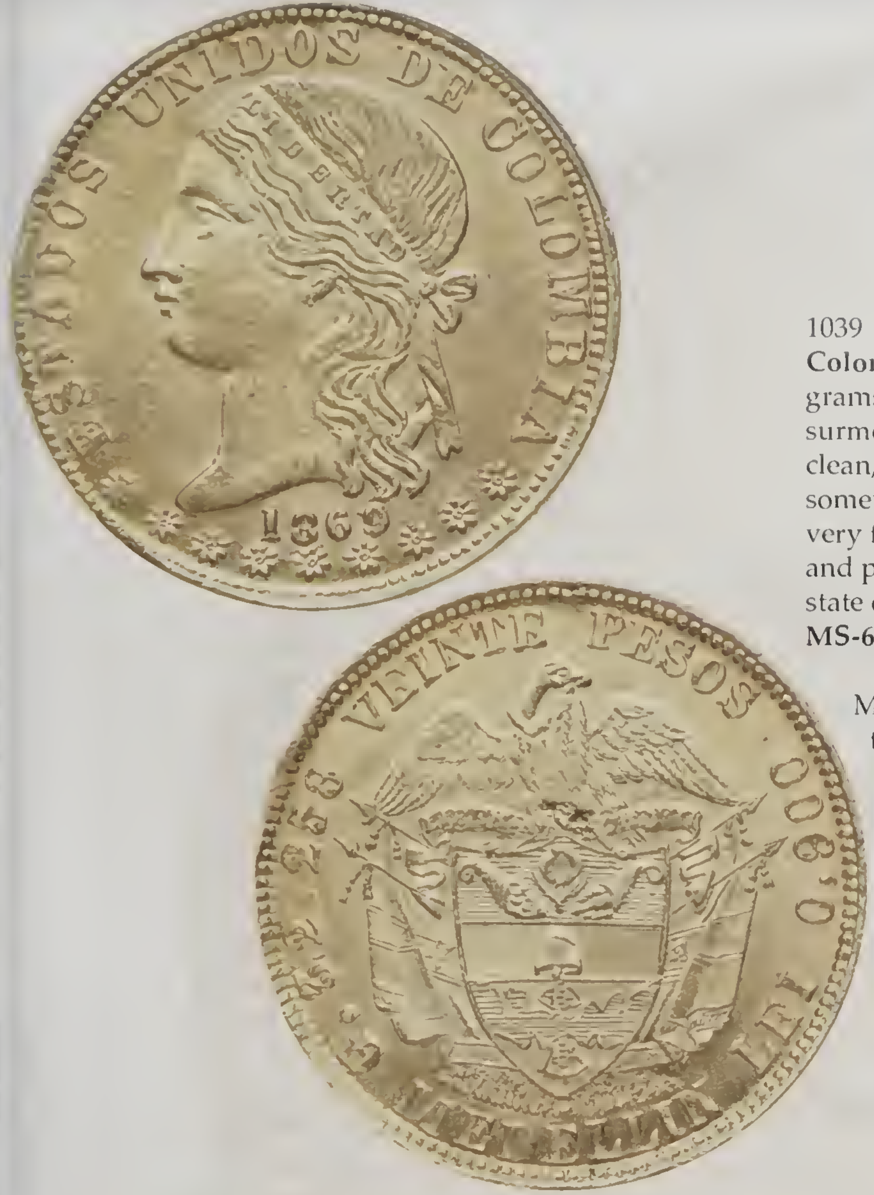
1038

Colombia - Granadine Confederation. 20 Pesos, 1859 (Bogota). Fr-87; KM-130. 32.24 grams. Diademed head of Liberty left. Reverse: Bannered arms surmounted by Condor; value, finess, and mint. Centers a little soft as typical. Fields proof-like and quite clean. Rare in this state of preservation. One year type, and one of the finest known. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The Grenadine Confederation was a short lived (1858-1863), attempt to placate the various states of Colombia that desired more autonomy. The history of this period, including the violent Civil War, was very complex. Suffice it to say, it was a power struggle between the individual states who wanted greater autonomy, and the central government, which wanted more central control. There are parallels here to the Civil War of the United States. Similar to the conflict in the United States, the central government eventually won.

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 172.*

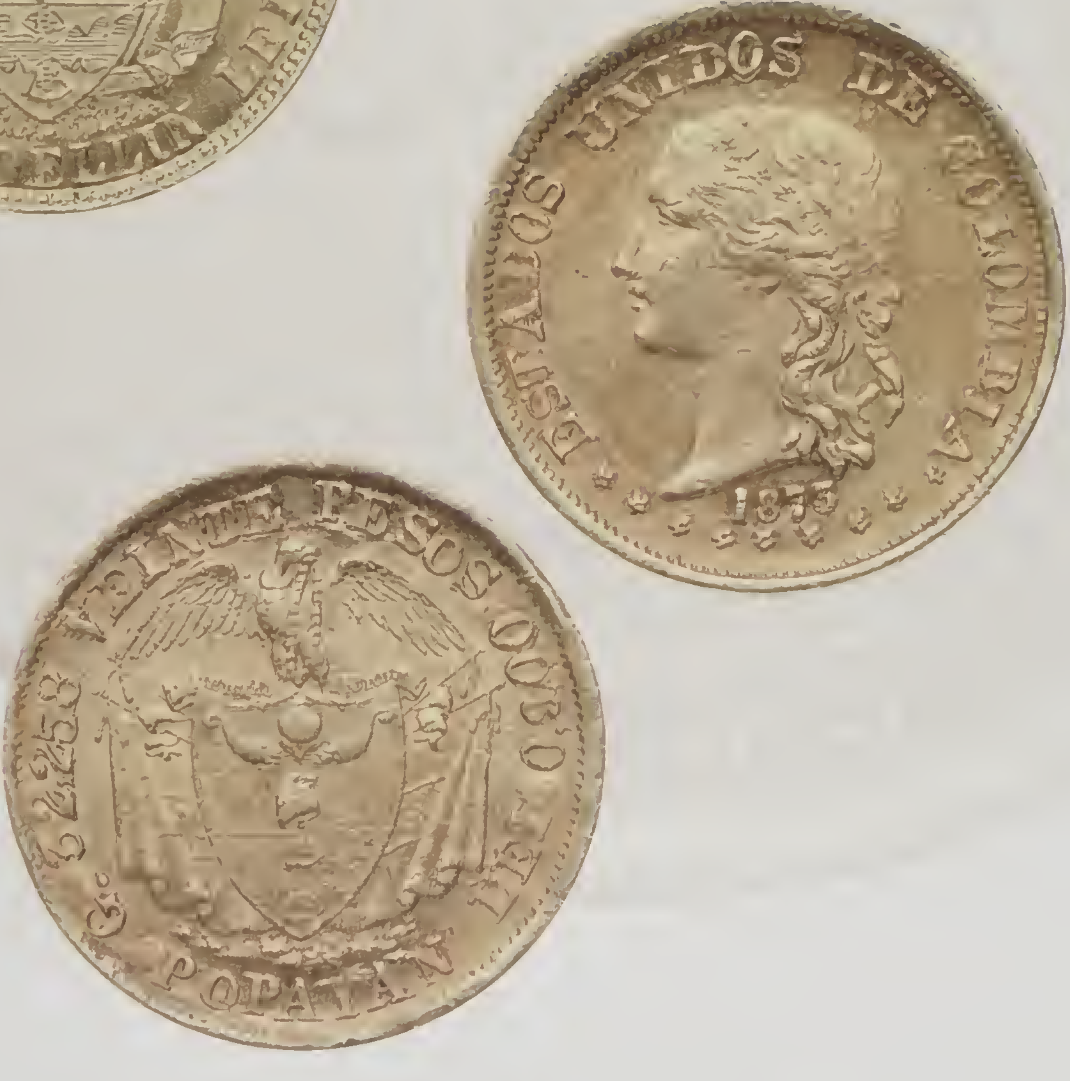


1039

Colombia - 20 Pesos, 1869/8 (Medellin). Fr-101; KM-142.2. 32.12 grams. Diademed head of Liberty left. Reverse: Bannered arms surmounted by Condor; value, fineness, and mint. A remarkable, clean, full strike. The obverse die refurbished, thus making the strike somewhat granular in appearance; the reverse, the dies of 1868, still very fresh. Trivial edge flaw and edge scrape, otherwise coin fresh and pristine, with satiny luster, especially on reverse. Very Rare in this state of preservation. Probably among the finer known. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Medellin, is the second largest city in Colombia with a population of over 2 million people. The city was founded in 1616 by the Spanish conquistador Francisco Herrera Y Compuzano. The name Medellin derives from the Spanish city of the same name in the province of Badajoz.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

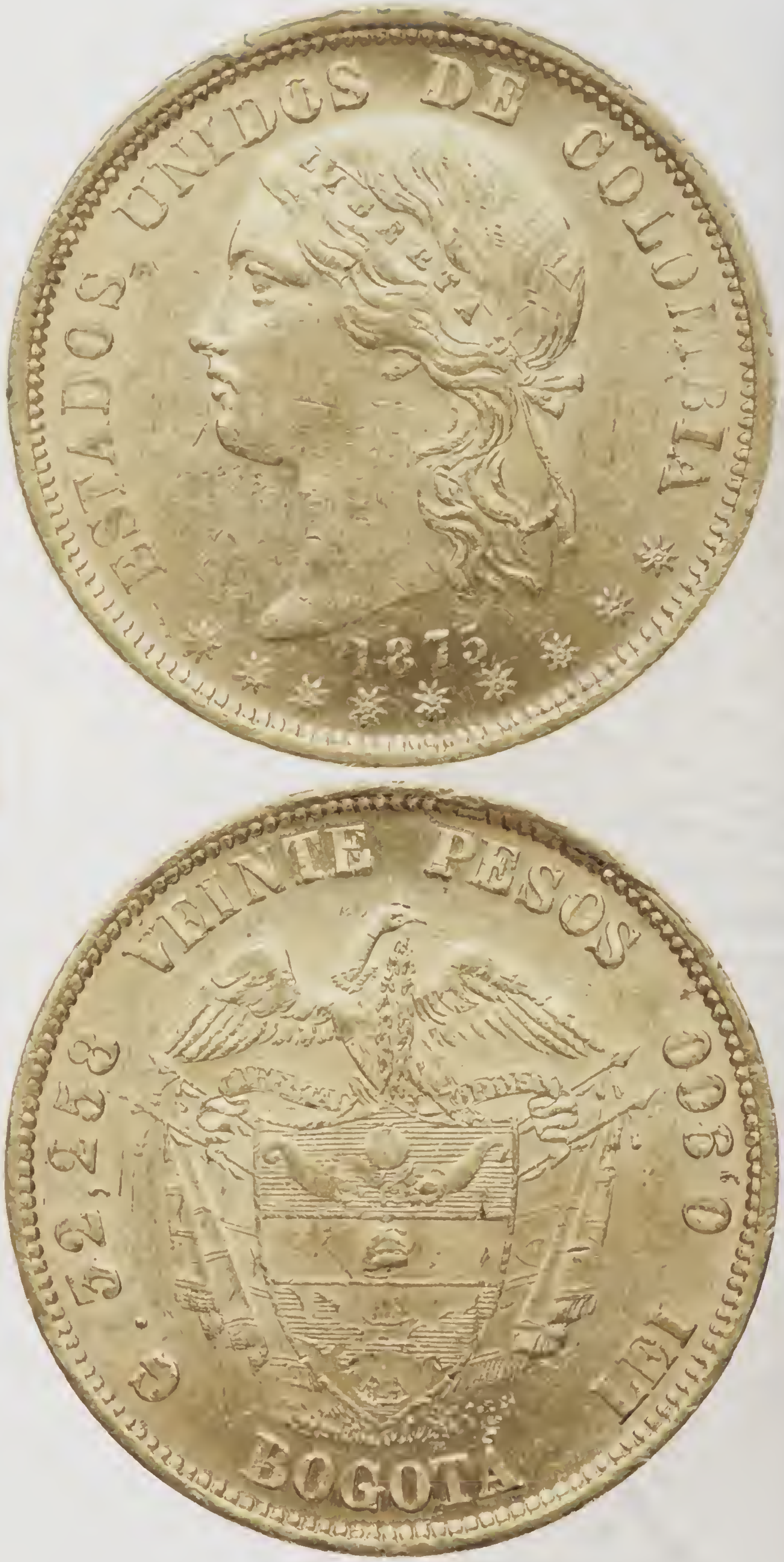


1040

Colombia. 20 Pesos, 1873 (Popayan). Fr-100; KM-142.3. 31.84 grams. Diademed head of Liberty left. Reverse: Bannered arms surmounted by Condor; value, fineness, and mint. Well struck up, with very lustrous fields. Little actual wear, but handling marks apparent on obverse. Rare in this state of preservation. With attractive light reddish toning; the obverse die probably the prettiest of the three issuing mints. **NGC graded MS-60.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Key Type 1875 20 Pesos



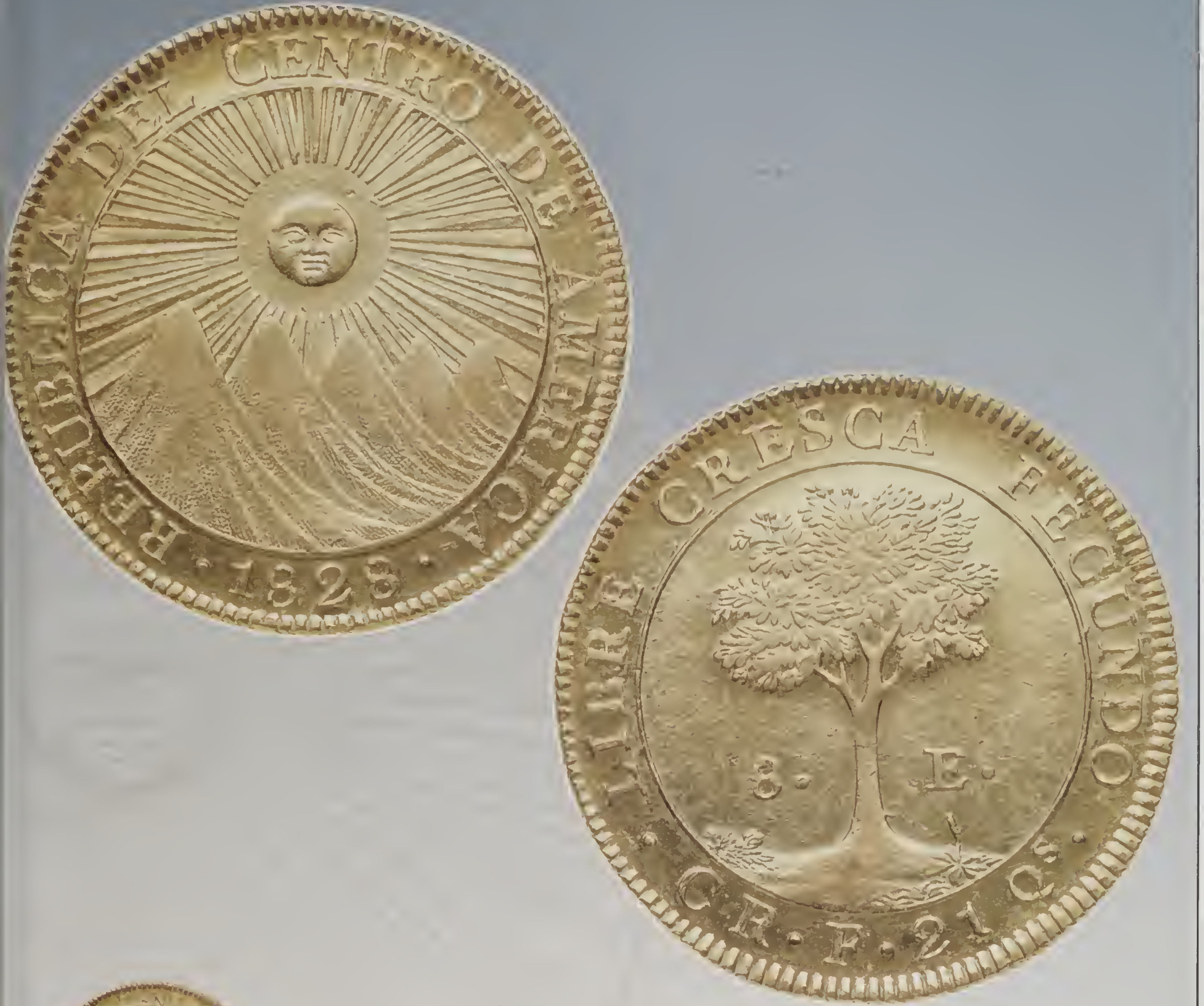
1041

Colombia. 20 Pesos, 1875 (Bogota). Fr-99; KM-142.1. 32.10 grams. Diademed head of Liberty left. Reverse: Bannered arms surmounted by Condor; value, fineness, and mint. Well struck up, with very lustrous fields - the reverse design now in lower relief. Little actual wear, but handling marks apparent on obverse. Rare in this state of preservation. This coin the rarest of the type. **NGC graded MS-60.**

This coin was issued during the period known as the United States of Colombia. Decimal coinage was now in effect. 10 Decimos equalled one Peso. The name United States would last until 1886 when the Republic of Colombia became the official title. This title is still in force today.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Beautiful Costa Rica 1828 Gold 8 Escudos



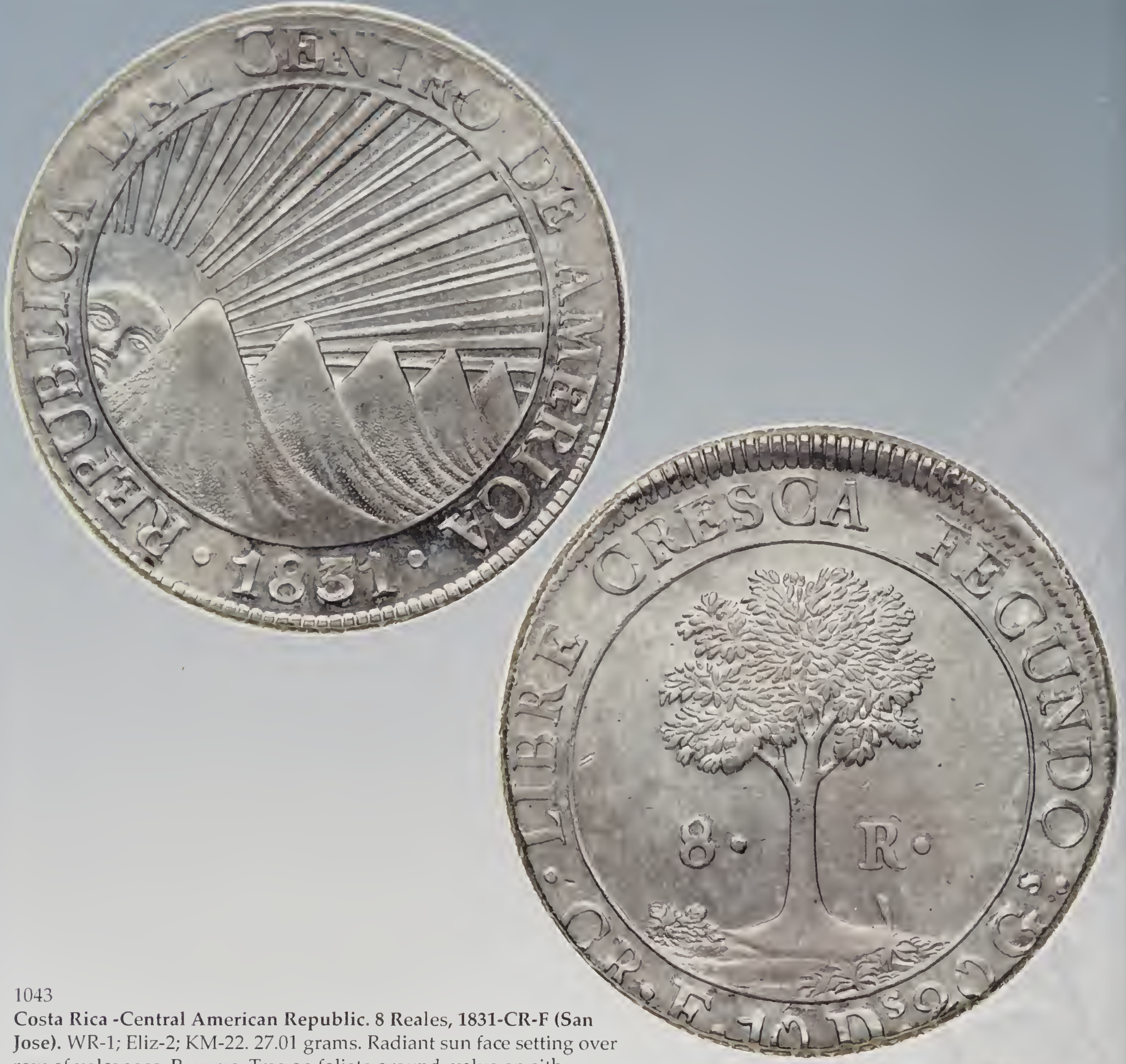
1042

Costa Rica - Central American Republic. 8 Escudos, 1828-CR-F (San Jose). Fr-1; KM-17. 26.77 grams. Radiant sun face over row of volcanoes. Reverse: Tree on foliate ground, value on either side. Beautifully struck - detailed, with glittering luster.

Struck on a perfect planchet, a classic onza-type coin — one of the more desirable in the Latin American series. The only market example seen in over 20 years, and certainly one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The Central American Republic was a state that never really got off the ground. It consisted of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and a small part of the Chiapas state of Mexico. There was no national consciousness of unity among the people of the region, the transportation was so poor as to make meetings an impossibility, and to make matters worse, Mexico annexed the region. The republic dissolved into its individual states in 1840.
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Finest Known 1831-Costa Rica 8 Reales



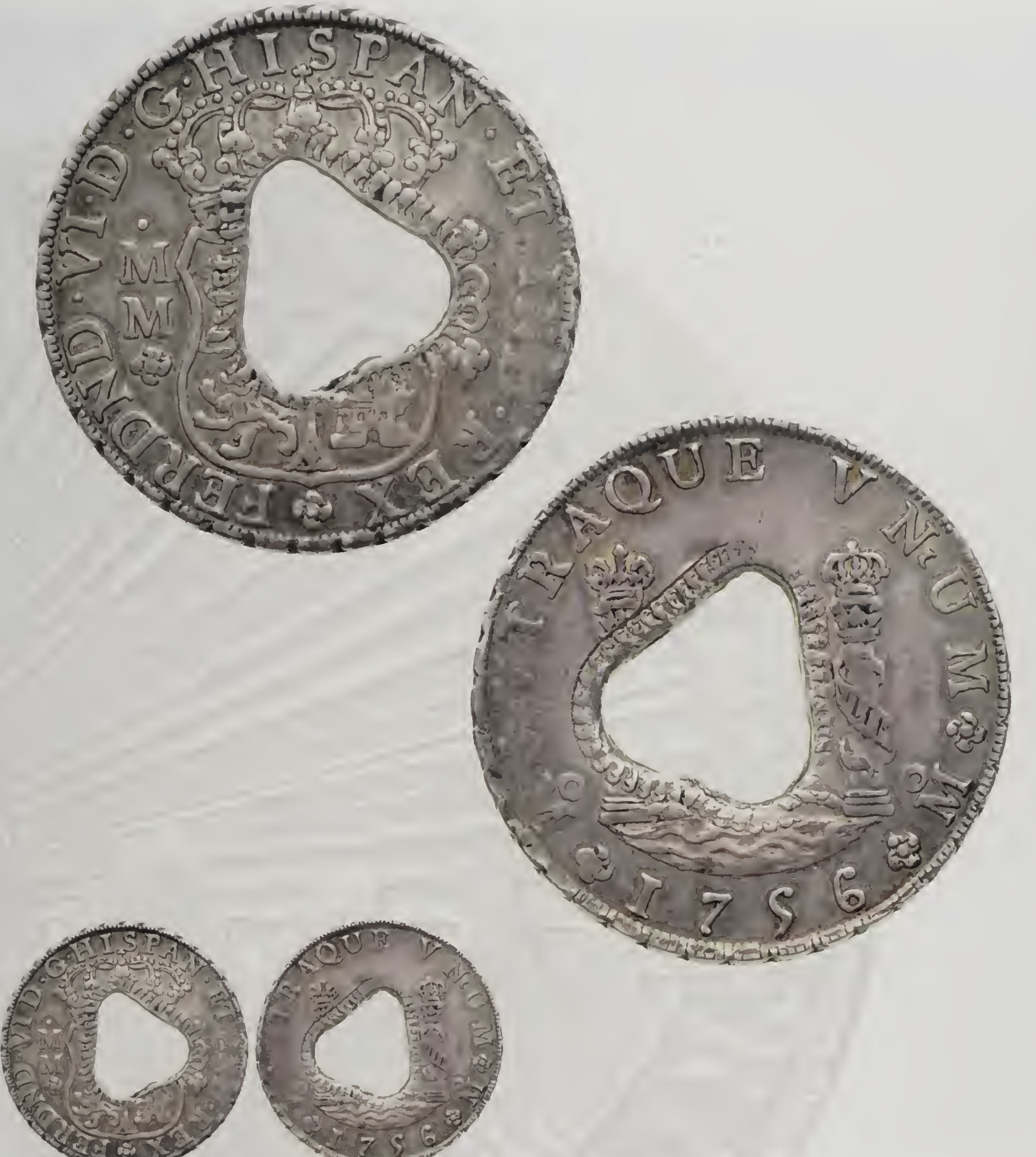
1043

Costa Rica -Central American Republic. 8 Reales, 1831-CR-F (San Jose). WR-1; Eliz-2; KM-22. 27.01 grams. Radiant sun face setting over row of volcanoes. Reverse: Tree on foliate ground, value on either side. Reverse die a little off-center, creating some unevenness in the legends, but centers fully and superbly detailed. Boldly lustrous, with quite clean, reflective fields. Medium toning reflecting steely golds, blues, and greens, with occasional vivid coloring.

A rare coin in this grade, with this being by far the **finest and only known** uncirculated specimen. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

This type with the Ceiba tree on one side, and sun over the volcanoes on the other, was produced in both Guatemala and Costa Rica. The Guatemala coins are relatively common, the Costa Rican ones far rarer.

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000



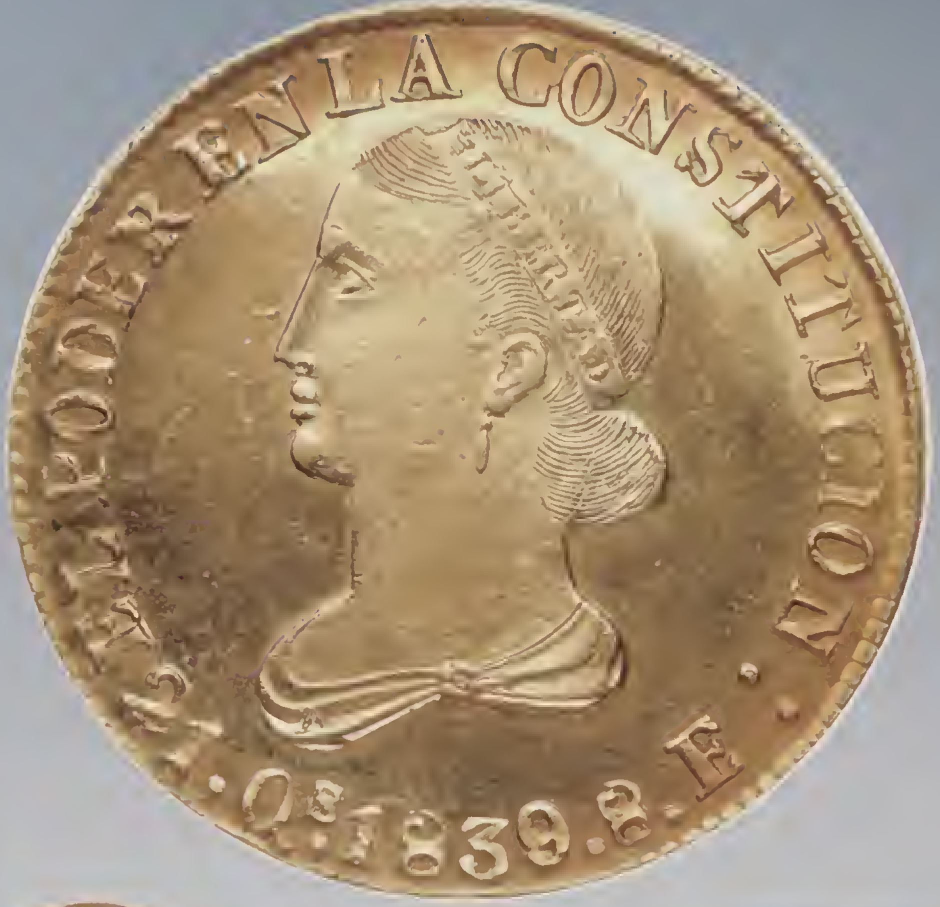
1044

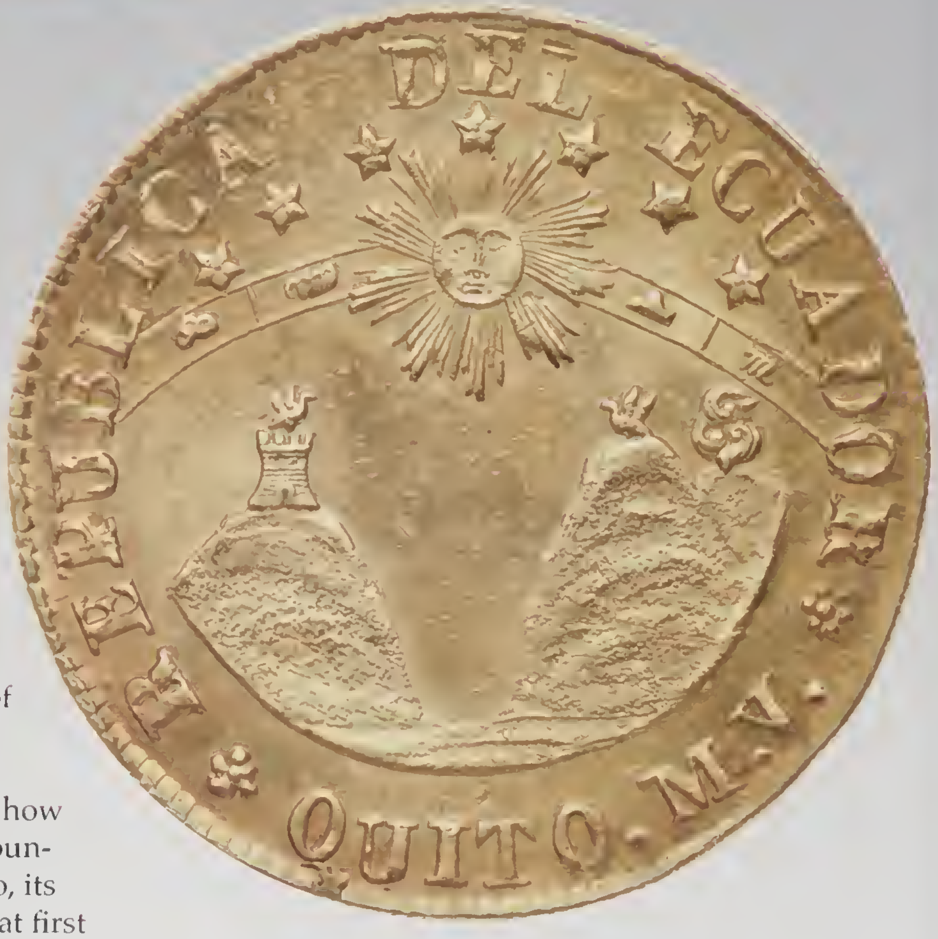
Dominica. "Heart-Pierced" Dollar, ND (c. 1770-1772). Prid-16; WR-13; KM-20 (as Martinique). 22.68 grams. George III, 1760-1820. Type IV. Host coin: Mexico Pillar 8 Reales, 1756 Mo-MM (Mexico City), of Ferdinand VI,1746-59 (KM-104.1); heart-shaped piercing, with cable border edging at front and back. Well centered on a well struck reales. Even gray toning, with colorful iridescence in the recesses. An attractive example. Rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**

This dollar was first tariffed at 10 Bitts when first issued with the heart-shaped piercing. By 1798, however, the value had been raised to 11 Bitts. The patterned edging to the pierced shape was introduced around 1765 as a deterrent to prevent the shaving of silver from the edges of the opening. Apparently this "unscrupulous" practice of shaving, which it seems was practiced by many, became early on a sufficiently widespread problem to require this remedy.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Superb 1839 Gold 8 Escudos

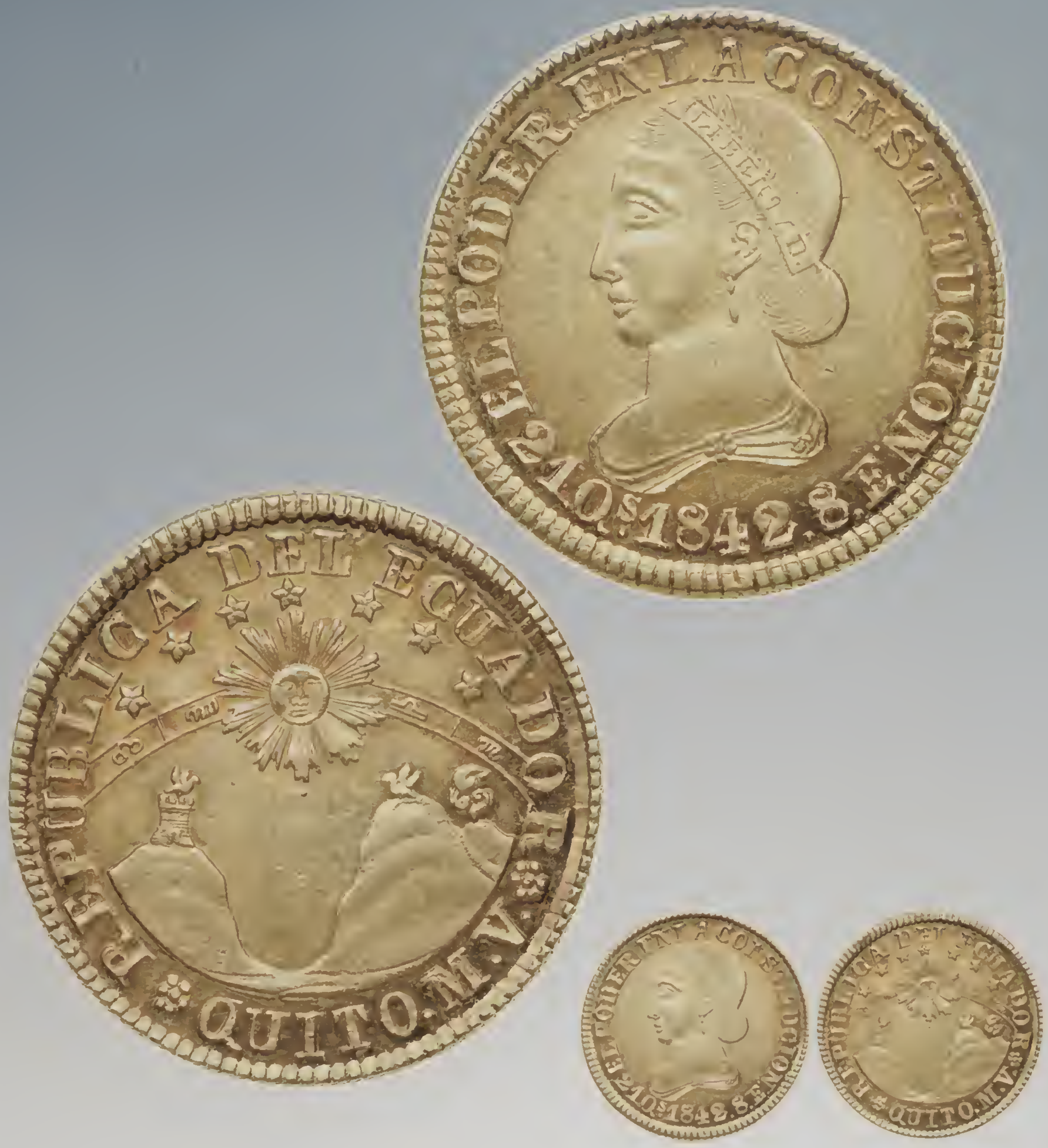




1045
Ecuador - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1839-MV-A (Quito). Fr-3; KM-23.1. 26.88 grams. First Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Radiant sun on astrological course, above three high peaks, two with bird emblems; row of stars above. Excellent, detailed strike for series. Exceptionally lustrous, with fine old red toning along the peripheries. Rare in grade, and one of the finest known! **NGC graded MS-65.**

Ecuador, is located directly on the Equator and that is how its name originates. It was the first Spanish colonial country to raise the banner of revolution in 1809, and Quito, its capital, gained the sobriquet," Luz de America" for that first revolutionary activity. It became an independent nation, breaking from Gran Colombia in 1830.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Striking Mint State 1842 Gold 8 Escudos



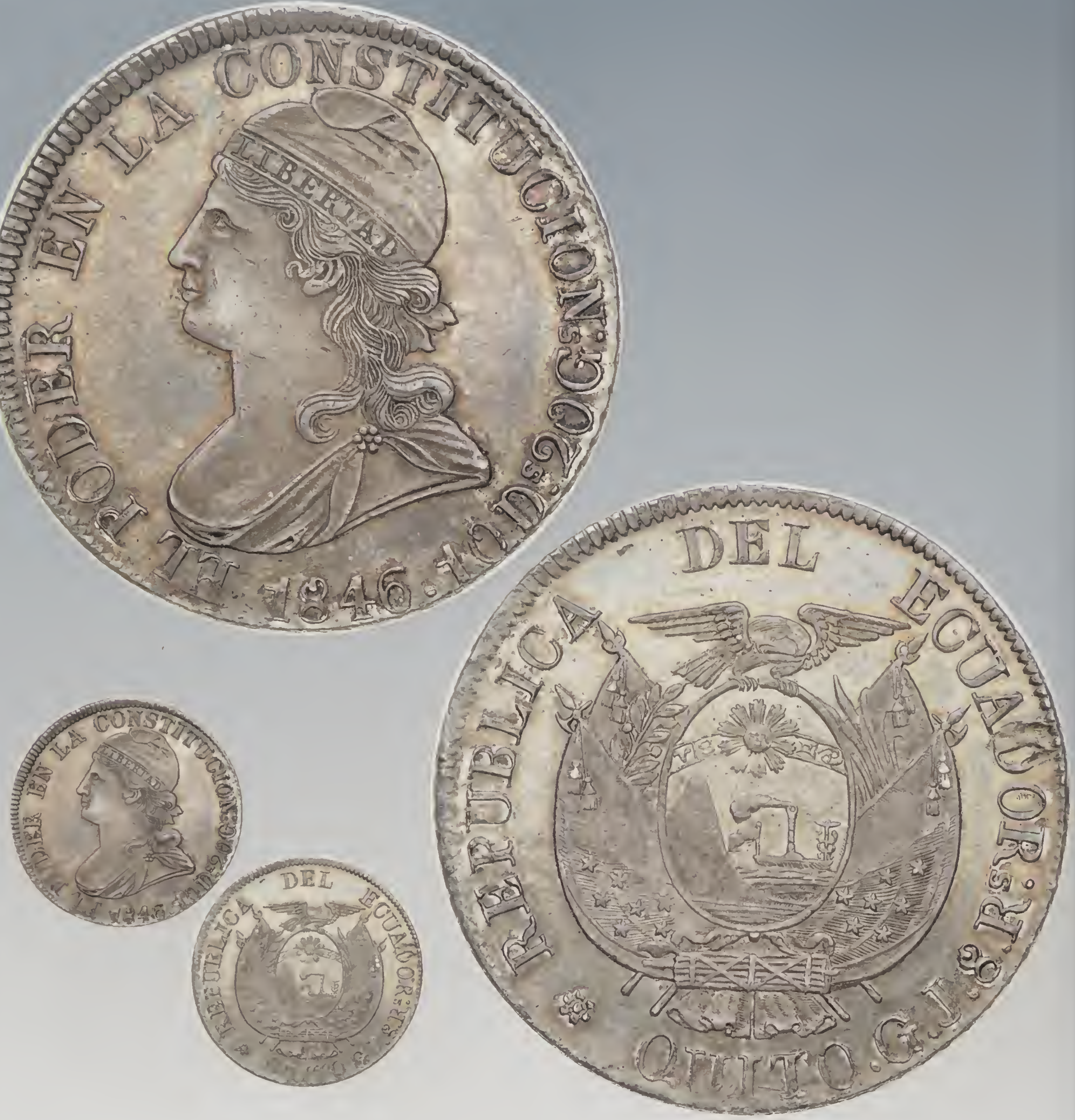
1046

Ecuador - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1842-MV-S (Quito). Fr-3; KM-23.2. 26.83 grams. Second Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Radiant sun on astrological course, above three high peaks, two with bird emblems; row of stars above. Excellent, detailed strike for series. Exceptionally lustrous, with fine old red toning along the peripheries. Very clean and problem free. One of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Ecuador was part of the Incan Empire. In fact, Atahualpa, son of an Incan Emperor, ruled the northern half of the Empire in Quito. He precipitated a Civil War, which he won, against his brother Huascar in Cuzco. This war devestated the Empire, and facilitated the conquest of the area by the Spanish conquistador, Pizzaro, soon afterward.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Exquisite First Crown of Ecuador


EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION. 20 Ds. 10 Ds. 20 Gs. NOn.
LIBERTAD
1846
REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. 8 Rs.
QUITO. G. J.

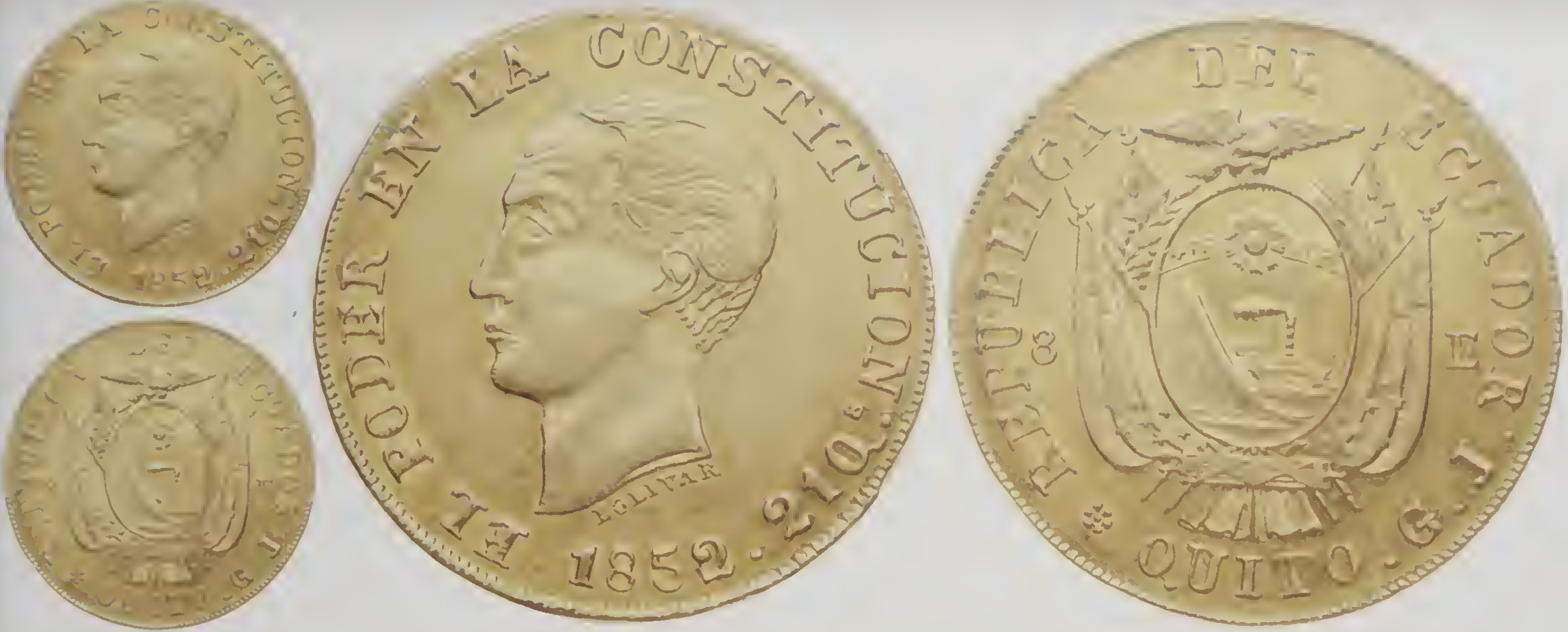
1047

Ecuador - Republic. 8 Reales, 1846-GJ (Quito). WR-1; Eliz-1; KM-32. 26.91 grams. Liberty type. Draped bust of Liberty left, with brooch and earring. Reverse: Oval shield displaying radiant sun, on astrological course, over high peak and steamship on water, the whole supportrted by fasces, with crossed flags and wreath behind, and condor above. Choice detailed strike. The devices softly lustrous on proof-like fields. Appealing medium to deep smokey toning comprised of steely golds to copper, amid cobalt, blue-greens, and violet.

The first crown of Ecuador. One of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Ecuador is also in possession of the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles west of the mainland. Here is probably the best environment to study and observe natural animal species in their own, relatively undisturbed, environment. From giant tortoises to boobie birds, to marine iguanas, the experience of being an amateur naturalist is unforgettable. It was here that Charles Darwin spent much of his time studying and organizing his ideas on "The Origin of Species".
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 170.*

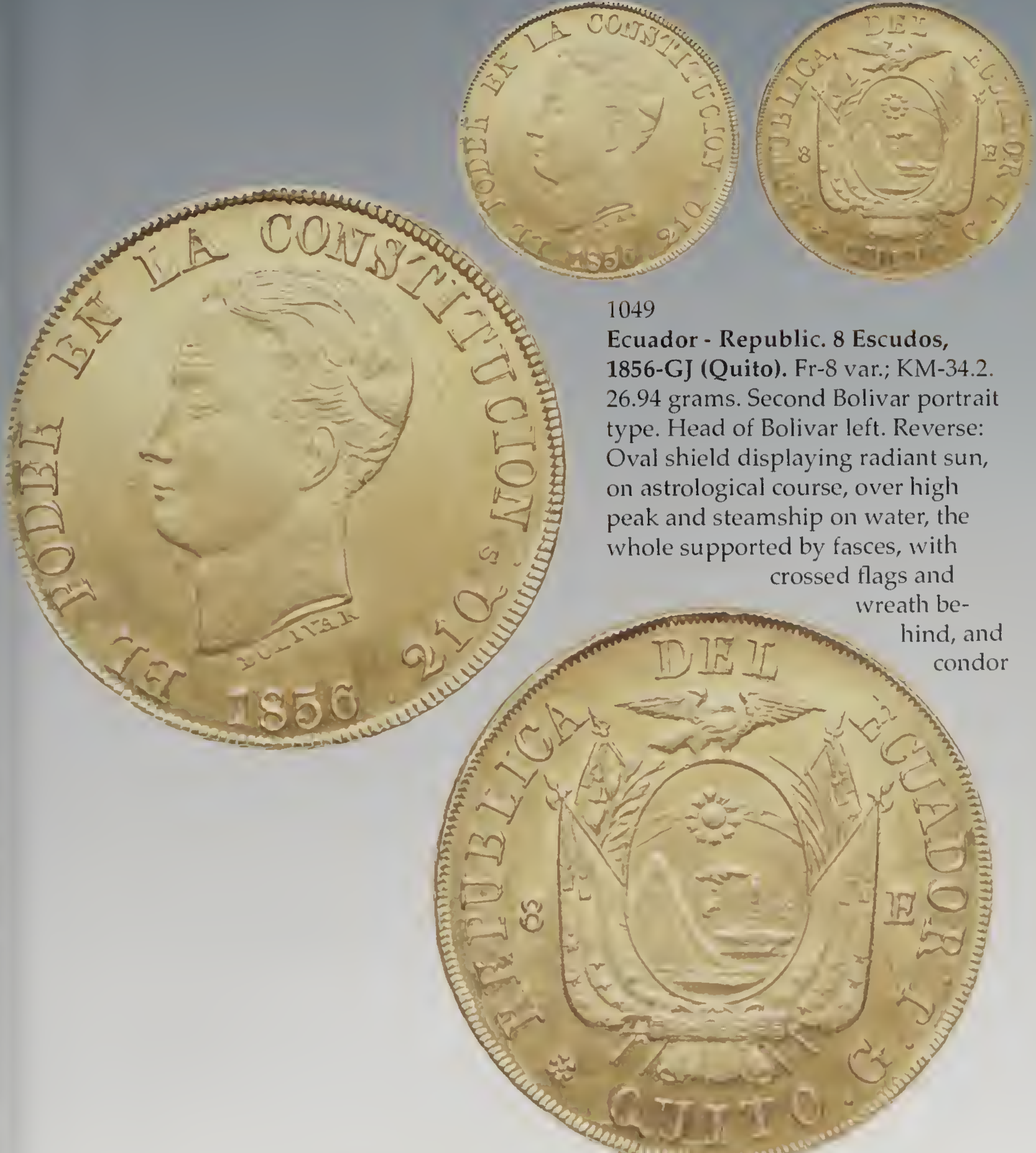


1048

Ecuador Republic. 8 Escudos, 1852 2 over 0-G.J. Fr-8; KM-34.1. Republic. Head of Bolivar left. Reverse: Flag-draped oval arms. Pleasing example and very scarce. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Extraordinary Quality 1856 Gold 8 Escudos



1049

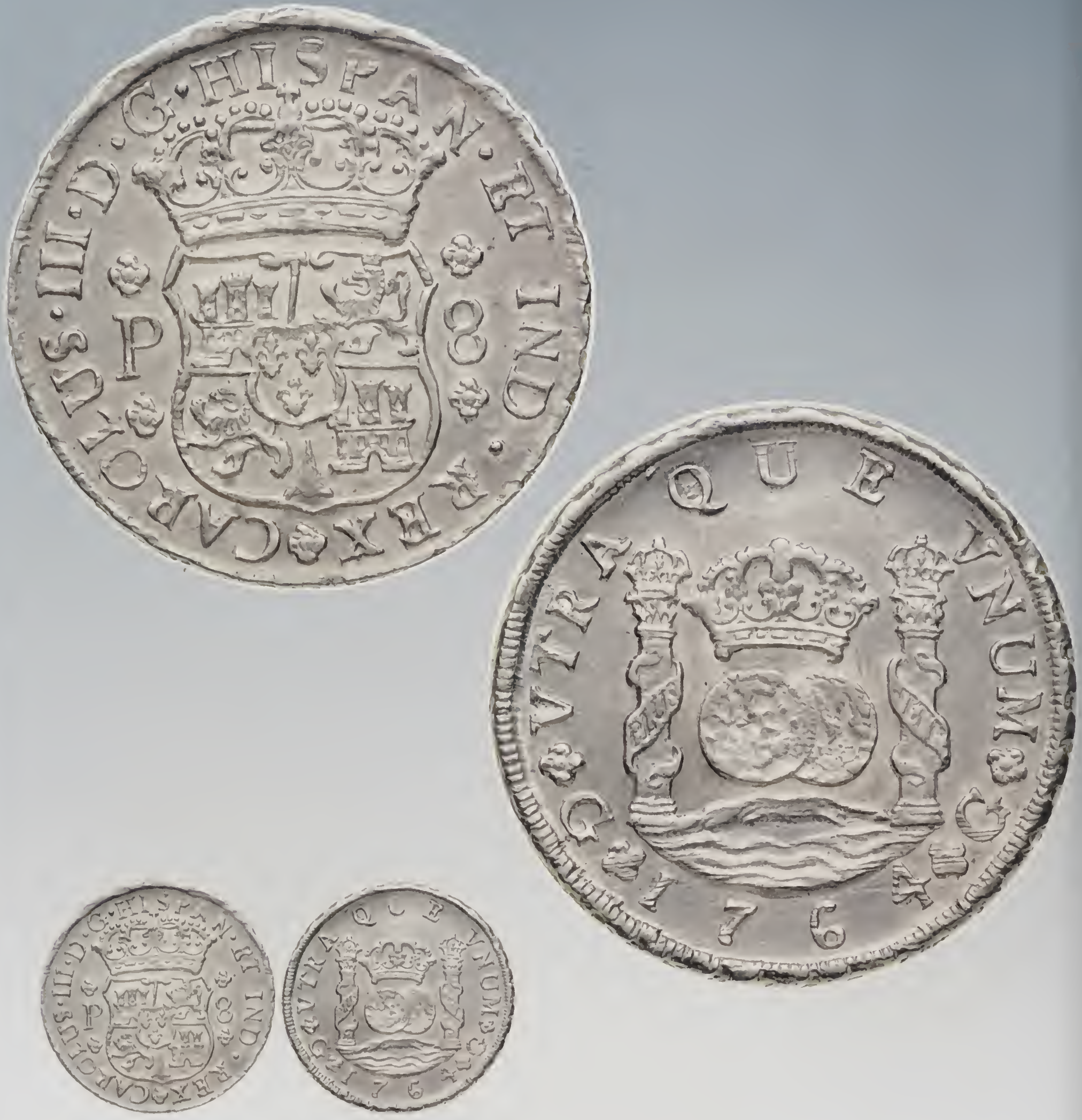
Ecuador - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1856-GJ (Quito). Fr-8 var.; KM-34.2. 26.94 grams. Second Bolivar portrait type. Head of Bolivar left. Reverse: Oval shield displaying radiant sun, on astrological course, over high peak and steamship on water, the whole supported by fasces, with crossed flags and wreath behind, and condor above. Superior strike for issue. Some marks and scratches, but mostly limited to obverse and portrait. Very Rare in grade, and **one of the finest known!**

A one year type, and the last of the onza gold series coins for the country. Well struck examples are very rare, thus this is one of the most difficult South American onzas to find in a desirable strike and grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

One of the great naturalist experiences in the world is to travel the "Avenue of the Volcanoes" in Ecuador. This is a valley almost 200 miles long that contains some of the most awesome and impressive volcanoes in the world. Despite the fact that this area is so close to the Equator, many are snow covered. Probably the most famous is Cotopaxl, believed to be the highest active volcano in the world at close to 16,000 feet.

Estimated Value ...... $9,000 - 10,000

Fabulous Guatemala Pillar Dollar

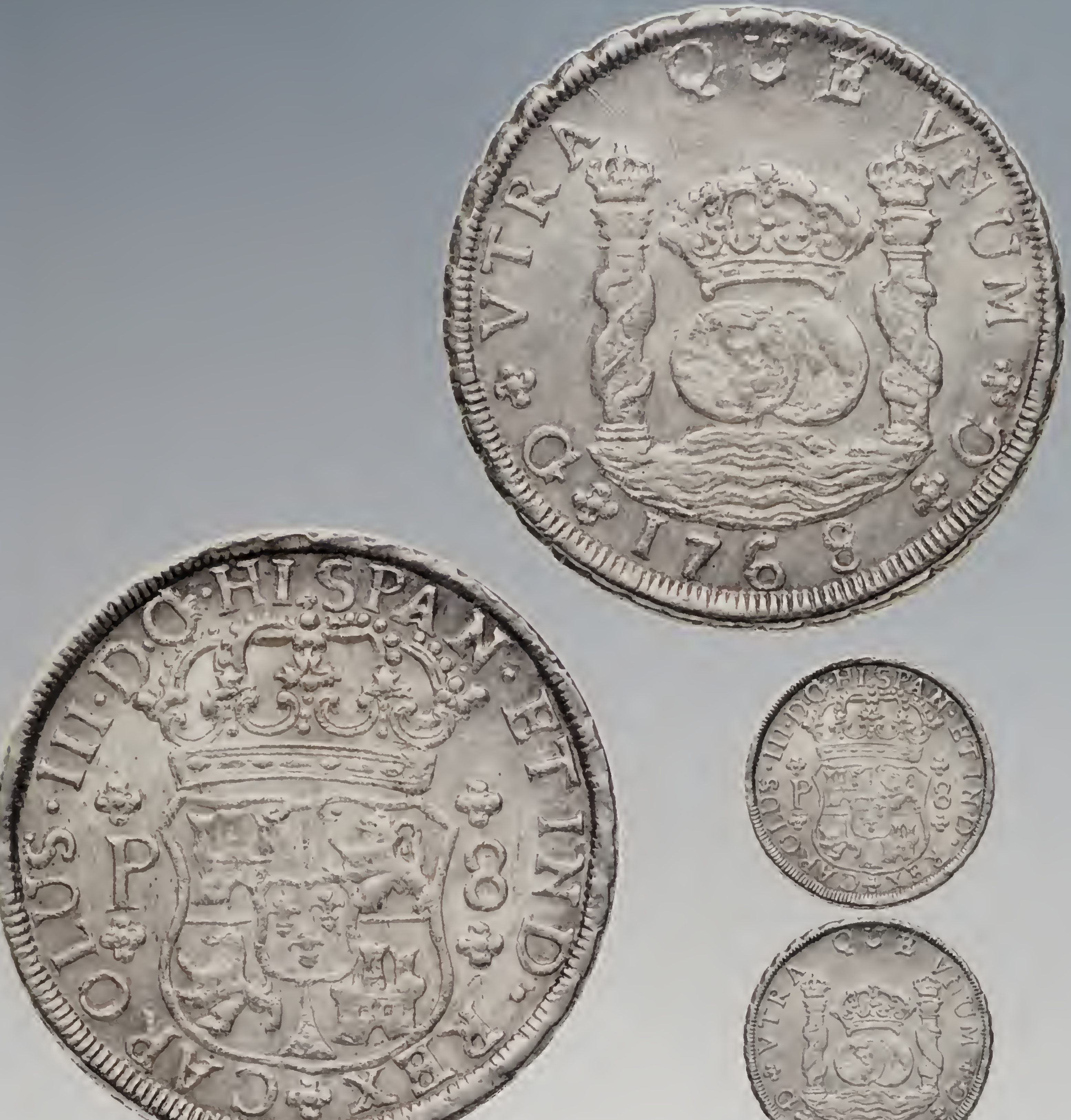


1050

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1764-G.P (Nueva Guatemala). WR-4; KM-221. Pillar coinage. Charles III, 1759-1788. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes between pillars. A few light marks, otherwise fields with prooflike luster; the devices struck in unusually bold relief. Lightly toned. **Probably among the finest Pillar dollars of Guatemala. NGC graded MS-63.**

Pillar Dollars of Guatemala were minted at Nueva Guatemala. This was a small Spanish colonial city at the time. The capital of Guatemala was Antigua Guatemala. Antigua was badly dmamged by an earthquake in 1775, and the capital was moved then to Nueva Guatemala. Nueva Guatemala, is technically named La Nueva Guatemala de la Ascuncion, and called Guatemala City, or Guatemala today.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Magnificent Guatemala Pillar Dollar



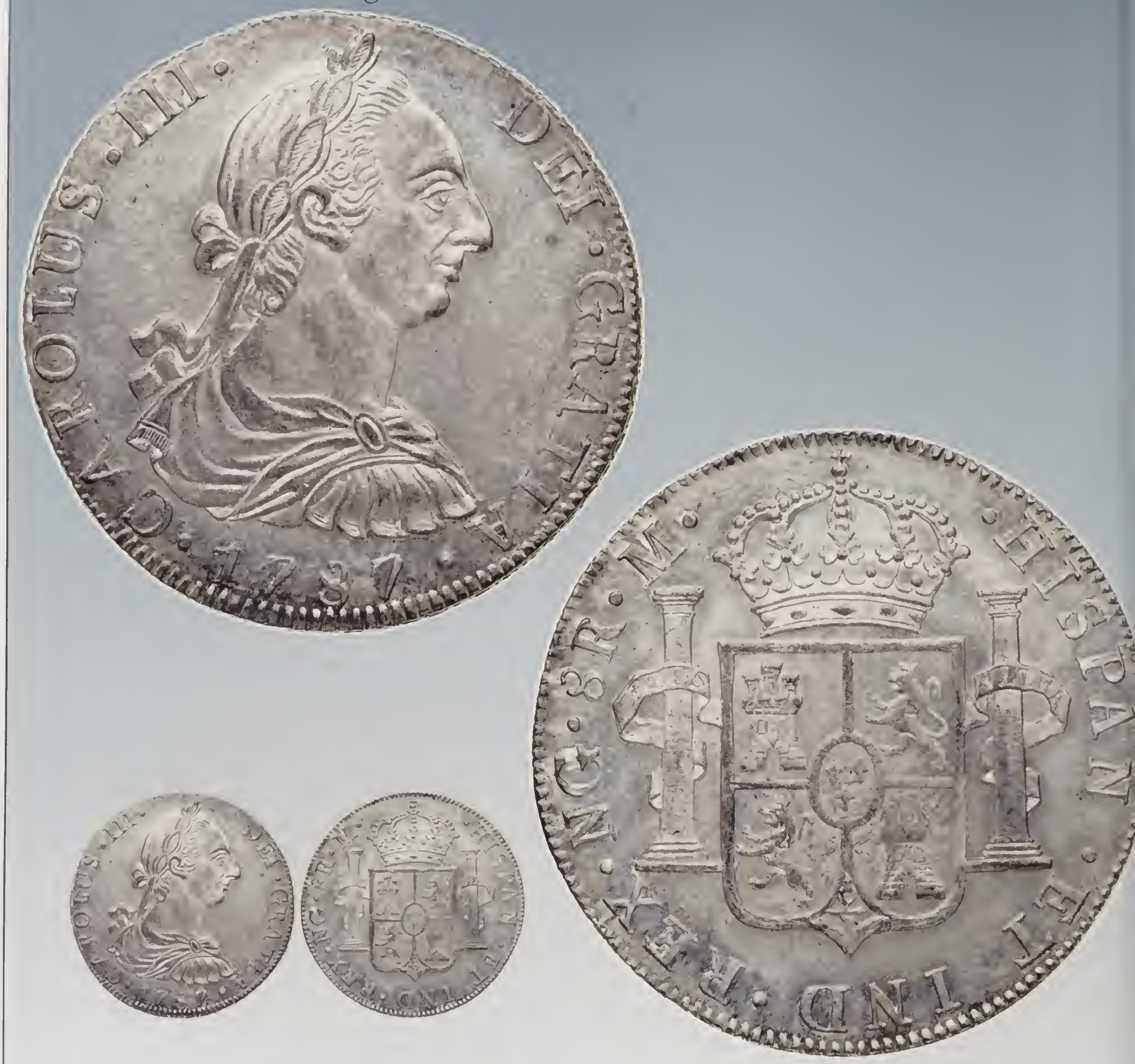
1051

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1768 G-P (Nueva Guatemala). Eliz-20; WR-4; KM-27.1.27.04 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Bold, exceptionally even strike, with crisp devices on reflective fields. A few faint adjustment marks on reverse. Very lightly toned. **Certainly among the finest Pillar coins of Guatemala. NGC graded MS-64.**

Nueva Guatemala grew up around an important ancient Mayan city named Kaminaljuyu. This ancient city has archaelogical remains dating back 9,000 years, and was one of the most important pre-Colombian cities of the New World. There were several hundred ancient temple mounds, but unfortunately, many were destroyed as the modern city expanded. Today, the remaining archaeolgical sites are protected.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Possibly Finest Known 1787 Silver 8 Reales



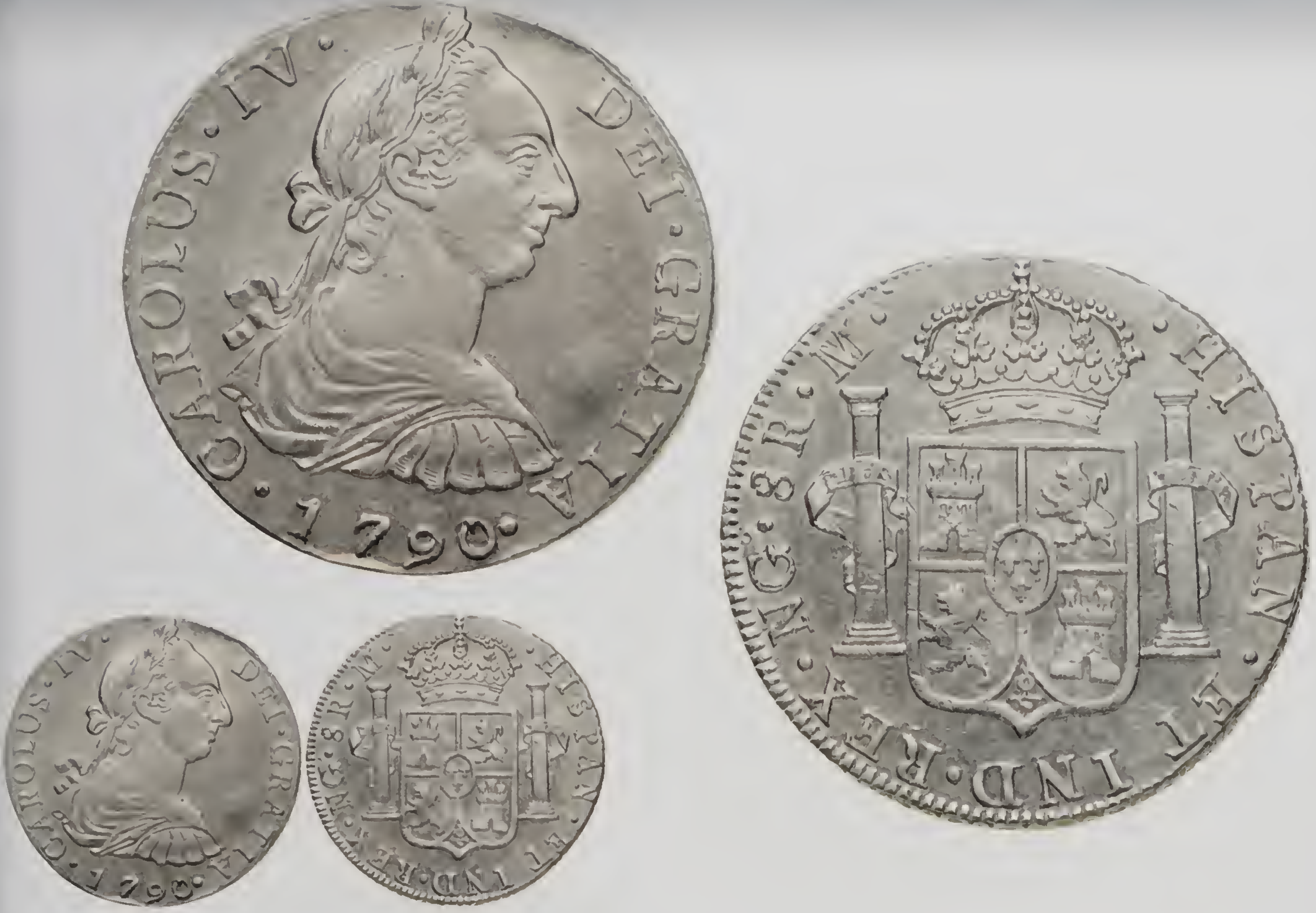
1052

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1787 NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). Eliz-41; WR-6; KM-36.2A. 26.88 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. The is strike extraordinarily complete. Devices matte to glossy, on mirrored fields. Rare, even more so in this state of preservation. Considered possibly the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Guatemala was the hub of the Mayan civilization. The main temple area, Tikal is one of the ancient wonders of the world. Located less than 60 miles from the border with Belize, it is a major tourist attraction. It has also become a national park of Guatemala and a UNESCO world heritage site.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

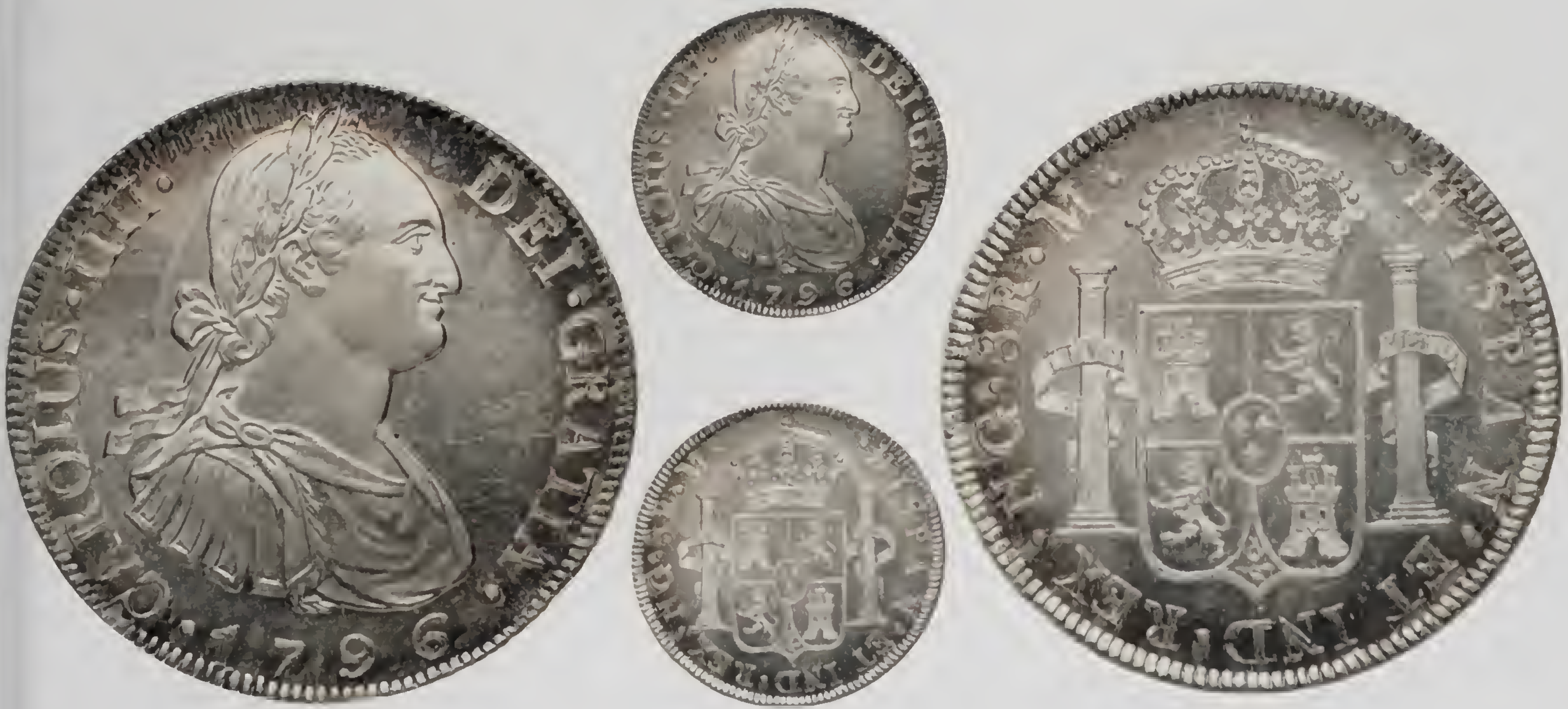
Ex Calbeto plate coin; Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 159.*


CAROLUS · IV · DEI · GRATIA · 1790 ·
NG · 8R · M · HISPAN · ET IND · REX ·

1053

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1790/89-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). WR-7; KM-45. Charles IV, 1788-1808. "Imaginary" bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. The devices boldly struck up. Very lustrous, with faint toning. Very handsome; **probably the finest**, of this overdate. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000


CAROLUS · IIII · DEI · GRATIA · 1796 ·
NG · 8R · M · HISPAN · ET IND · REX ·

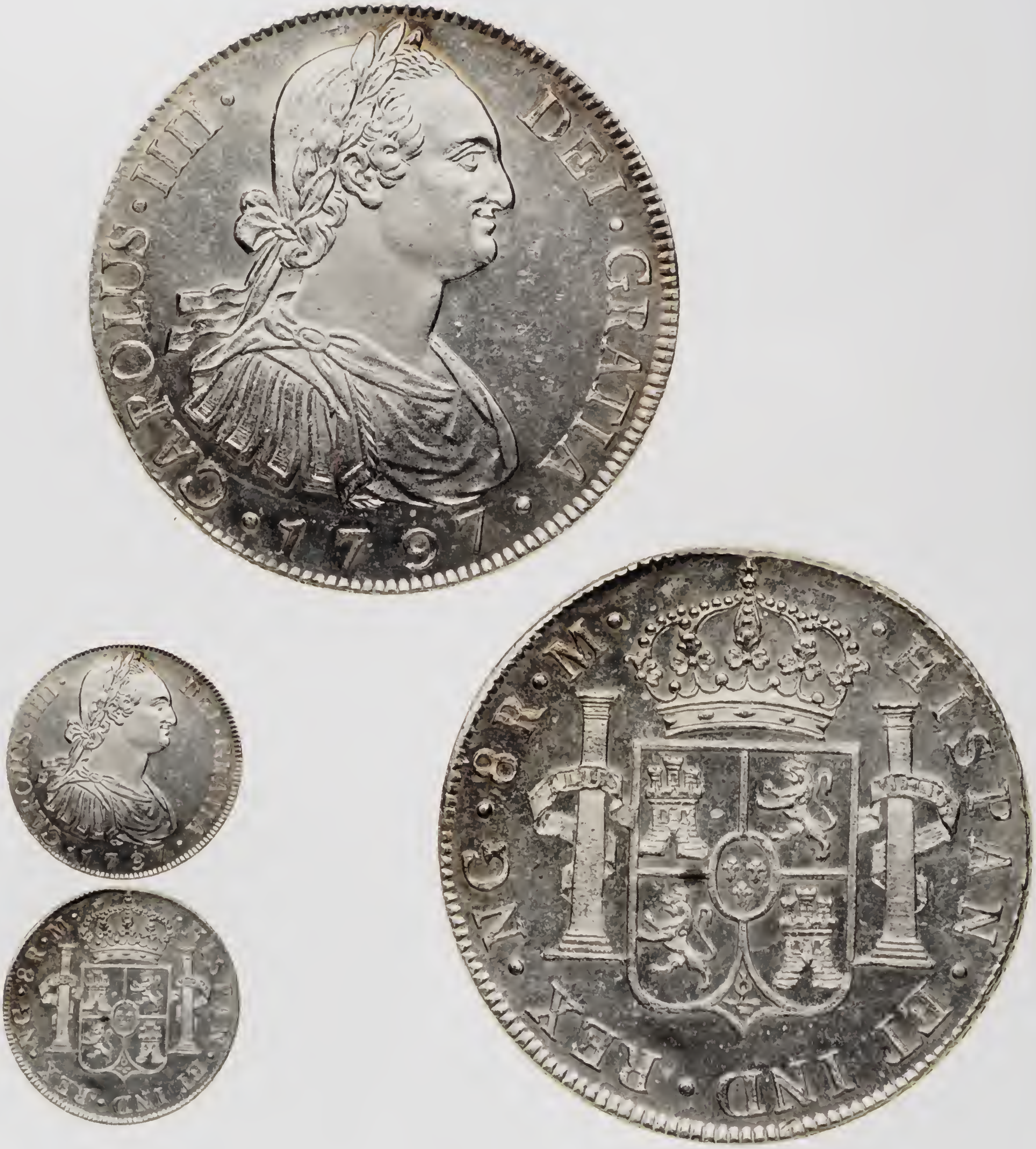
1054

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1796-NG-M. Eliz-53; KM-53. Charles IV. Fully prooflike with a hint of lovely golden peripheral toning. Finest from Hoard. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Guatemala is the most populous nation of Central America with 13 million inhabitiants. Interestingly enough, it held this same honor in the early pre-Colombian period over 2,000 years ago. At that time, the state of El Mirador was the most populous area in all of the Americas, and had a pyramid that was the largest in the world, with a cubic volume greater than the Great Pyramid of Giza, in Egypt.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Exquisite Proof-Like Charles IV 8 Reales

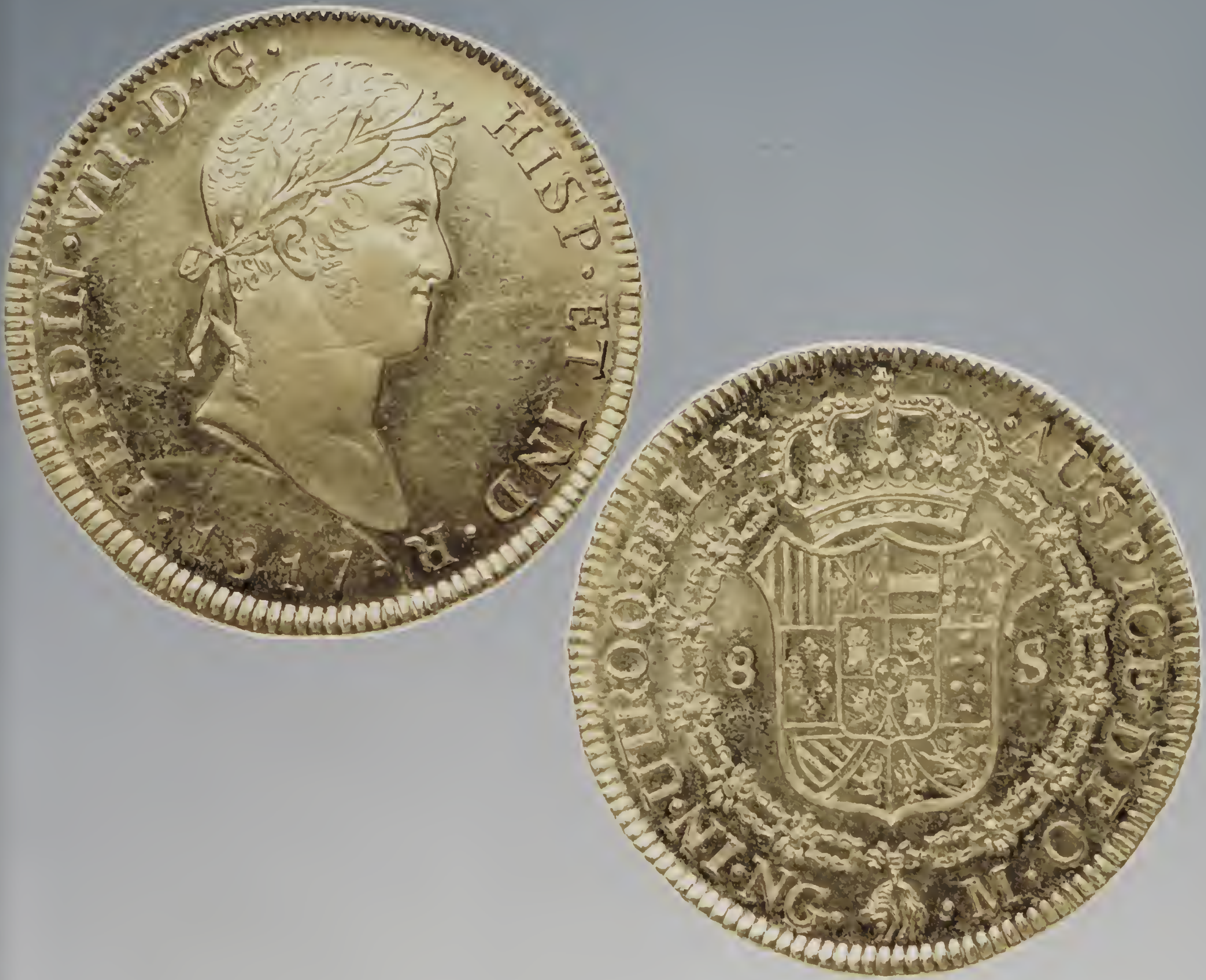

CAROLUS · IIII · DEI · GRATIA · 1797 ·
· HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · NG · 8 R · M ·

1055

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1797-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). Eliz-54; WR-8; KM-53. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Cuirassed bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. An astounding strike, devices bold and complete. With gorgeous prooflike surfaces. Light smokey-gold toning at the peripheries. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Glorious Proof-Like Ferdinand VII 8 Escudos

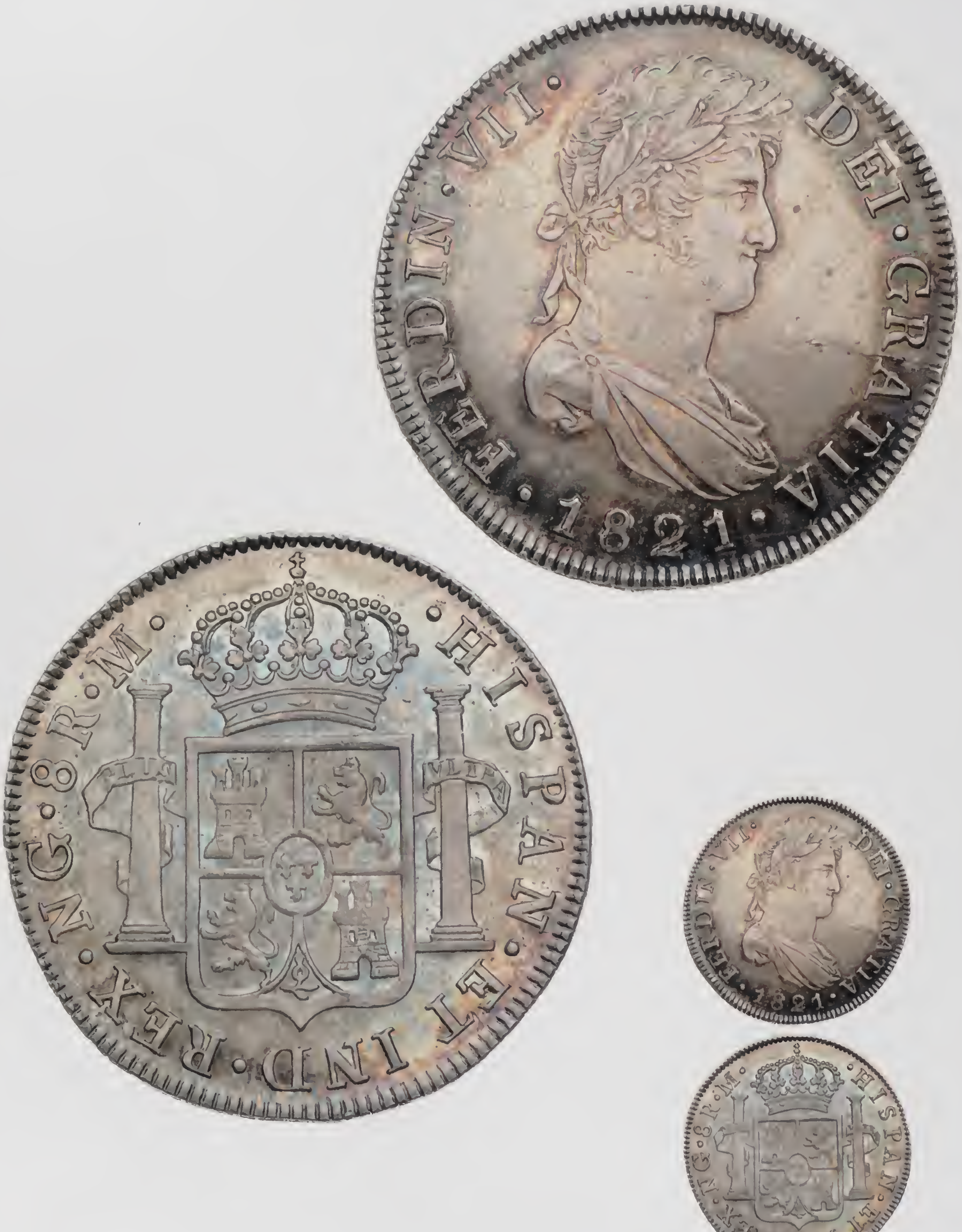

FERDIN·VII·D·G·HISP·ET·IND·R·1817
IN·UTROQ·FELIX·AUSPICE·DEO·NG·M·
8 S

1056

Guatemala. 8 Escudos, 1817-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). Fr-22; KM-71. 27.00 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. The centers boldly struck up. Minor coining mark at neck, otherwise an extraordinary specimen. Very lustrous and prooflike. Extremely Rare in this grade - probably the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

Assayers' initials have appeared on Latin coins of gold and silver since the first part of the 18th century. Normally there are two letters, such as "FM" or JJ". Guatemala has always had just one initial (at this time, "M"), and is the only colonial nation of Spain with just the one initial.
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Stunning Ferdinand 1821 8 Reales

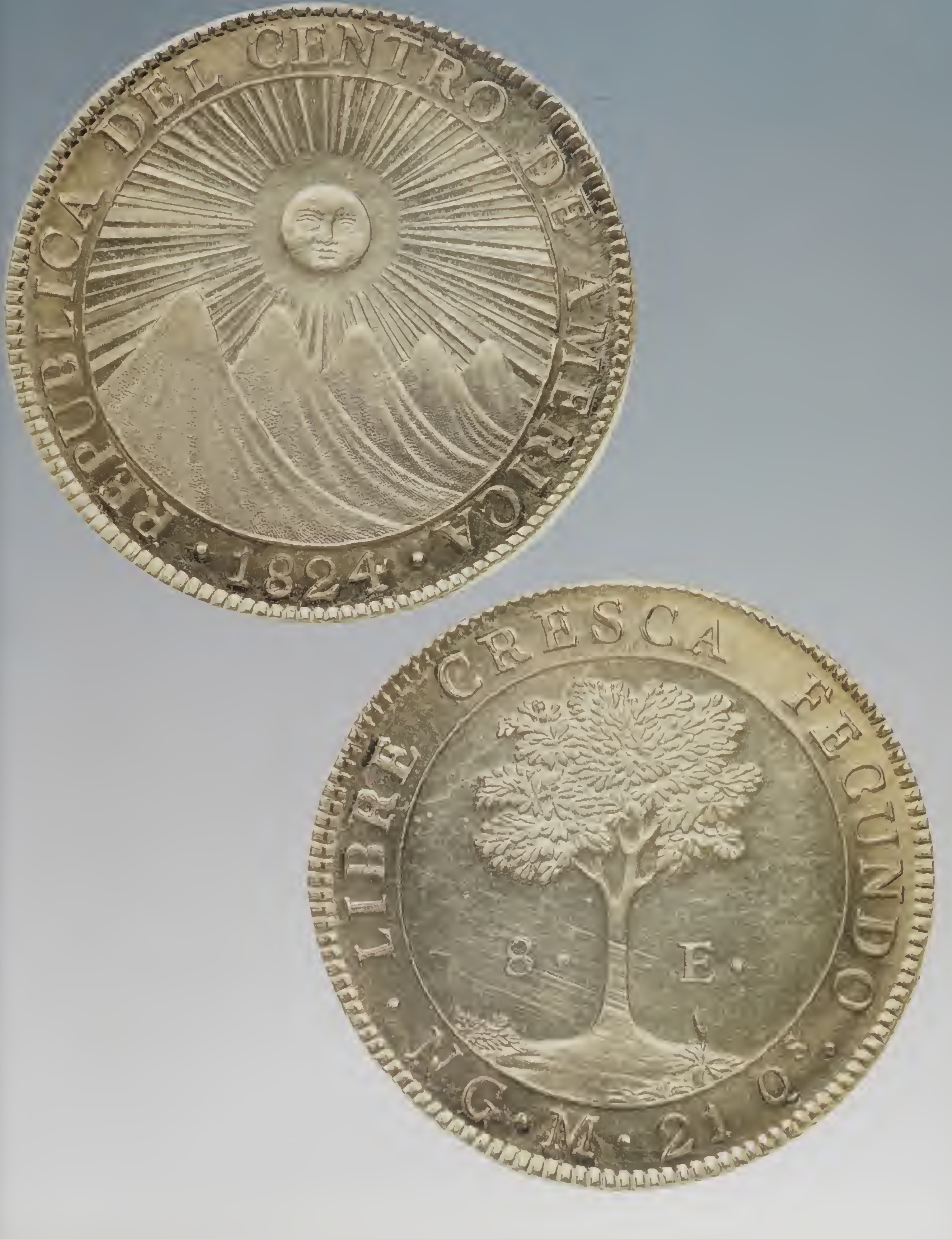

FERDIN·VII·DEI·GRATIA·
1821·
NG·8R·M·HISPAN·ET IND·REX·

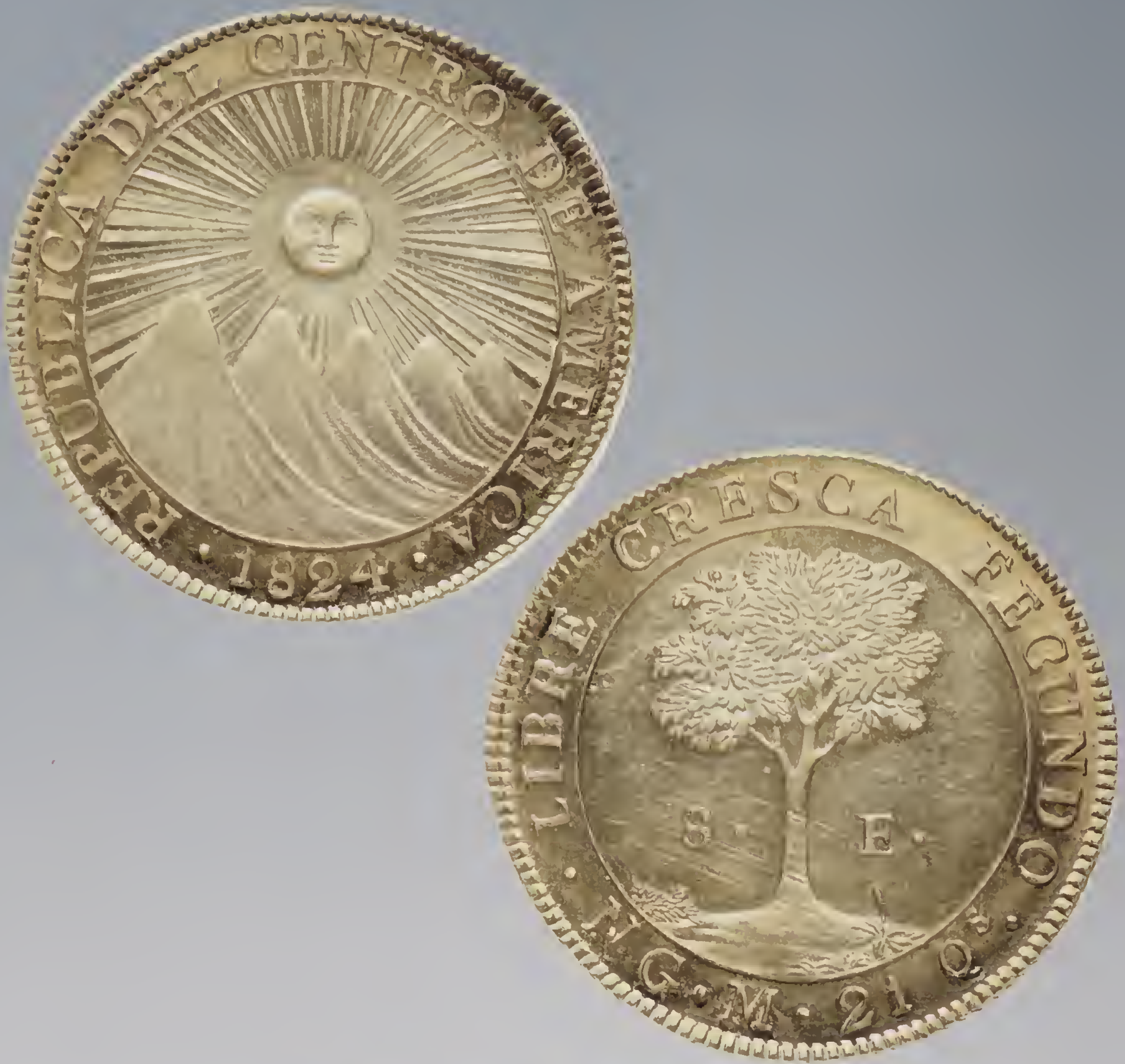
1057

Guatemala. 8 Reales, 1821 NG-M. Eliz-82 Large draped and laureate bust of Ferdinand right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Incredible Guatemala 1824 Gold 8 Escudos!


REPUBLICA DEL CENTRO DE AMERICA
1824
LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO
8 E
N G M 21 Q



1058

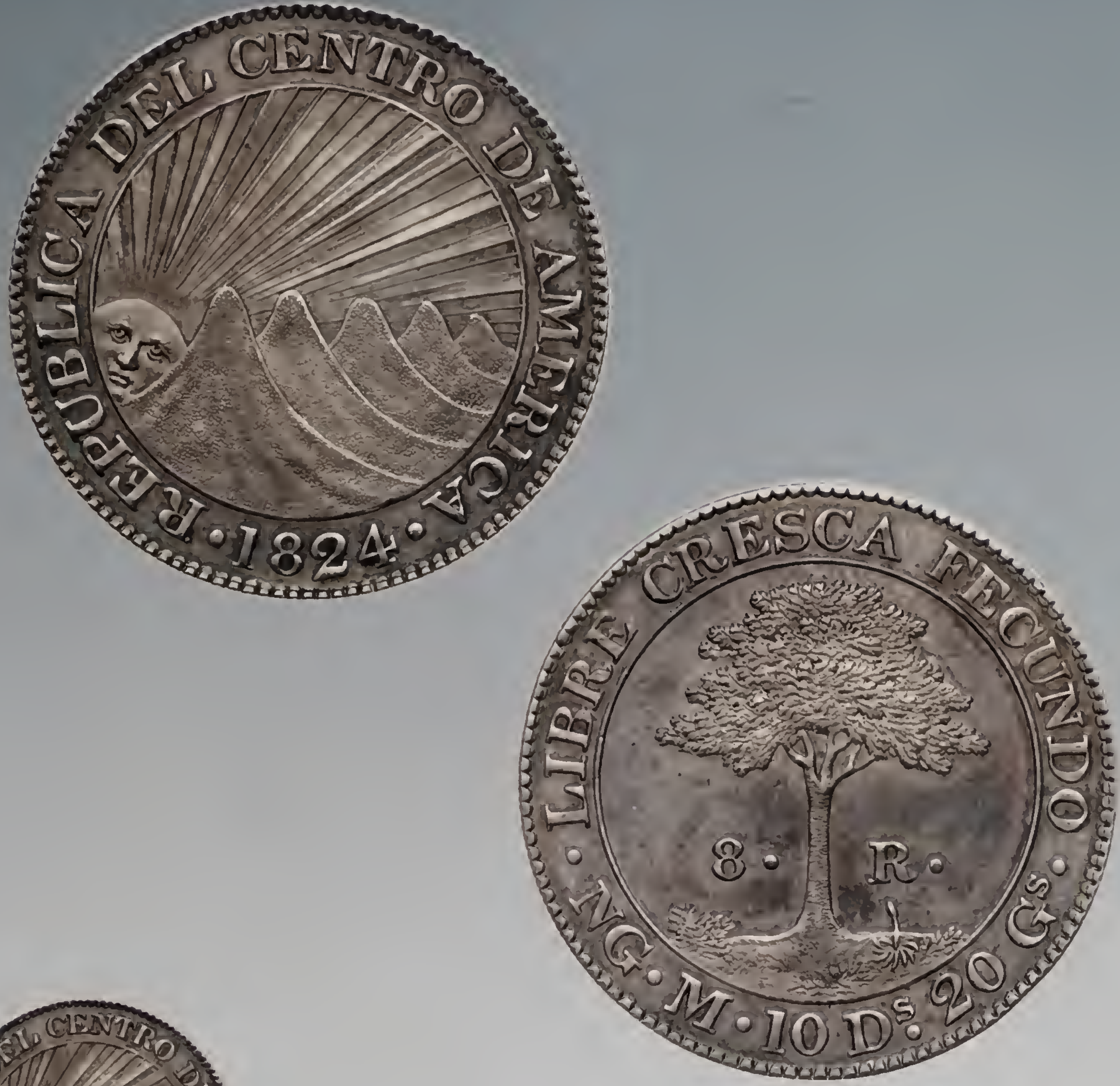
Guatemala - Central American Republic. 8 Escudos, 1824-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). Fr-26; KM-8. 26.96 grams. Radiant sun face over row of volcanoes. Reverse: Tree on foliate ground, value on either side. Exceptional detailed strike, with only slight adjustment marks remaining. Minor faint random hairlines at centers, otherwise glittering to proof-like luster overall. **Probably the finest known example of this rarity. NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

The Central Americam Republic was centered in Guatemala. It was totally ineffectual and dissolved betwwen 1838 and 1840 after each state opted for independence. At this time, an illiterate highwayman named Rafael Carrera pledged a vendetta against the Guatemalan president of the Central American Republic, Francisco Morazon. Carrera was backed by the conservatives in Guatemala as well as the powerful Catholic Church. He succeeeded in dominating Guatemalan politics and was named president for life. He actually did a relatively good job as president given the chaotic times. Despite his humble background, he is known as the founder of modern Guatemala (El Fundador).

Estimated Value .... $100,000 - 125,000

Ex Superior ANA Sale (August 19-23, 1975), lot 2585, where it realized a hammer price of $20,000 against a $5,000 estimate (this one of the highest prices paid for a foreign coin in that sale). Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection, acquired by Charles Wormser & John Ford, a.k.a. New Netherlands Coin Company; thence personally consigned to the ANA Sale by Wormser; Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 166.*

Extremely Rare Proof Pattern 1824 Silver 8 Reales

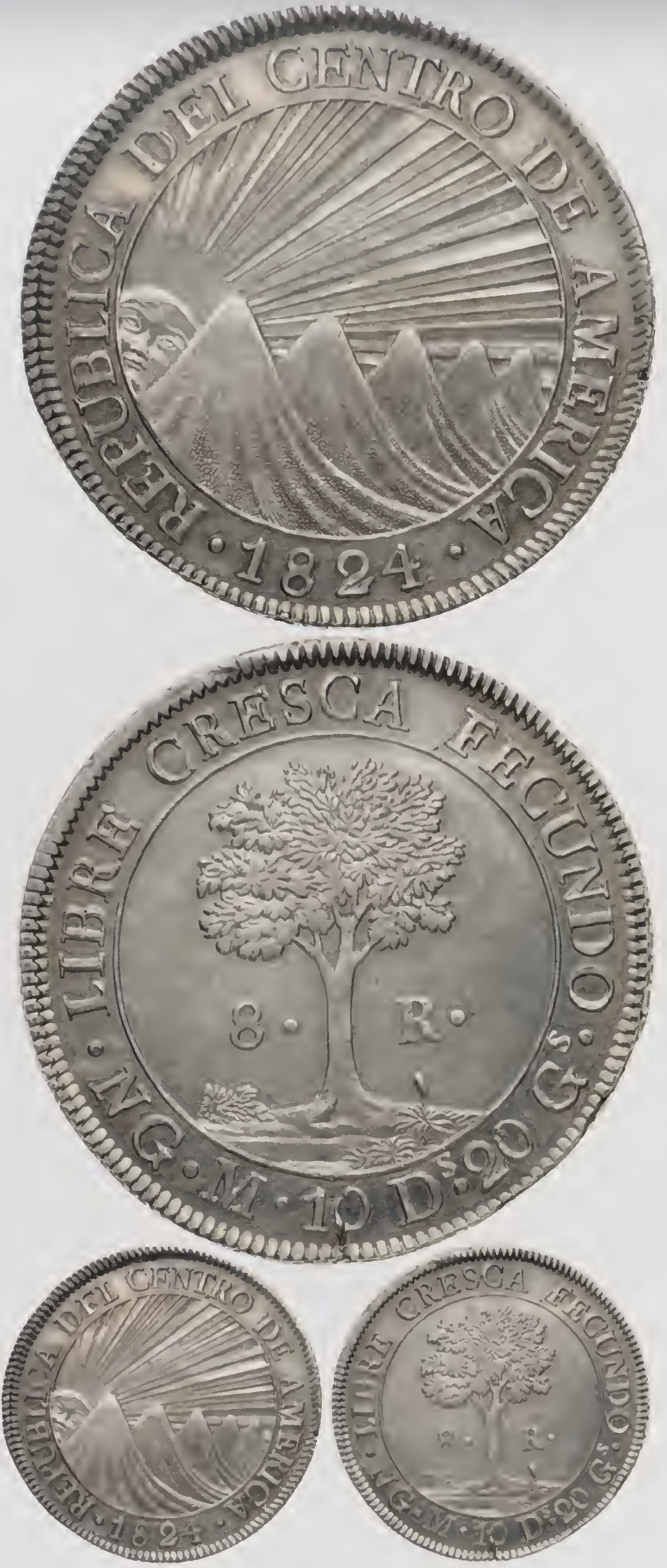


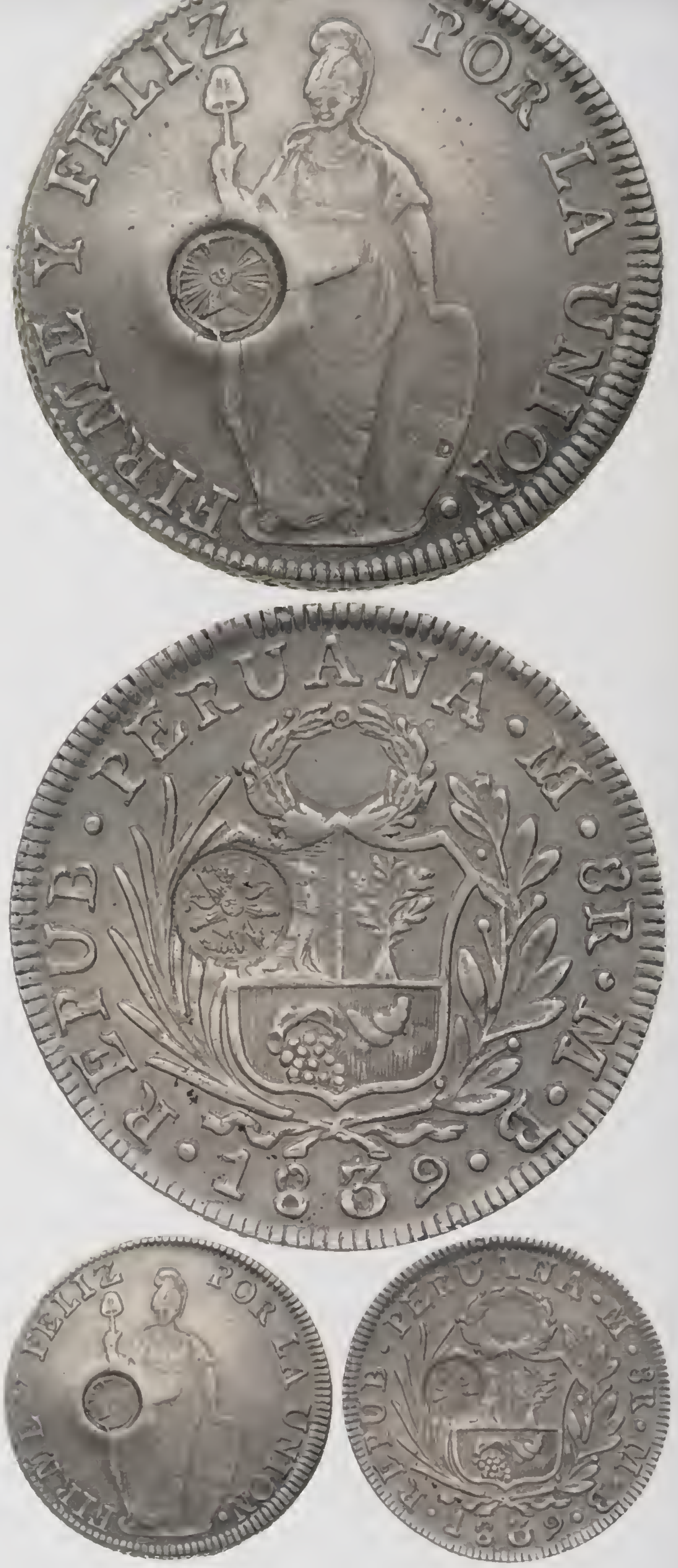
1059

Guatemala - Central American Republic. Pattern 8 Reales, 1824-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). WR—; Eliz—; KM—. 22.09 grams. Radiant sun face over row of volcanoes. Reverse: Tree on foliate ground, value on either side. Milled edge. Superbly detailed strike, the softly lustrous devices on mirror fields. Choice deep toning — the gray is comprised of a base color having an almost steely gold, tinted over considerably with violet, lavender, and mixed blues and greens. An impressive coin, and Excessively Rare. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Peltzer Collection (Glendining sale of June 1927, lot no. 490, with no subsequent auction record). This coin as a pattern appears to be unlisted.


REPUBLICA DEL CENTRO DE AMERICA · 1824 ·
LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO · NG · M · 10 Ds. 20 Gs.
8 · R ·


FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
REPUB · PERUANA · M · 8R · M · B · 1839 ·

1060

Guatemala - Central American Republic. 8 Reales, 1824-NG-M (Nueva Guatemala). WR-11; Eliz-84; KM-4. 26.88 grams. Radiant sun face over row of volcanoes. Reverse: Tree on foliate ground, value on either side. Fine crisp strike. The devices lustrous, with fields reflective to proof-like. Pleasing smoky toning of medium depth - the colors tending to gold, coppers, and greens. **NGC graded MS-62.**

On the coins of the Central American Republic is found the Ceiba tree. This is no accident. The Ceiba tree appears in the New World from Mexico to South America and can reach a height of over 200 feet. It was a very important symbol in Mayan culture where the concept of a central world tree is often depicted as a Ceiba tree, which connected the Underworld, the skies, and the central realm.

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

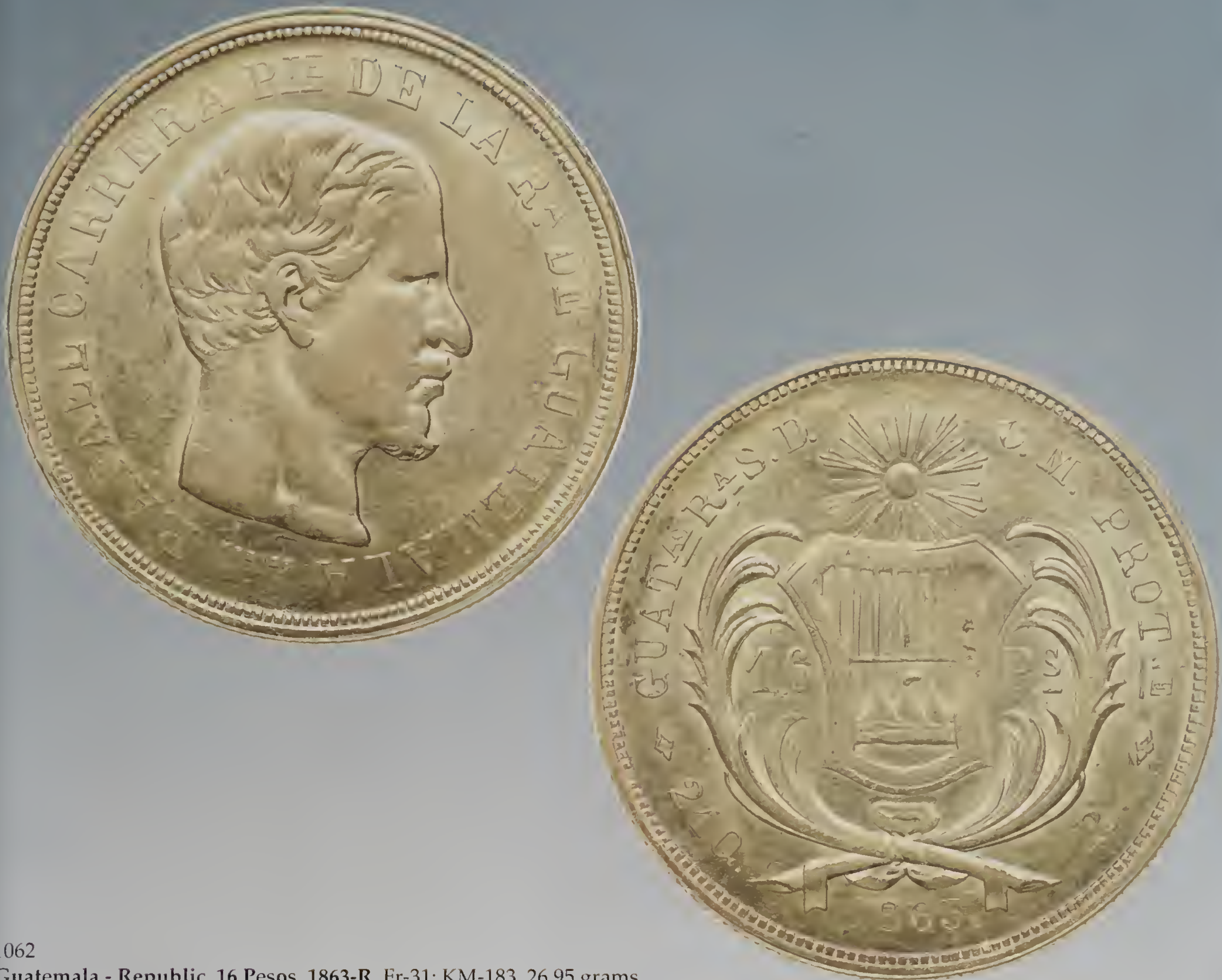
1061

Guatemala / Peru. Necessity Peso. Host coin: Peru Republic, 8 Reales, 1839-MB (Lima). WR-22; KM-118.1 Countermarked Coinage (type III stamps). 25.60 grams. Tripartite shield, wreath at sides, and crowned above by smaller wreath; star, bow & arrows stamp. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield; sun & volcanoes stamp. Much residual luster remains, under a gray that is colorfully warm to strongly violet or deep copper in coloring. **NGC graded EF-45.**

The collapse of the Central American Republic between 1838 and 1840 produced certain problems with coinage. The old member nations continued to produce confederation coinage up to 1850, yet only in small amounts. Countermarked coinage was also produced using available host coins from the area as well. These are all scarce

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

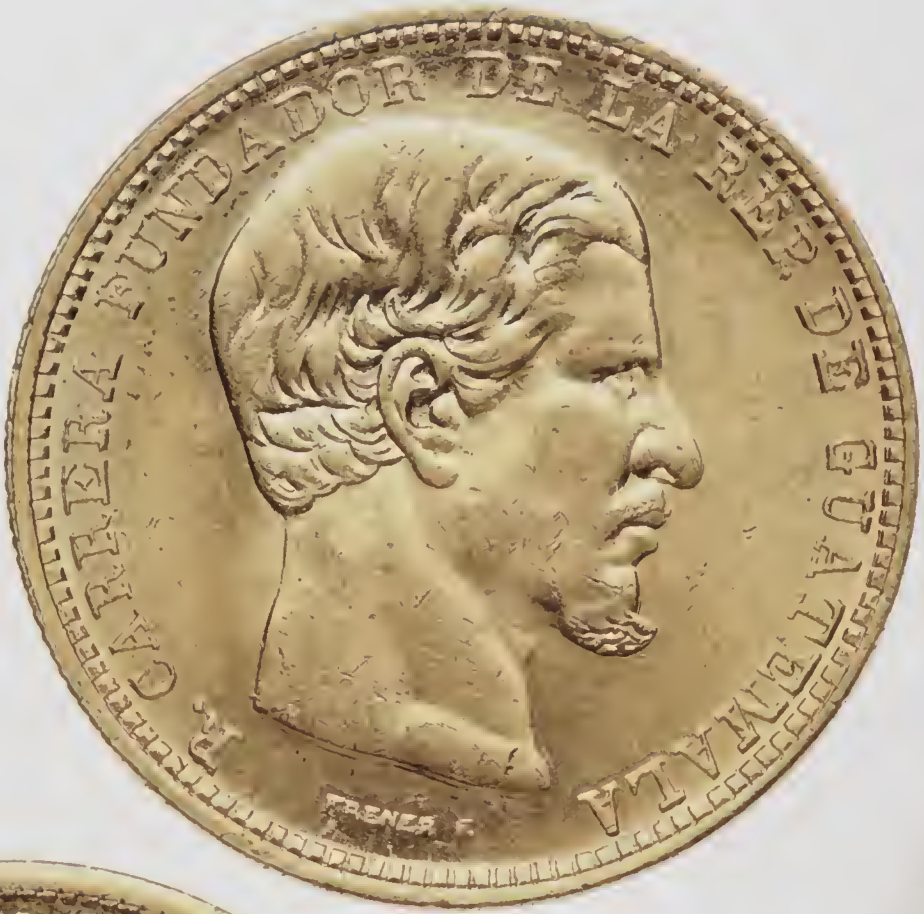
Important First Gold "Onza" of the Republic

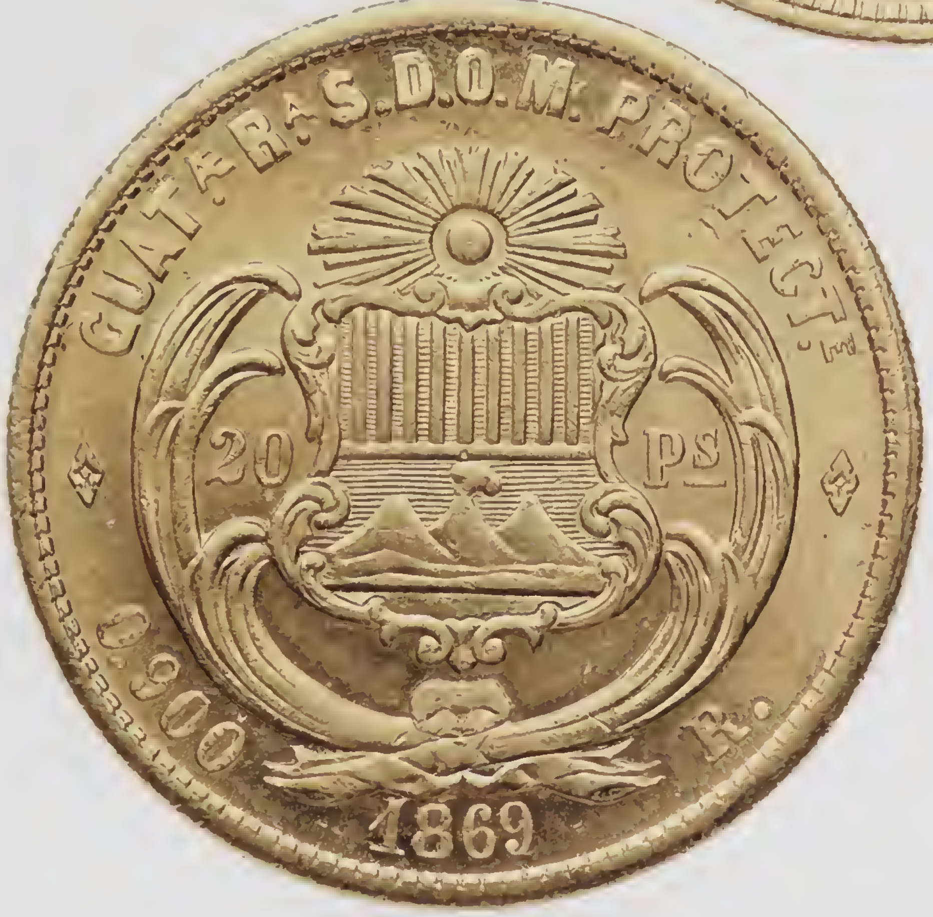

AEL CARRERA PTE DE LA RA DE GUATEMALA
GUATA RA S. D. C. M. PROTE
16 P
863

1062
Guatemala - Republic. 16 Pesos, 1863-R. Fr-31; KM-183. 26.95 grams. Head of Rafael Carrera right. Reverse: Arms wreathed by sugar cane, sun above. The centers showing only the trifling weakness. Slight planchet flaw and die break on reverse. Very lustrous, almost prooflike. Extremely Rare, more so in this grade. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The 16 Peso apparently was a not too popular issue, it being struck only from 1863-1869. It was instituted as a substitute for the venerable Spanish 8 Escudos. Except for the last year of issue, its mintages only seemed to have numbered in the hundreds, rather than thousands. At 3,465 pieces struck, 1869 was the denomination's most prolific year. This same year a 20 Peso version was begun, with a minting of 16,000 coins. With so much foreign currency serving as day-to-day coinage in the country, authorities saw it as necessary to align its largest gold coin along the U.S. twenty dollar gold standard, against which other countries, such as Mexico and Peru, had already done so in the name of commercial and economic compatibility.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 17,500

Ex Casterline Collection, Superior 5/89, lot 8089. Another few specimens of this date were found in a box that was exposed in its hiding place by the large Guatemala earthquake of 1977.


R. CARRERA FUNDADOR DE LA REP. DE GUATEMALA
FRENER F.

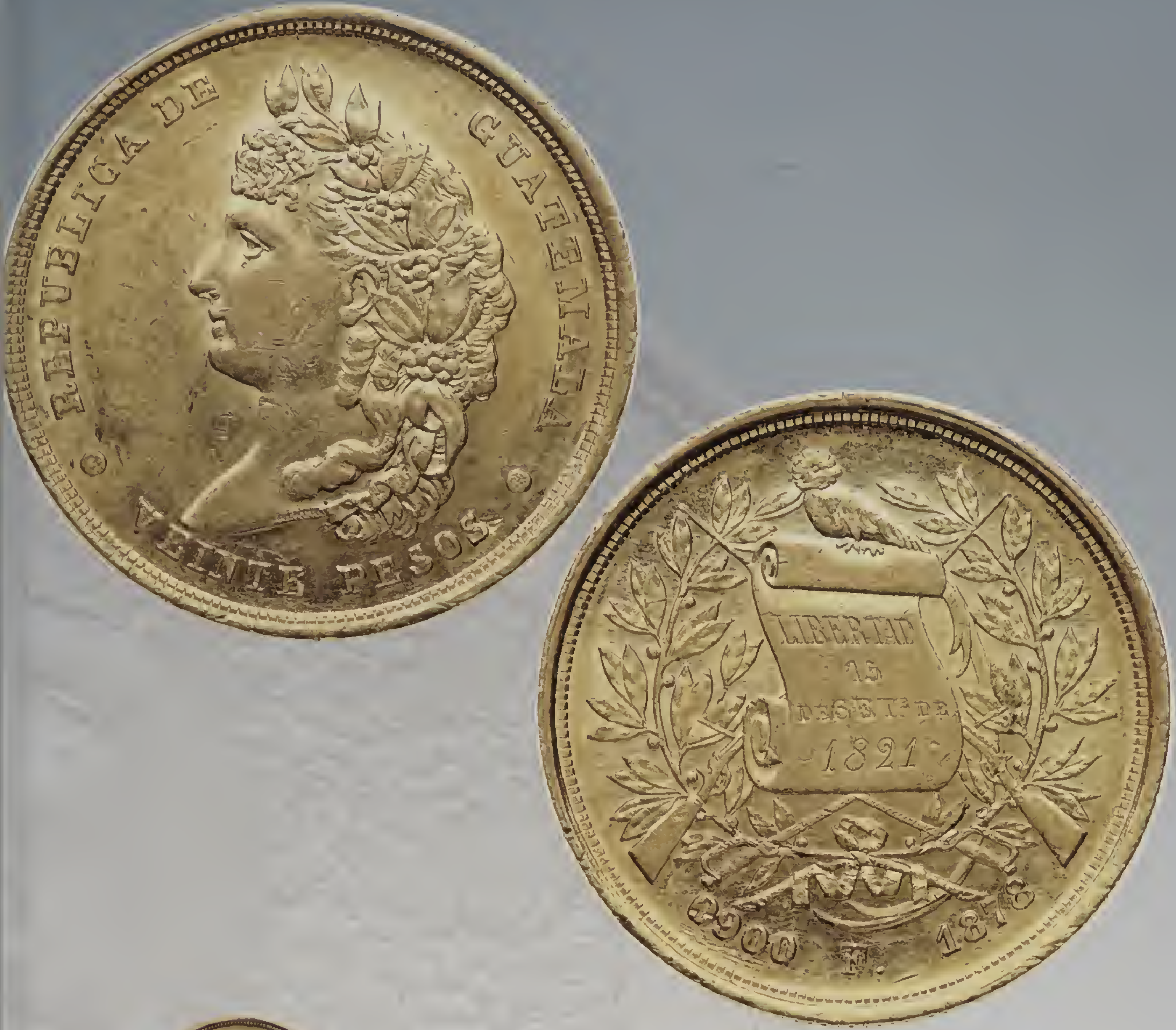

GUATª R. S.D.O.M. PROTECT.
20
Ps
0.900
R.
1869

1063

Guatemala - Republic. 20 Pesos, 1869-R. Fr-38; KM-194. 32.24 grams. Head of Rafael Carrera right. Reverse: Arms wreathed by sugar cane. Fully struck up and very lustrous. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The new "regular issue" 20 Pesos could now circulate on virtually equal footing with the U.S. 20 Dollars gold. The fineness of the metal was now at .90, rather than the older Escudo's .875. At a weight of 32.258 grams, it was only a whisker lighter than the U.S. coin, at 33.436 grams, probably to make the coin a less attractive candidate for "gold flight" from Guatemala.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Very Rare 20 Pesos of 1878



1064

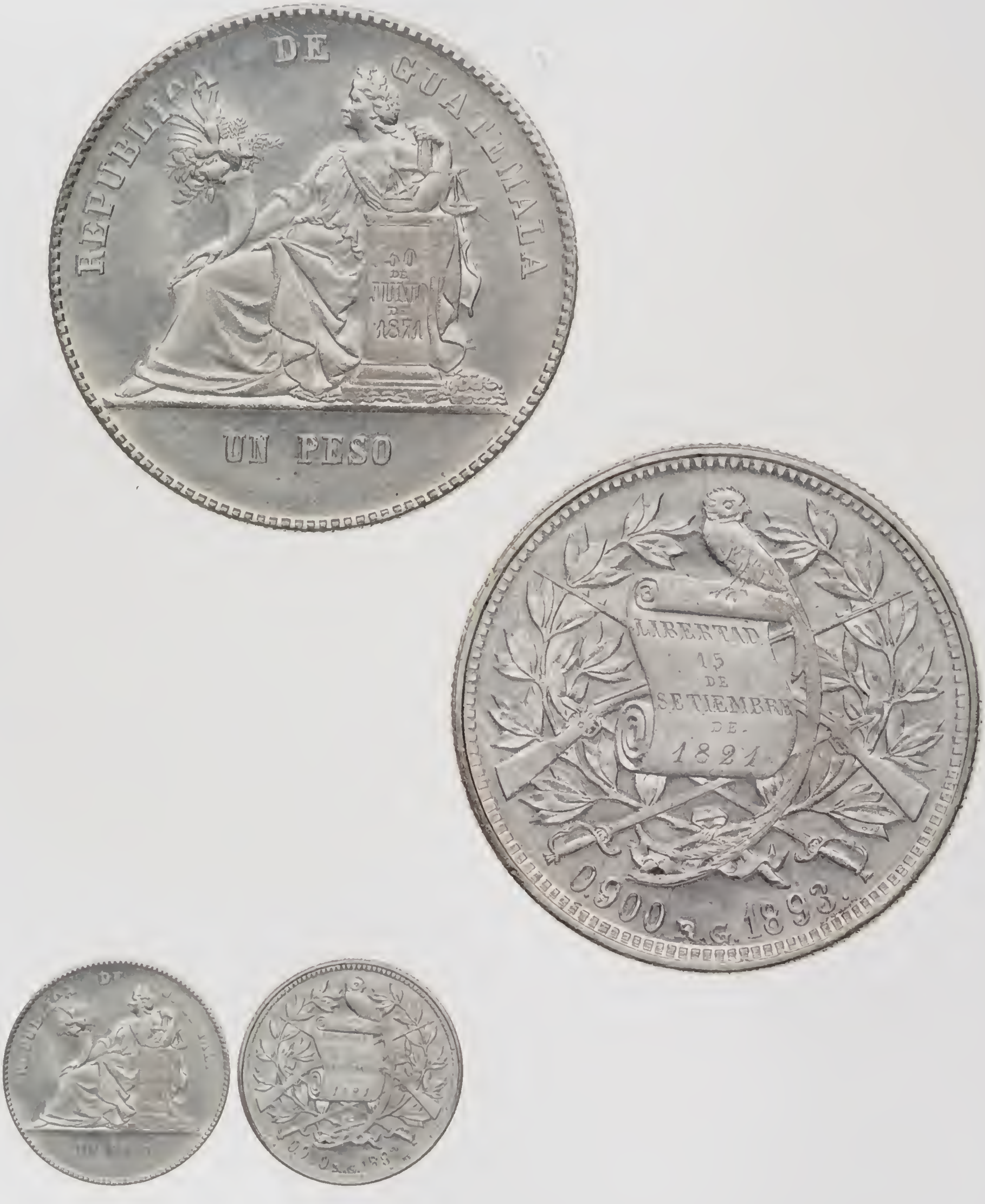
Guatemala - Republic. 20 Pesos, 1878 F. Fr-44; KM-199. 32.18 grams. Wreathed head of Liberty left, with flowing hair. Reverse: Quetzal atop scroll, crossed arms with wreath around. Excellent strike, with bright, lustrous fields. Little actual wear, but handling marks apparent on obverse. **Rare two year issue.** Especially rare in this state of preservation - one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The Quetzal bird pictured here is the national bird of Guatemala. Its colorful plumage causes many to call this bird the most beautiful in all of the New World. It was sacred to the Mayans as well, and legend has it that when the Spanish conquistador, Alvarado, killed the Mayan chieftain, Tecum Uman, the accompanying Quetzal fell silent and plummeted to Earth, covereing the chieftain with its plumage, and maintained a death watch all night.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 175.*

Exceptional 1893 R.G. Peso

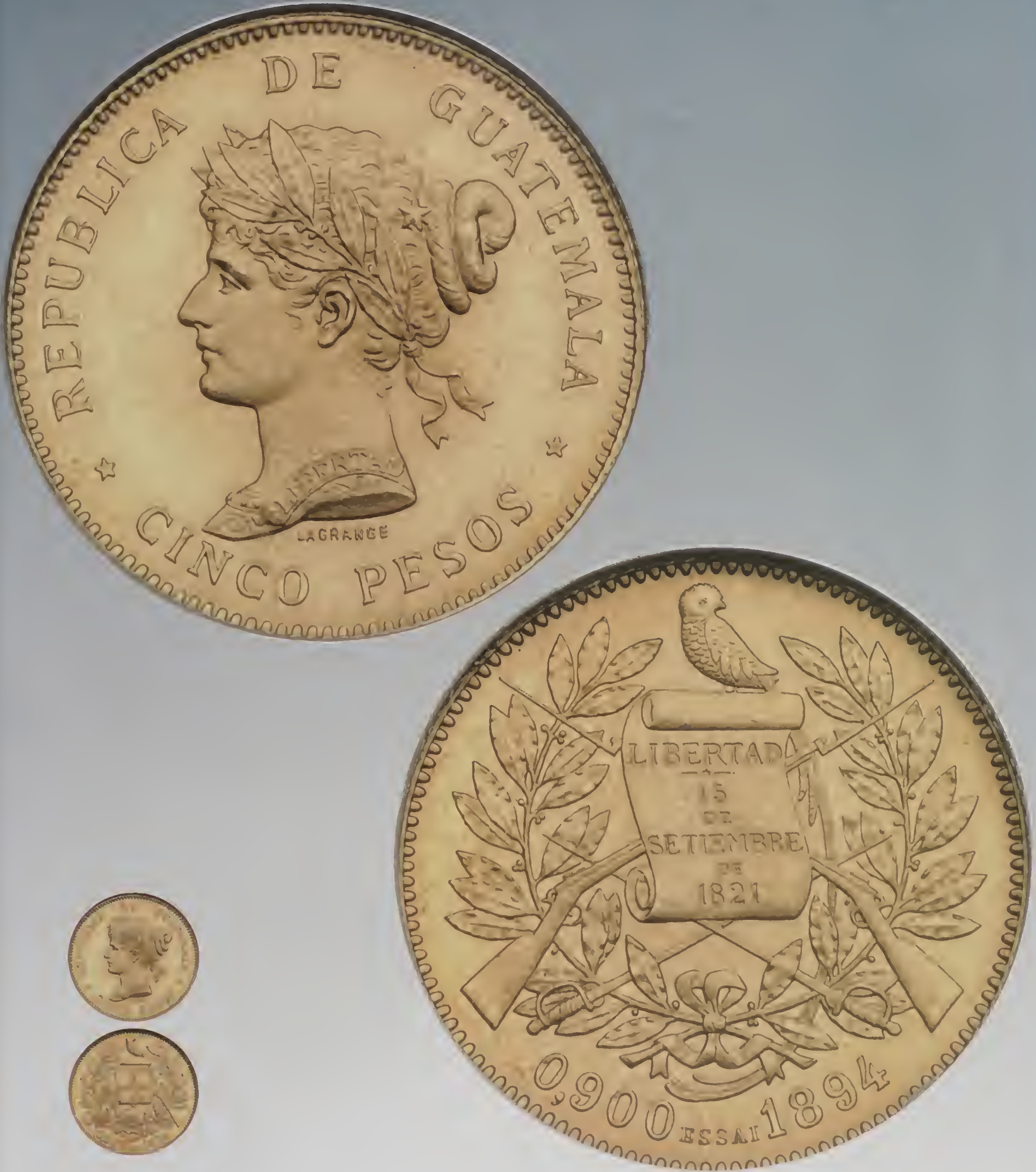

REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA
30 DE JUNIO DE 1871
UN PESO
LIBERTAD 15 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1821
0.900 R.G. 1893

1065

Guatemala - Republic. Peso, 1893 R.G. Eliz-130; WR-19; KM-201. 24.68 grams. Decimal coinage. Full Spray design. Female personification seated left, holding scales and cornucopia, arm resting on inscribed pillar. Reverse: Contstitution surmounted by quetzal, wreath and crossed weapons around. Remarkable, full strike. Devices softly lustrous on reflective to mirrored fields. Light die clash evident in obverse field. Rare date, of exceptional quality. **Probably the finest known. NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Extremely Rare 5 Pesos of 1894

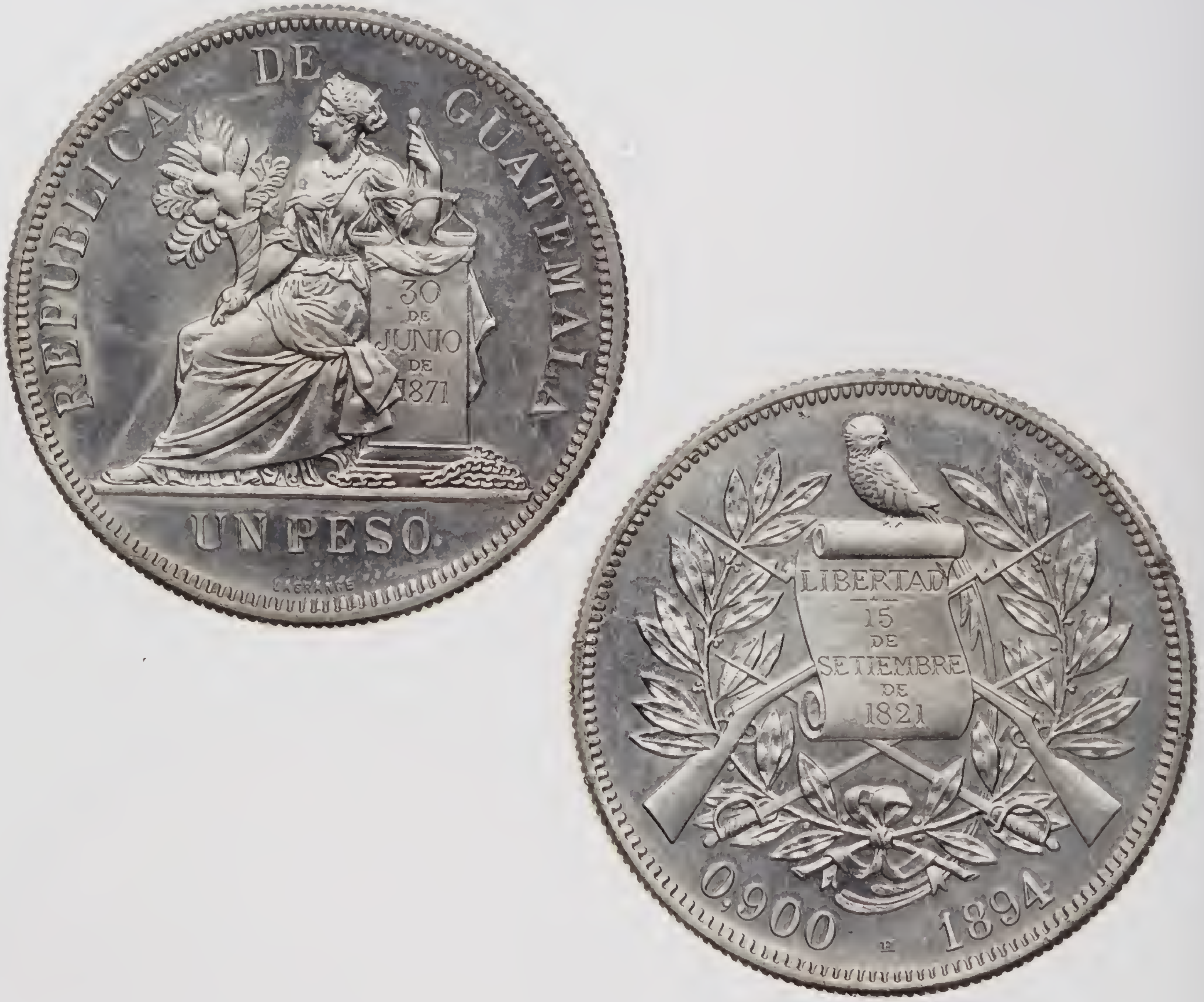

REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA
LIBERTAD
LAGRANGE
CINCO PESOS
LIBERTAD
15
DE
SETIEMBRE
DE
1821
0,900 ESSAI 1894

1066

Guatemala - Republic. Essai 5 Pesos, 1894. Fr-47; KM-Pn10. **Reportedly only 10 pieces struck.** Small head. Head of Liberty left with coiled hair, legends around and value below. Reverse Arms of the Republic, Fineness, EASSI and date below. A stunning example. Very Rare. **NGC graded Proof 65.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

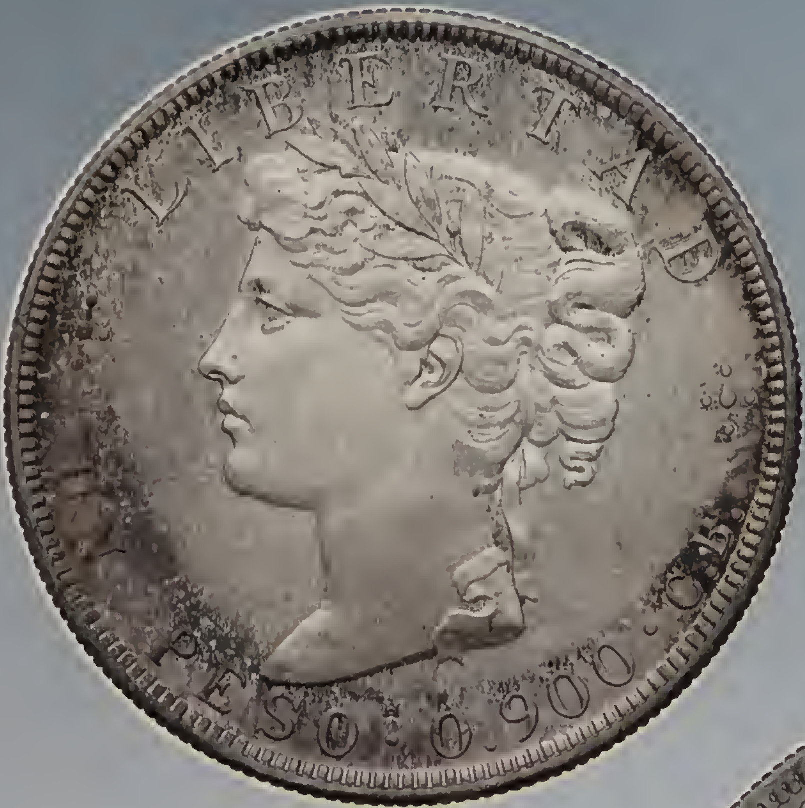
Ex: Eliasberg (*).

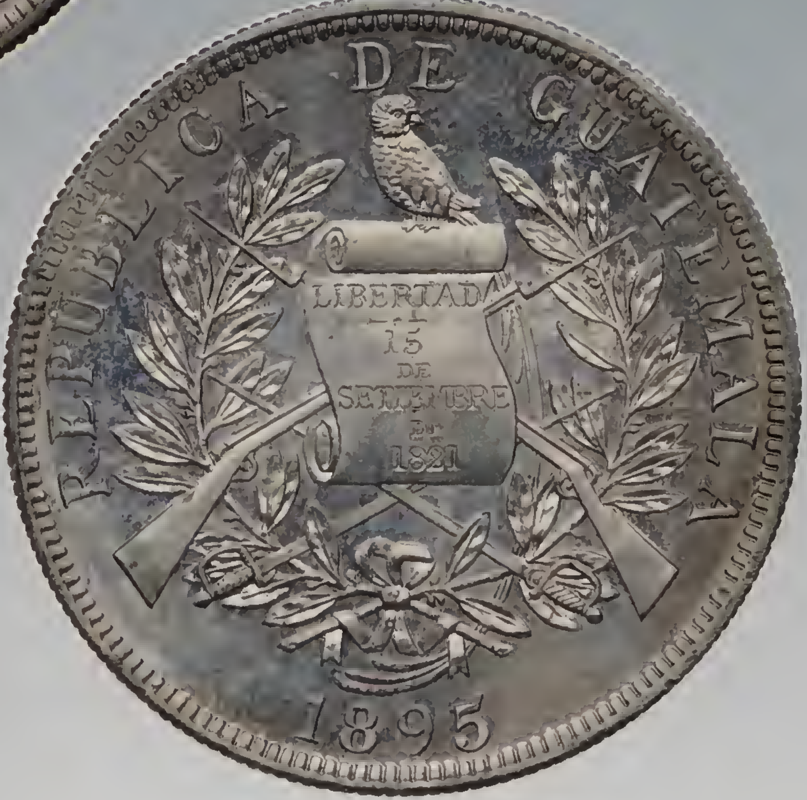


1067
Guatemala - Republic. Silver Specimen Proof Peso, 1894-H (Heaton mint). Eliz-137; WR-20; KM-210. 24.69 grams. Decimal coinage, modified designs. Female personification seated left, holding scales and cornucopia, arm resting on inscribed pillar. Reverse: Constitution surmounted by quetzal, wreath and crossed weapons around. Fine milled edge. Superb strike. Devices lustrous and fields very reflective. Faint gold toning and very attractive. Limited issue and rare. **NGC graded Specimen 65.**

The Heaton mint, located in Birmingjam England, served as a special mint for many nations' coins. Originally established as a private mint in 1850, the Heaton mint cooperated with the Royal Mint in London, but was an independent entity. Owned by Ralph Heaton and Sons, its independent status enabled the mint to take many overseas orders. The first of these were for Commonwealth issues (Canada, South Africa, and India), but later nations such as Guatemala were availing themselves of the mint as well.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

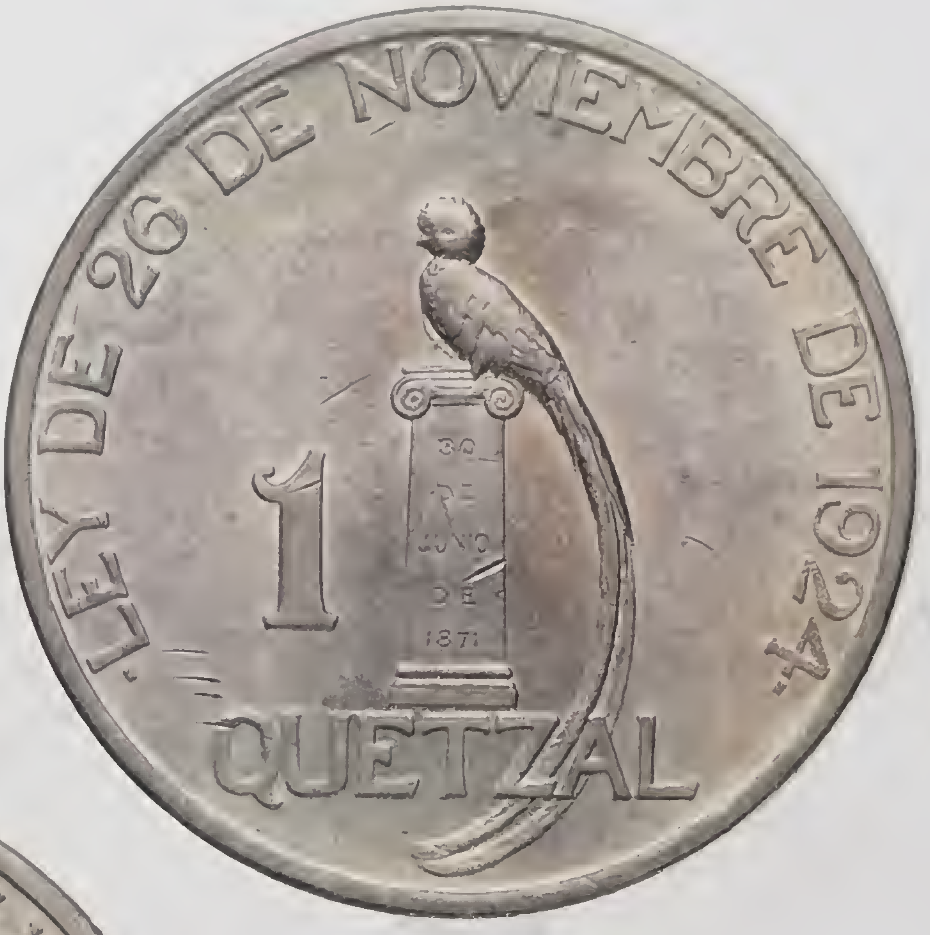
Absolutely Stunning 1895-H Peso

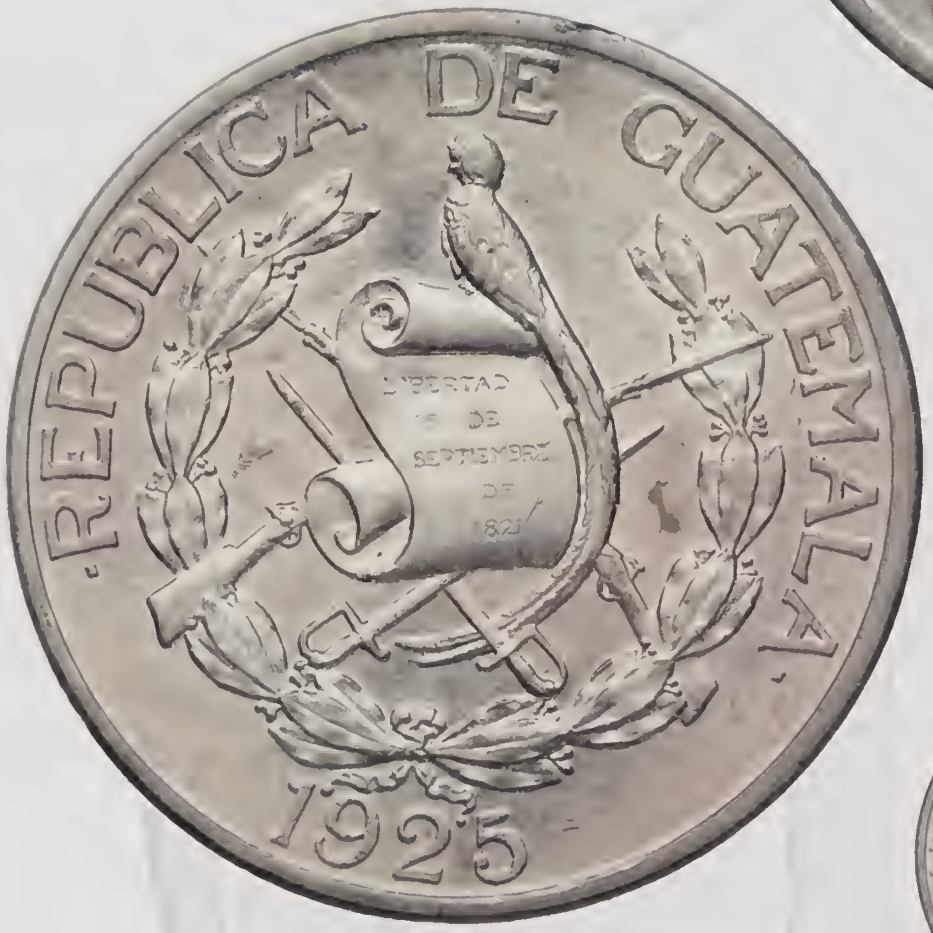




1068
Guatemala - Republic. Silver Pattern Proof Peso, 1895-H (Heaton mint). KM-Pn16. 25.00 grams. Decimal coinage. Contstitution surmounted by quetzal, wreath and crossed weapons around. Reverse: Laureate head of Liberty left. Fine milled edge. Superb strike. Devices softly lustrous and fields mirrored to reflective. Lightly toned, the obverse a rainbow of wonderful softly irridescent coloring. Very Rare. **Considered to be the finest known.** A classic rarity. **NGC graded Specimen 66.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Cabinet Birmingham Mint.


LEY DE 26 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1924
1
QUETZAL
30 DE JUNIO DE 1871

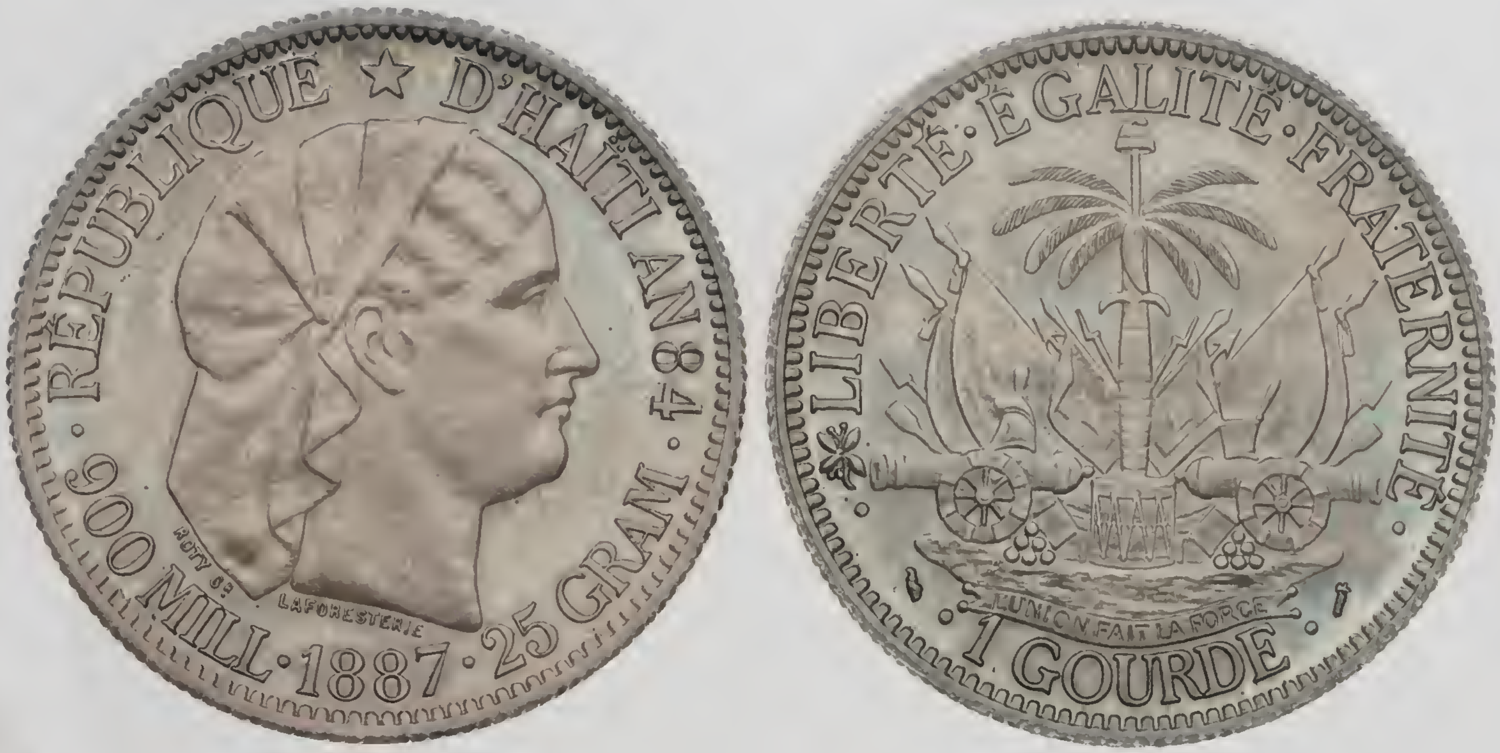

REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA
LIBERTAD 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821
1925

LEY DE 26 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1924
1
QUETZAL
REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA
1925

1069

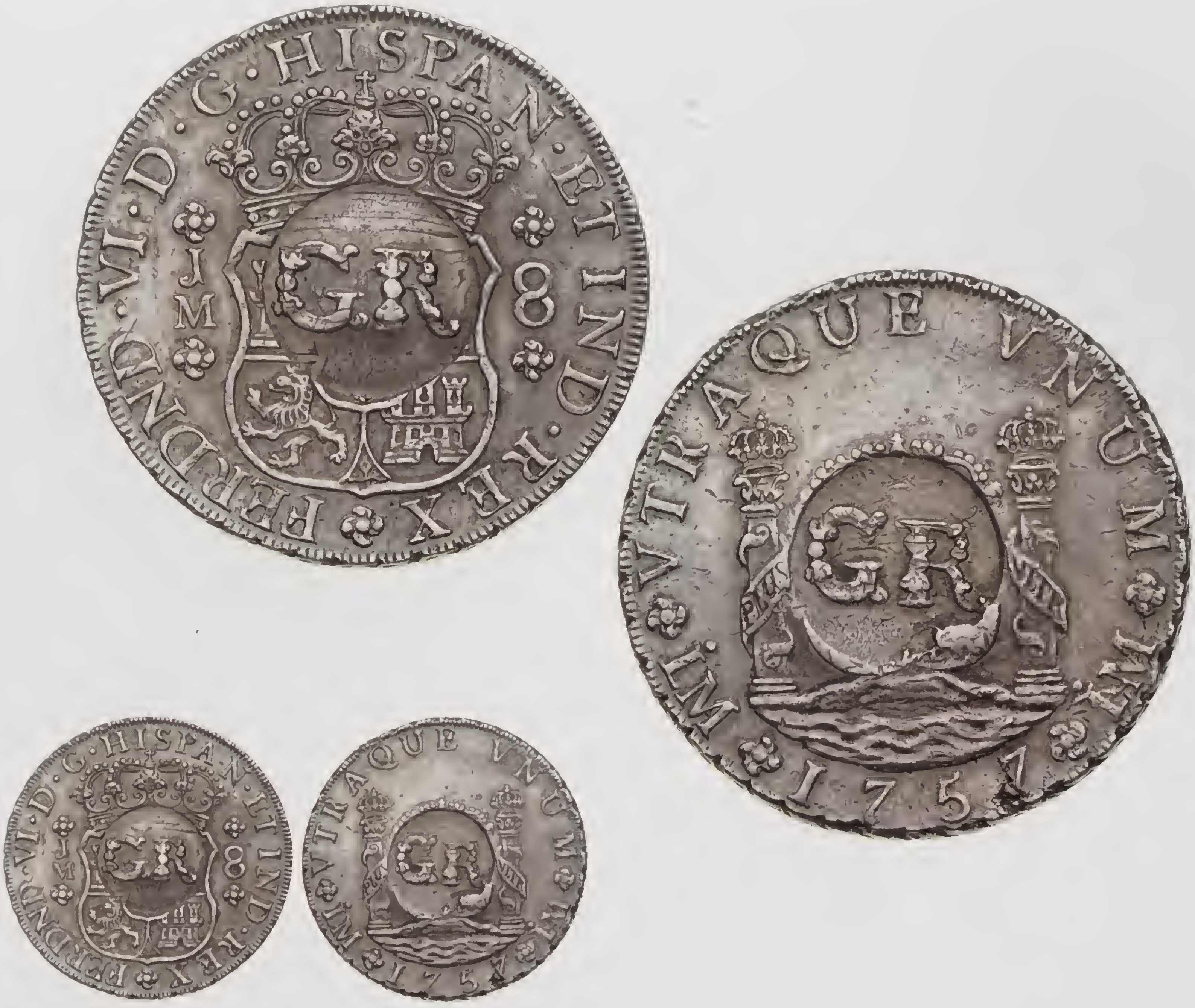
Guatemala - Republic. Quetzal, 1925. Eliz-143. Decimal coinage. Contstitution surmounted by quetzal. Reverse: Quetzal atop inscribed short pillar. Lovely original example and thus very rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

This type proved very unpopular with the Guatemalan people. They disliked its large size. So of the original mintage of 10,000 more than 7,000 were recalled and melted. Those remaining are tough to find.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



1070
Haiti. Silver Proof Gourde, 1887. Eliz-3; KM-46. Veiled female head right. Reverse: Palm surmounted by Cap of Liberty, arms around. Deeply toned with lovely iridescent toning. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 65.**

Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, discovered by Columbus in December of 1492. The island became the base from which Spain conducted its exploration of the New World. Over time the western part of the island became settled by French buccaneers, eventually creating the situation in which Spain was forced to cede that portion to France. Under French rule, slaves were imported to work the sugar and coffee, and soon the colony became one of the richest of France's New World possessions. At the end of the 18th century, the French revolution also brought revolution to the island, culminating in 1804 in true independence. However, its subsequent years were marred by recurring coups, violence, and border clashes. Still, sugar and coffee provided an economy of some affluence. Its French-derived coinage was reorganized at the beginning of the 1880's, presumably for enhancing France's commercial ties in the region to be more in line with that current in France. Thus the silver Gourde, the only dollar-sized circulating coin to come out of the country up to that time, is a precise match in weight and fineness to France's 5 Franc.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



1071

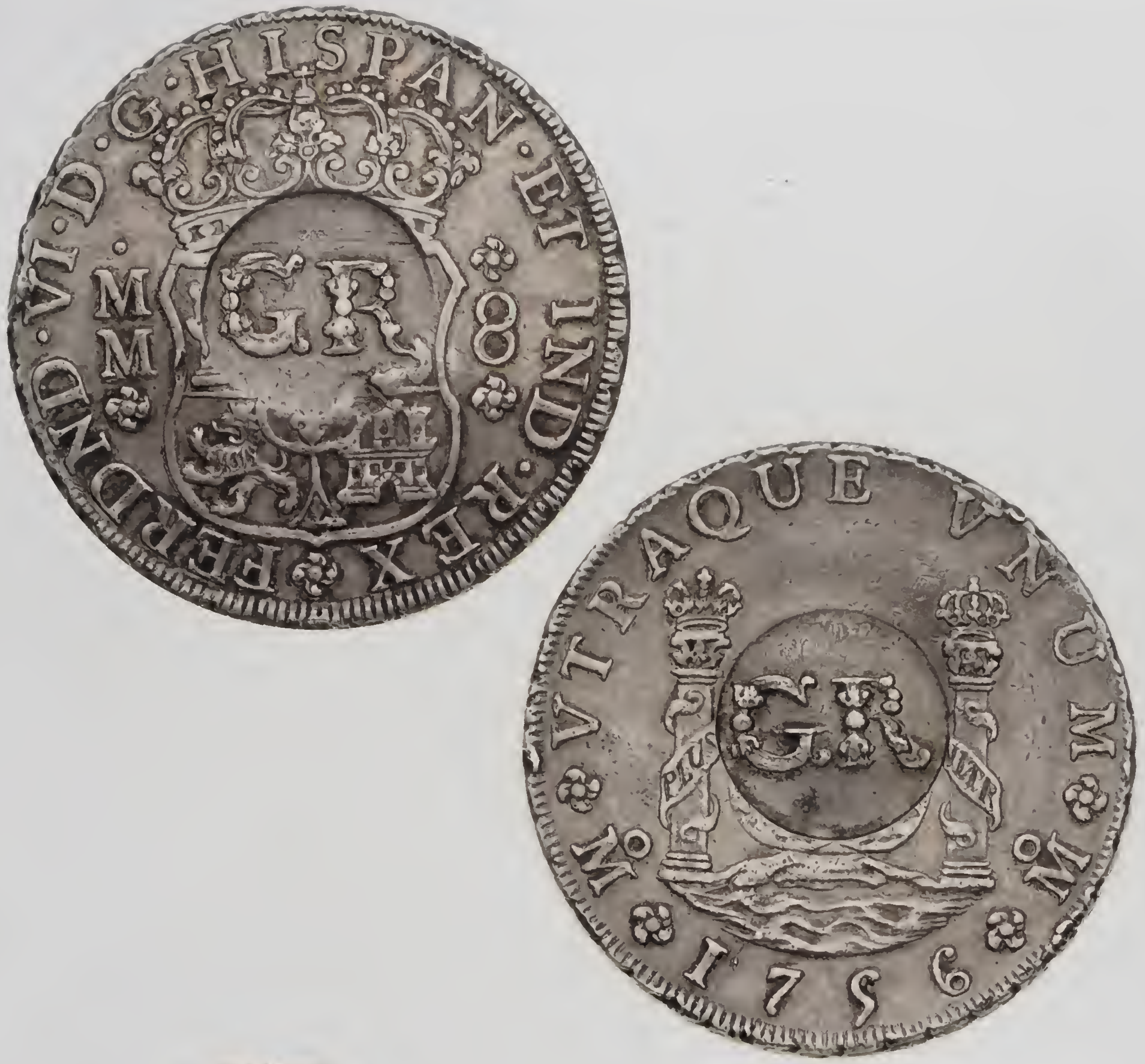
Jamaica. Dollar (6 Shillings 8 Pence), ND (1758). Prid-4 type; KM-8.4. George II. Countermark GR monogram on Peru (Lima) Pillar 8 Reales, Ferdinand VI (1746-59). 1757-JM. Boldly struck and attractively toned. Rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

In the early 18th century Jamaica was the focal point of England's West Indies operations. Besides the island being their naval and military headquarters for the region, it was also their center for processing bullion. Considerable wealth, and Spanish dollars, poured into the island from commerce and private sources (buccaneers!). In 1758, the Jamaica assembly determined that a portion of the Spanish coin should be made legal tender and initiated countermarking dollars at the set rate each of six shillings, eight pence.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494 by Columbus, and settled by Spain in 1509. It was later captured, almost by default, by British naval forces in 1655 under Admiral William Penn and General Venables, who were sent by Oliver Cromwell to conquer Hispaniola. In 1670, England's possession of the island was formalized by the Treaty of Madrid. For more than 150 years, Jamaica's economy of sugar, slaves, and rum (and piracy) was one of the most prosperous in the New World. As would be seen later in the southern United States of the early 19th century, one of the major bulwarks in supporting the island's prosperity was plantation slavery. Slavery in turn was one leg of the "Triangular Trade," which emerged among the Colonial powers and the New World. In Jamaica's very typical case, the triangle involved: England (manufactured goods), Africa (slaves), and the Caribbean (sugar). Commercial triangles such as these were the beginnings of what would later emerge as the international economy. As for Jamaica, international trade was so important to its economy that when the American War of Independence disrupted trade between the Caribbean and what was then the "North American colonies," 15,000 slaves were said to have died of starvation in Jamaica alone.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 154.*



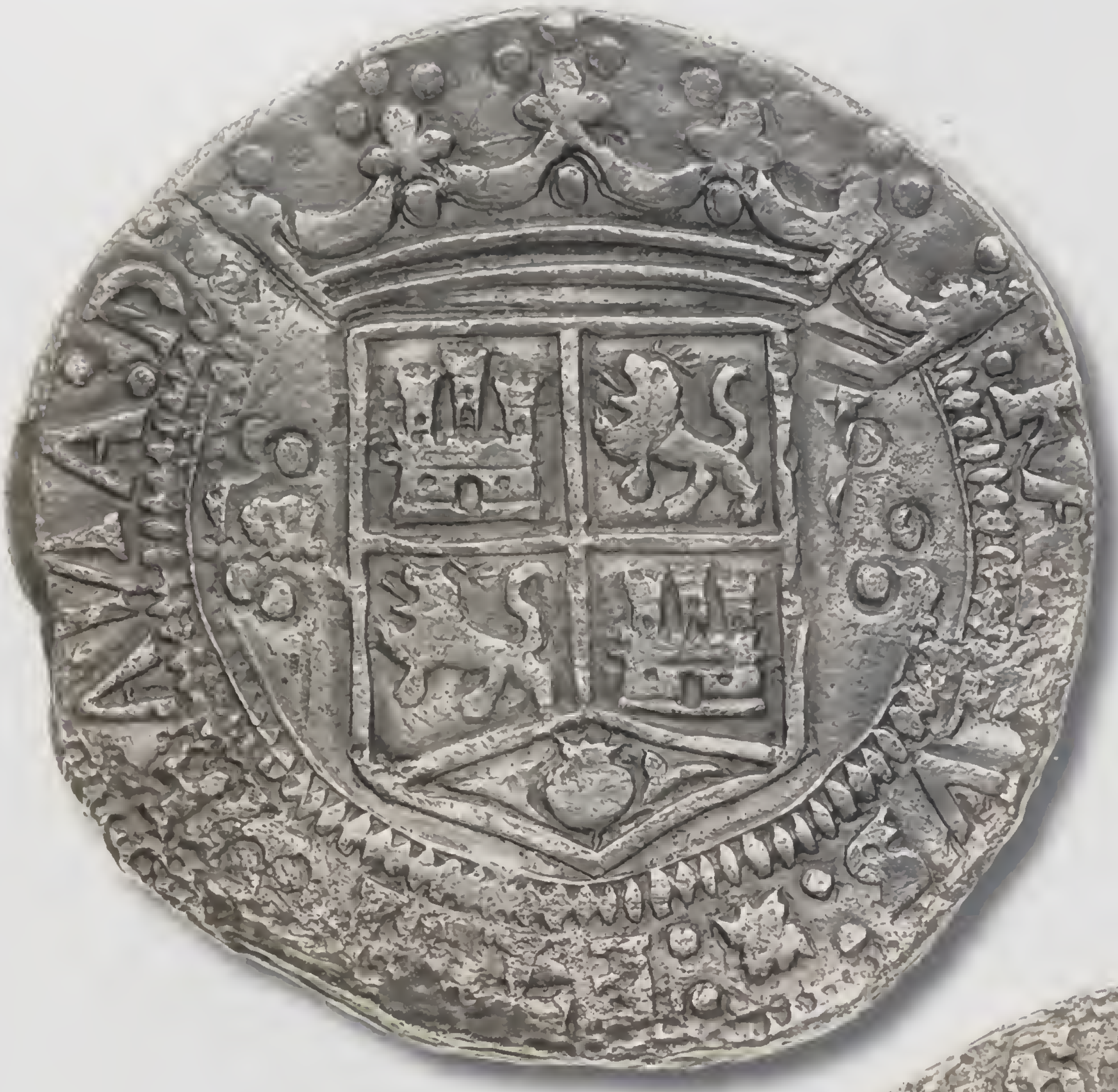
1072

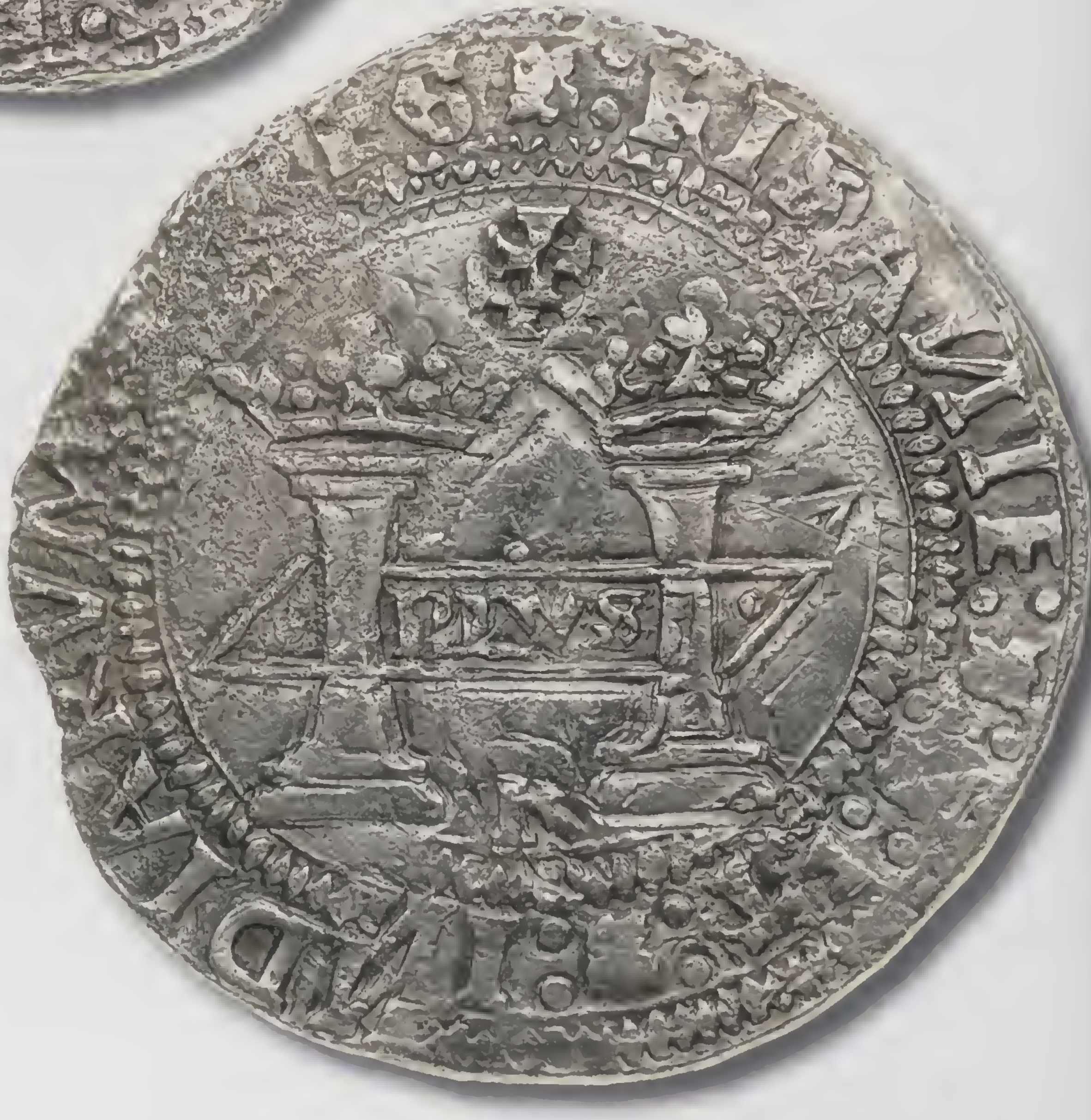
Jamaica. Dollar (6 Shillings 8 Pence), ND (c. 1758). Prid-4 type; KM-8.2; WR-7. George II, 1727-1760. Countermarked monogram on a Mexico Pillar 8 Reales (26.92 g), 1756 Mo-MM (Mexico City), of Ferdinand VI,1746-59 (KM-104.1); each side marked with circular incuse bearing a floriated GR. Boldly struck and attractively toned. Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

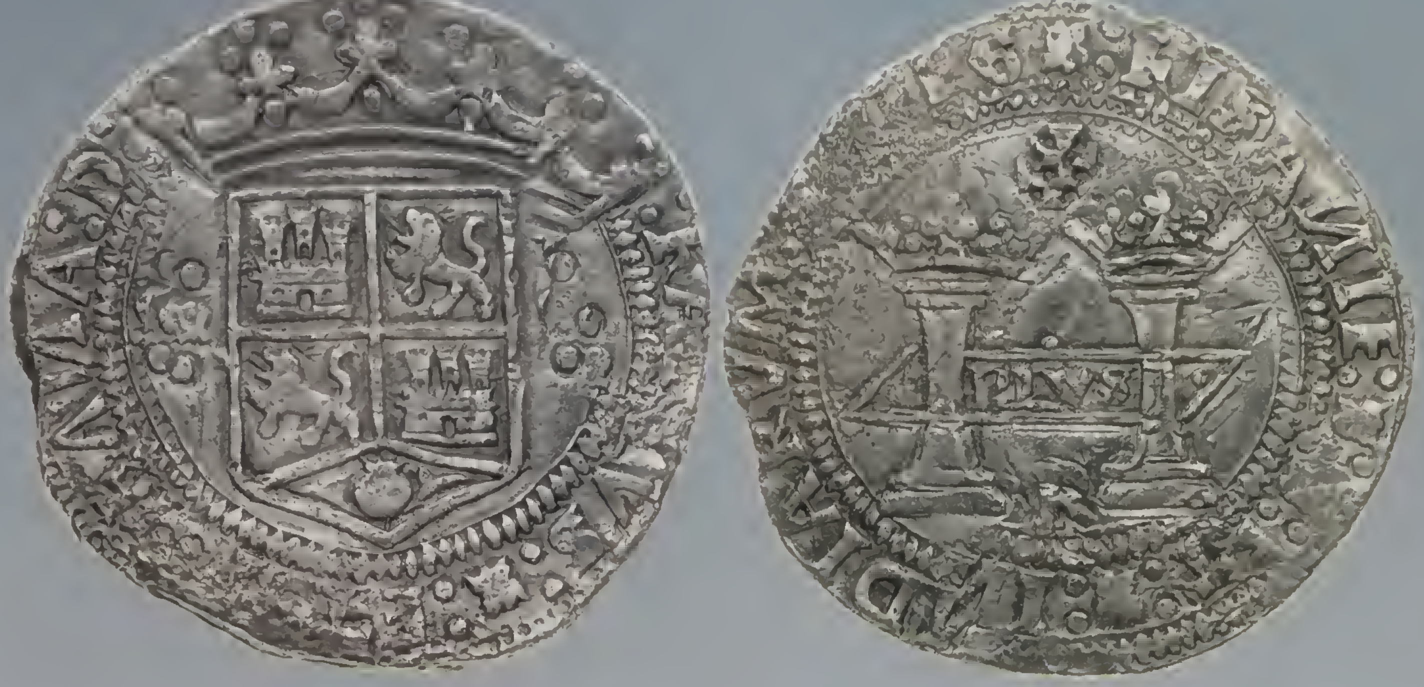
Jamaica was originally a Spanish colony, but was captured by the British in 1655 and never relinquished. Although a large and prosperous island, earning large fortunes from sugar cane and coffee, a mint was never established. In 1758, the Jamaican Assembly authorized counterstamps on a small amount of Spanish coinage. All such coins were stamped "GR" on both sides and all are scarce to rare.

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,500

The Discovery Dollar, First Crown Size Coin of the New World







1073

Mexico. 8 Reales, No Date-M (Mexico City, c. 1535-6); Assayer R (Francisco del Rincon). KM—; WR —. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Prior to Early Coinage (1538-1541) issues. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; gothic-style mintmark. Reverse: Crowned pillars, rhomboidal panel containing PLVS; above and between pillars, a circular incuse with cross potent within; assayer mark below, Latin-style R. Bold, well-centered strike on nearly round flan. Spots of minimal weakness; areas of contact corrosion limited mostly to one edge of both sides. Toned. Excessively Rare — one of only 3 specimens known.

Of the highest significance for the history of New World coinage. Emphasizing the experimental nature of this issue, one can discern that this coin is a test strike. Apparent in the fields are flattened designs, indicating that the present piece was overstruck on itself at least once, if not two or more times! **NGC graded EF-40.**

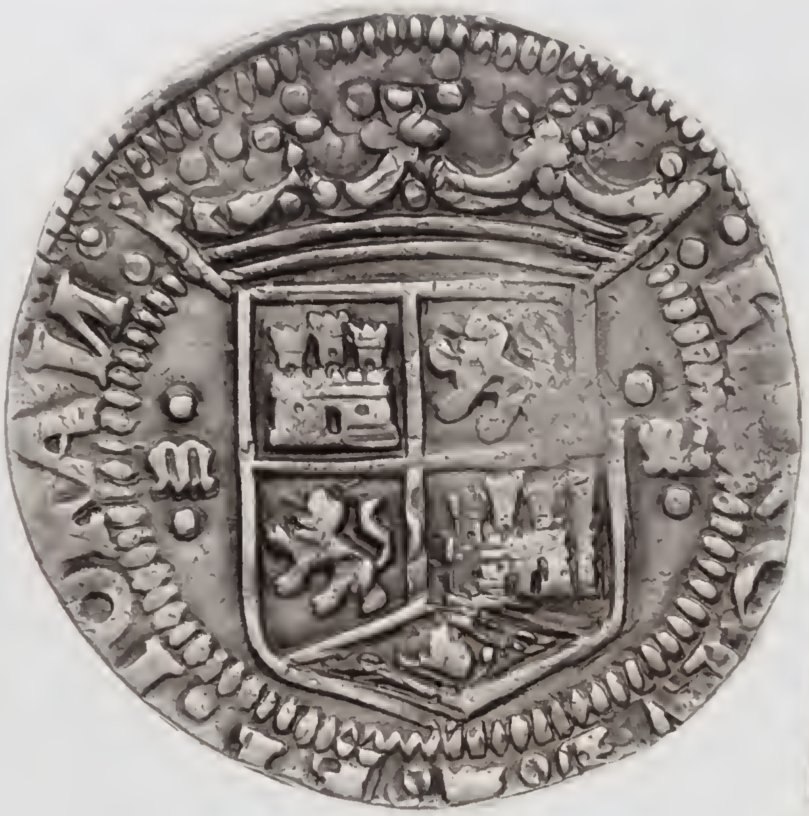
Carlos and Joanna, or Johanna, issued the first coins from Europe for the New World. Johanna was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and heir to the Spanish throne. She married Philip the Handsome, and they had a son named Charles. Both Johanna's mother, Isabella, and her husband, Philip, died young. By all reports this made Johanna mentally unbalanced. Her son claimed co-regency with Johanna, and had her imprisoned in the castle of Tordesilla. He then ruled in name with her, but effectively he ruled alone. So much for filial love.

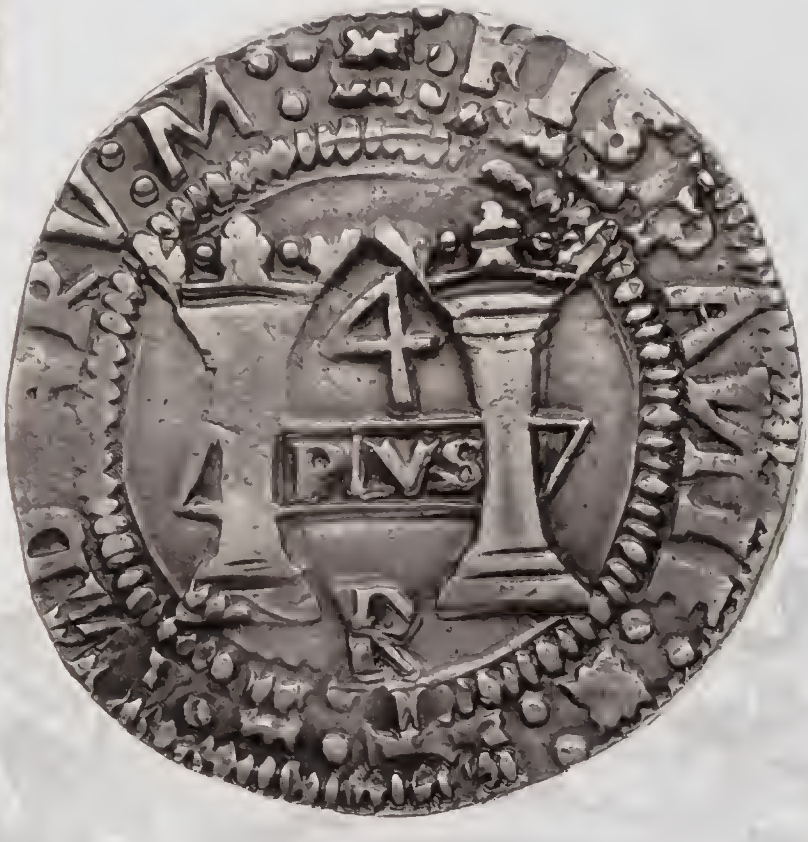
Only 3 pieces were found in a shipwreck. One is held by a collector who wants one million dollars for his example. Another brought $373,750 at a Heritage sale last year at New York. The salvage group that found the shipwreck, and who at one time had all three coins in their possession, consigned it. The winning bidder, a well-known Latin-American collector, was prepared to pay much more for this coin. At the time of the sale, there were rumors of many more known examples; thus, many major buyers did not attend the sale or bid on this important coin.

Mr. Daniel Sedwick, who represented the salvage group at the sale, stated that this was the last piece from the shipwreck. **Since the auction, it is now confirmed that only three of these coins are known.** The discovery specimen is being offered here.
Estimated Value .... $300,000 - 350,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 144.*

Very Rare Early Coinage 4 Reales





1074

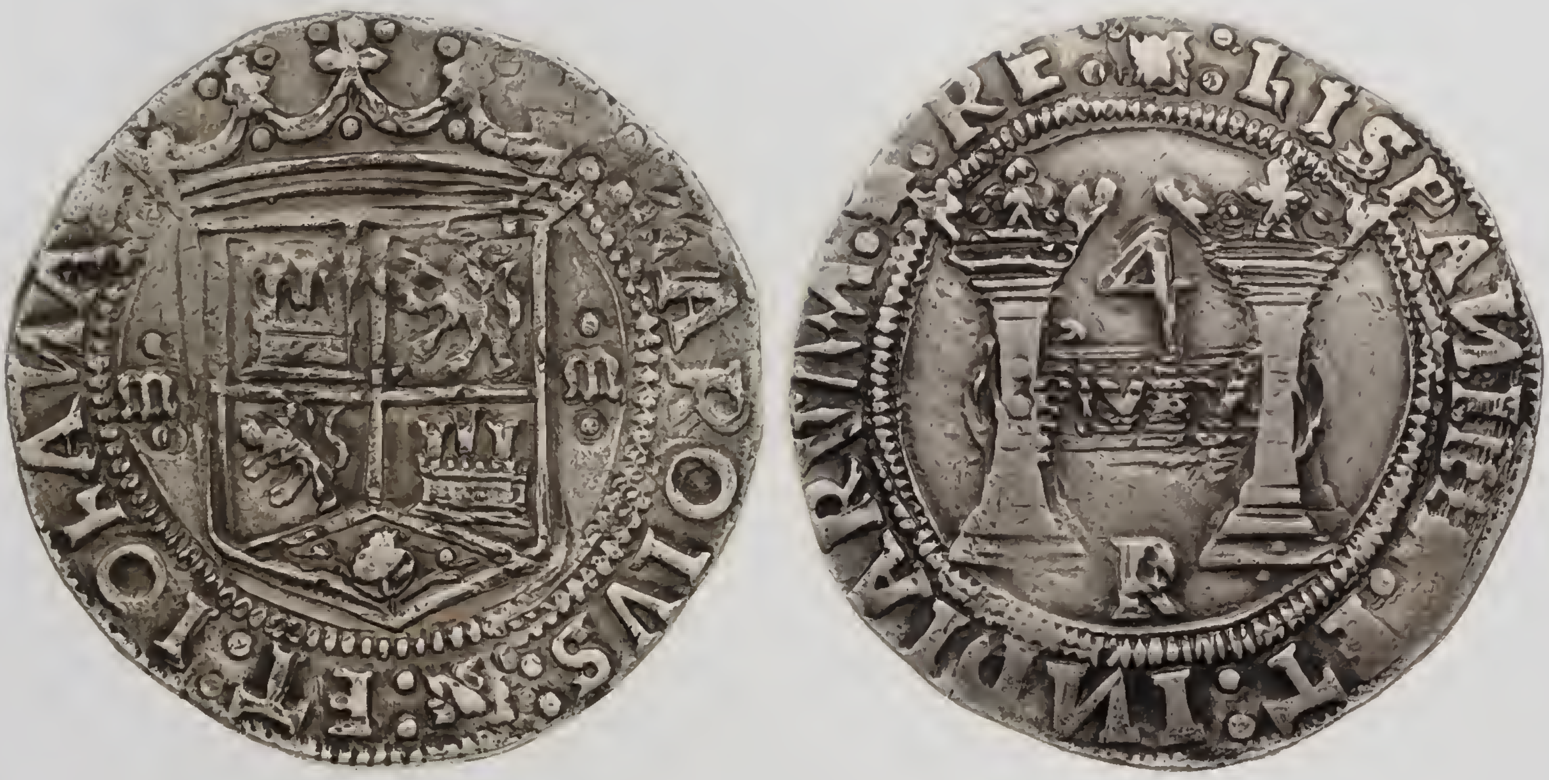
Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-M-M (Mexico City); Assayer R (Francisco del Rincon). KM-0016; Cayon-3122. 13.55 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Early Coinage (1538-1541); small central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; gothic-style mintmarks. Reverse: Crowned pillars, value between, rhomboidal panel; assayer mark below. Cleanly struck on lightly oval flan. Some trivial edge weakness. Handsome old toning. Extremely Rare.

Probable date struck, late 1538. Of special note, this type, with Assayer R, and the rhomboid panel (plain, without dots), and the overall die style, closely corresponds to the Assayer R, Eight Reales struck at this same period. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Mexico City was the first Spanish mint established in the New World. Cortez, the conquistador of Mexico, as early as 1525, four years after the conquest petitioned Spain for a mint. Ten years later, in 1535, Antonio de Mendoza arrived in Mexico as the first Viceroy. He began almost immediately to mint coins. Two types of coins were produced, the earlier type with no waves on the obverse (1536-1542), and the later types with the obverse waves (1542-1572. The earlier type as offered here, is far rarer.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Buddy de Silva Collection, Superior, 2/78, lot 1421. Calico no. 79 (plate coin). Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.

Very Rare Early Coinage 4 Reales



1075

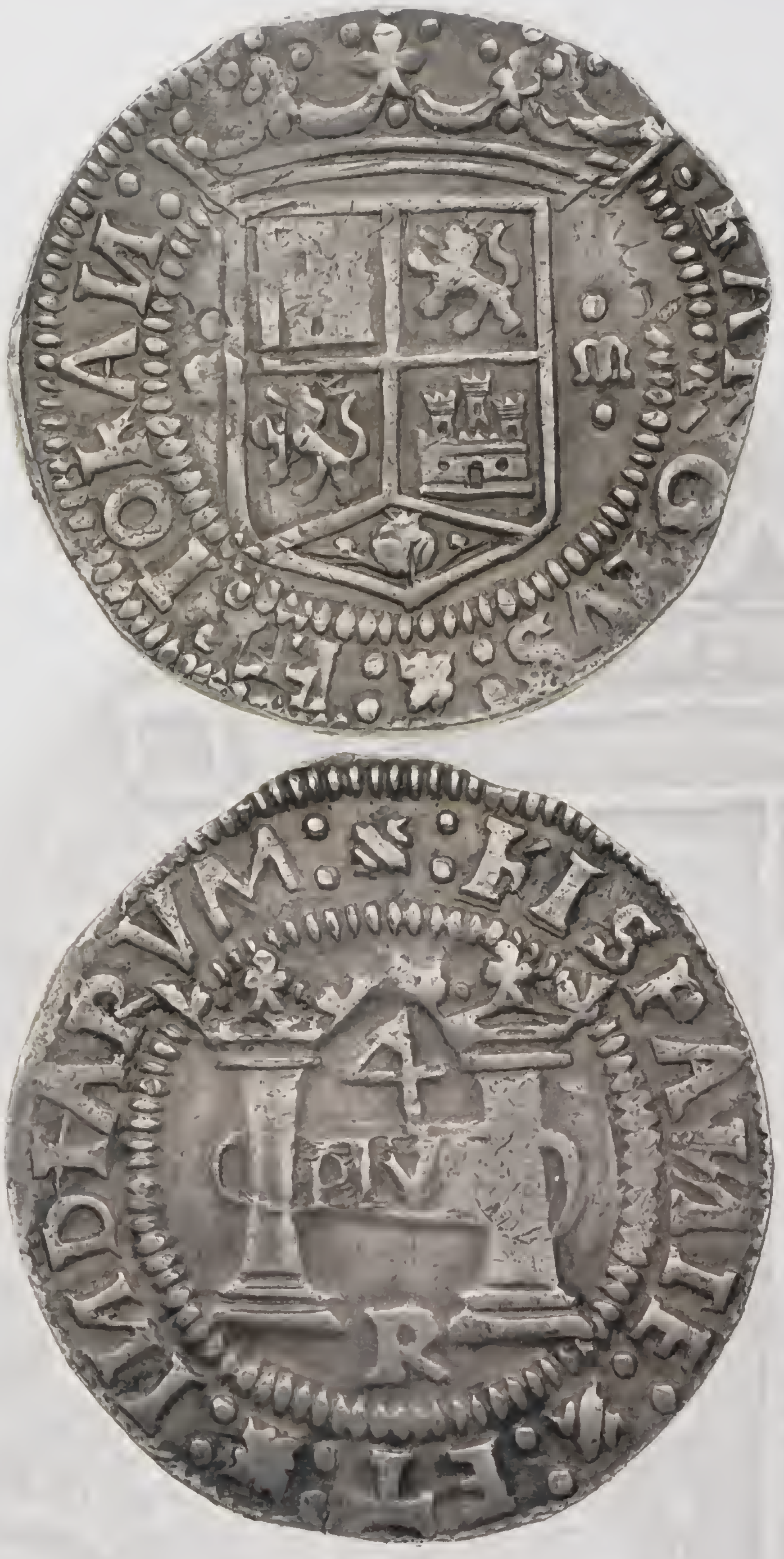
Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-M-M (Mexico City); Assayer R (Francisco del Rincon). KM-0016; Cayon-3122. 13.57 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Early Coinage (1538-1541); large central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; gothic-style mintmarks. Reverse: Crowned pillars, value between, rounded panel; assayer mark below. Well centered, on very round flan. Some trivial doubling and edge weakness. Handsome old toning. Very Rare. Exceptional specimen with choice eye appeal.

Probable date struck, 1538. **NGC graded AU-50.**

The coins of Carlos and Johanna are undated, but the meticulous records of the Spanish enable us to match the assayers' initials with the dates of their employment. Thus, we can pretty much determine the dates of the coinage.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex S. Sadi Collection; ex F. Birardi Collection. Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.

Very Rare Early Coinage 4 Reales



1076

Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-M-M (Mexico City); Assayer R (Francisco del Rincon). KM-0016; Cayon-3122; Nesmith-6a. 13.54 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Early Coinage (1538-1541); small central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; gothic-style mintmarks. Reverse: Crowned pillars, value between, rounded panel; assayer mark below. Well centered and struck, on choice metal. Perfectly centered, on fairly round flan. Artistic old toning. Very Rare. Among the finest known.

Probable date struck, 1538. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Of interest here is the meaning of the two pillars pictured on the reverse. These symbolized the "Pillars of Hercules", or modern day Gibraltar. Gibraltar is an island that was owned by Spain at the time, and is located just a few feet off the Spanish coast. In 1704, during the War of the Spanish Succession, British troops conquered Gibraltar. British ownership was confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the war. Britain has owned the island ever since, and Spain has always wanted it back.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Munoz Collection, Superior, 6/74 lot 2109; Arte de la Plata Mexicana, no. 6 (plate coin). Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.

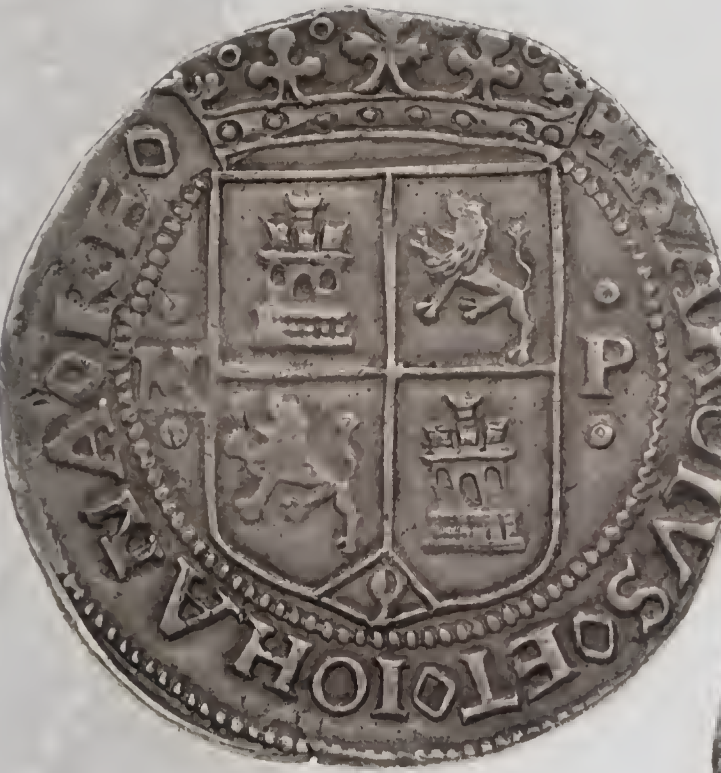
Very Rare Early Coinage 4 Reales

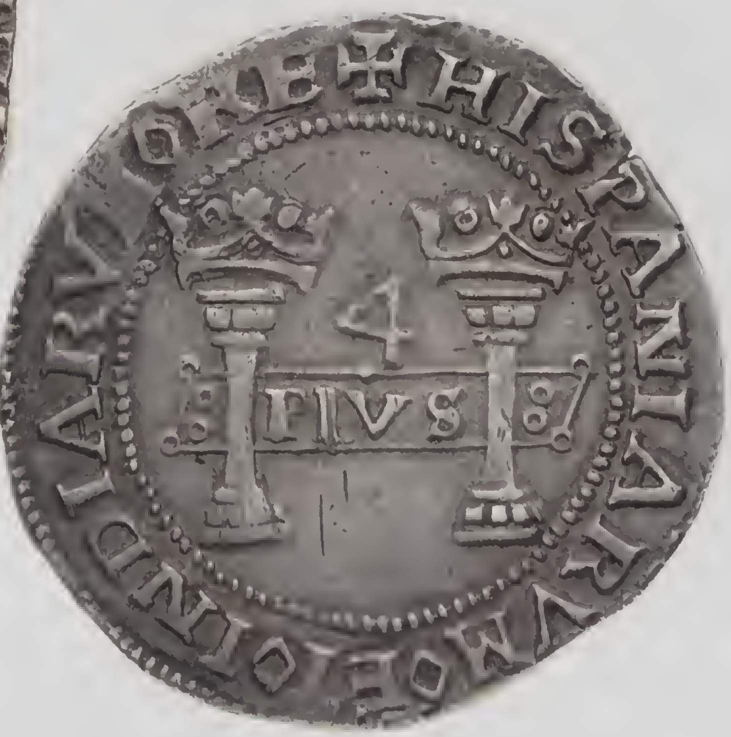
1077

Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-oMo-oPo (Mexico City, Assayer "P"). KM-0017; Cayon-3117. 13.59 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Early Coinage (1538-1541); small central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse: Crowned pillars, value between, rhomboidal panel with rightward slant with circles (without assayer mark). Choice sharp strike on lightly oval flan. Handsome old collection toning. Very Rare.

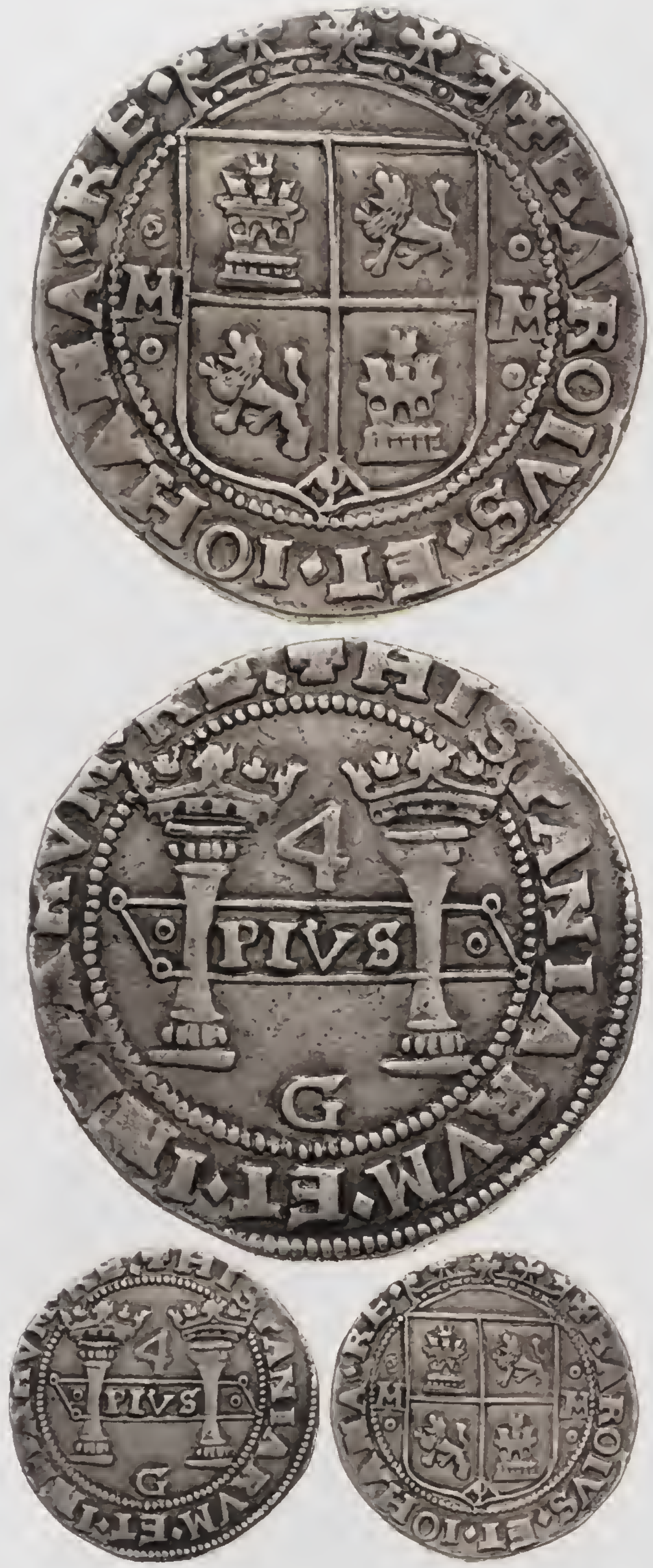
Probably date struck, late 1538-1540, or 1541. **NGC graded AU-50.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Ruby Collection, Superior, 7/78 lot 17; Grove, no. 25 (plate coin); Ex H.L. Freeman Collection; Nesmith no. 26a (plate coin). Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.





Very Rare Early Coinage 4 Reales

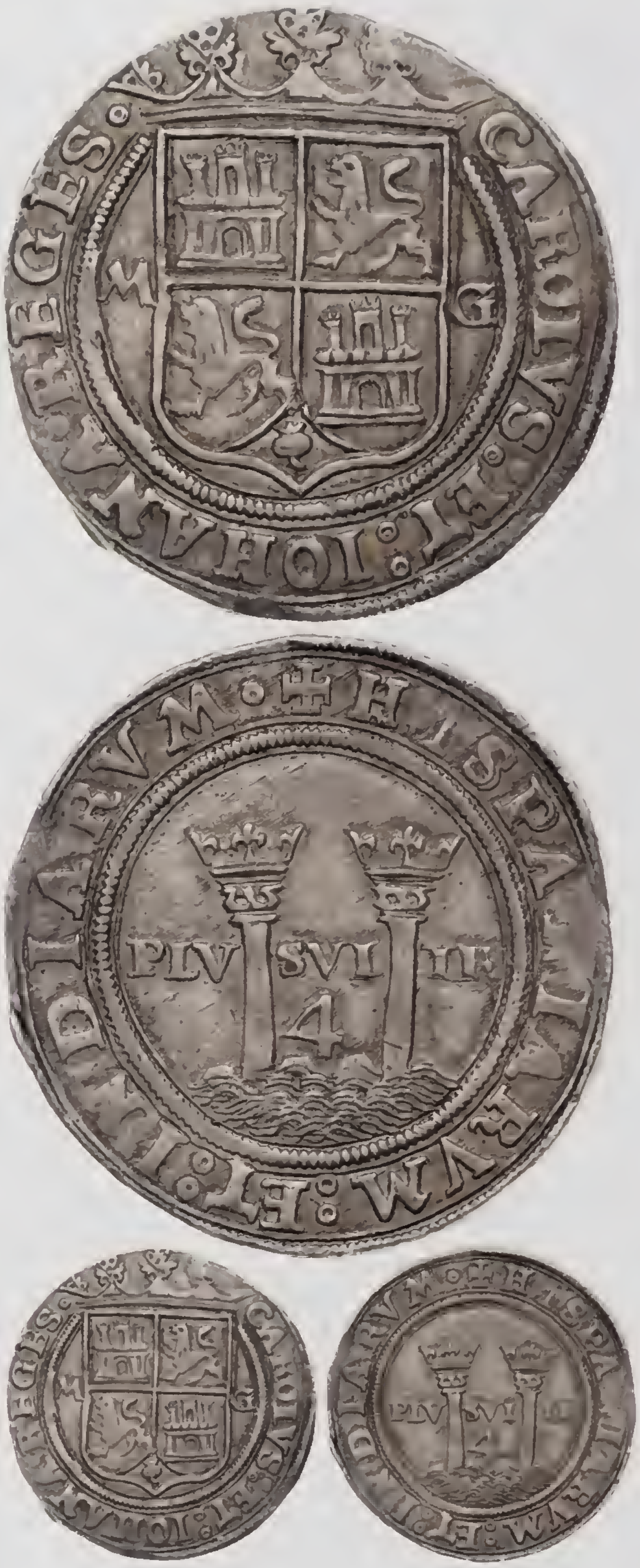


1078

Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-oMo-oMo (Mexico City); Assayer G (Juan Gutierrez). KM-0017; Cayon-3101. 13.47 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Early Coinage (1538-1541); small central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse: Crowned pillars, value between, rhomboidal panel with leftward slant with circles; assayer mark below. Clean, sharp strike on fairly round flan. Handsome old collection toning. Very Rare.

Probably date struck, late 1541-1542. **NGC graded EF-45.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

H.F. Burzio, Diccionario de la Moneda Hispano-Americana, no. 367 (plate coin); Nesmith no. 11 (plate coin); Calico, no. 80 plate coin); Crove, no. 12 plate coin); plate coin); Arte de la Plata Mexicana, no. 17 (plate coin); Ex Celso Isla, Galerie des Monnaies, New York, 2/80, lot no. 1110. Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.



1079

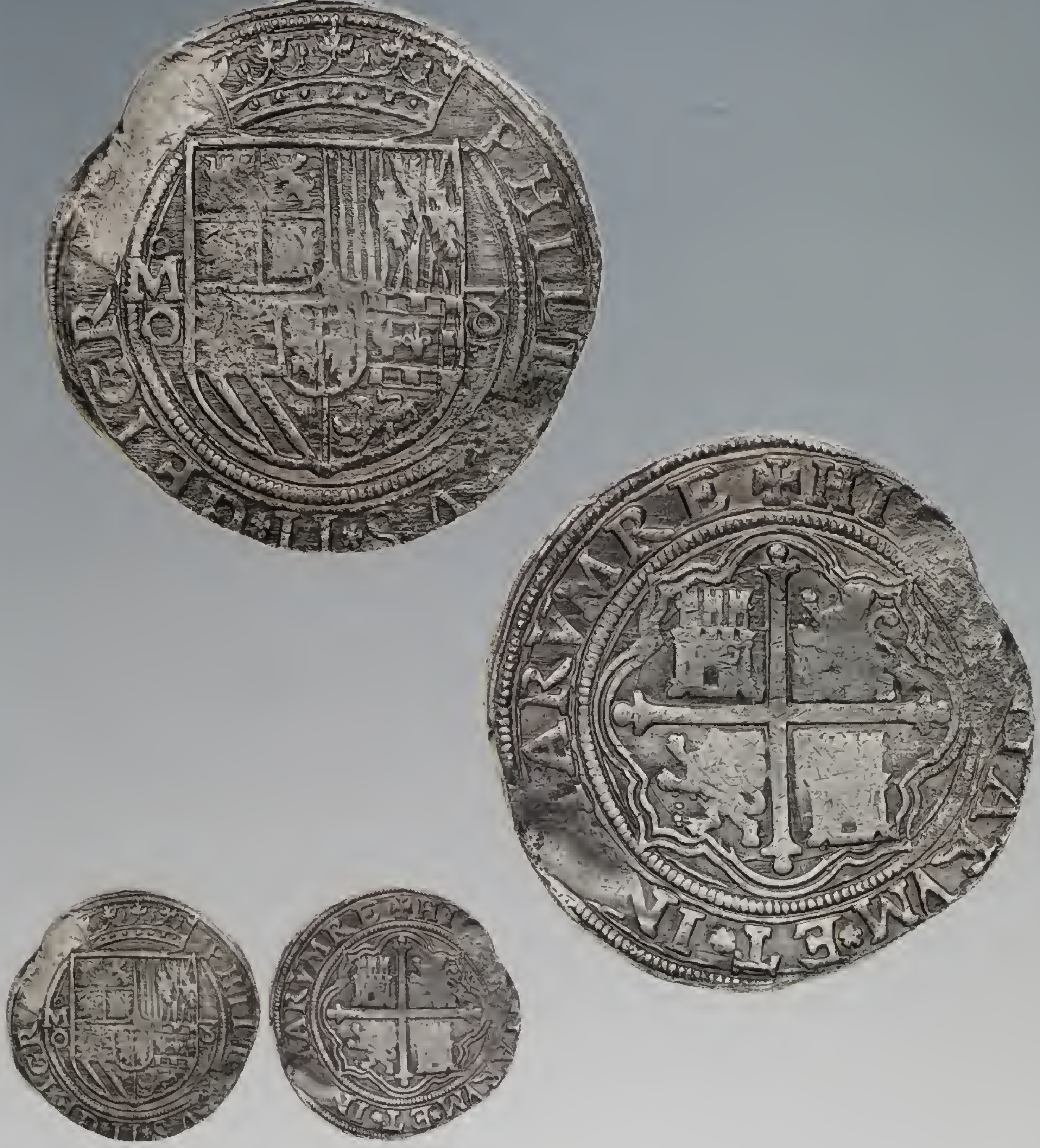
Mexico. 4 Reales, No Date-M-G (Mexico City). KM-0018; Cayon-3103. 13.67 grams. Carlos & Joanna, 1516-1556. Late Coinage (1542-1555); small central design. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves, motto between; value below. Choice sharp strike, perfectly centered on round flan. Some trivial peripheral weakness. Very fine old collection toning. Scarce this nice.

Assayer: Juan Gutierrez. Probable date struck, late 1542-1543, and again 1544-1545. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The care obviously taken in the minting of these coins is most impressive. Hammered sheets of silver were used from which the coin blanks were cut. The coins were then hand struck by placing the blanks between the dies and striking it with a hammer. This produced, round, fuly struck examples. Exceptionally beautiful for the time. Estimated Value .... $700 - 900

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.

Very Rare 8 Reales of Philip II



1080

Mexico. 8 Reales, N.D. oMO (Mexico City), Flat Top 8; assayer O. WR-1 (round top 8); KM-43; Cal-244a; Calb - (unlisted variety). 26.92 grams. Philip II, 1556-1598. Retrograde D in Dei. Crowned Hapsburg shield.Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. An especially good strike for type, with only modest weakness on reverse. Flan quite round, with handsome toning. Certainly among the finer known. **NGC graded AU-50.**

This coin figures as WR-1 in Wayte Raymond's The Silver Dollars of North and South America. At that time it was the only assured earliest dollar from the Mexico mint, and so of great significance for the numismatic history. The Rincon trial 8 Reales were only myth and rumor. However, with the discovery of the Rincon issue, lot 1073 in this collection, this coin steps from its pedastled position to something perhaps better than a footnote, since the flat top 8 is a rarer variety.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection. Ex Superior A.N.A Sale, August 1975, lot 1932.

Fantastic Extremely Rare Philip III "Royal" 8 Reales

PHILIPPVS III DEI GRATIA
MO
F
8
HISPANIARVM ET INDIARVM REX

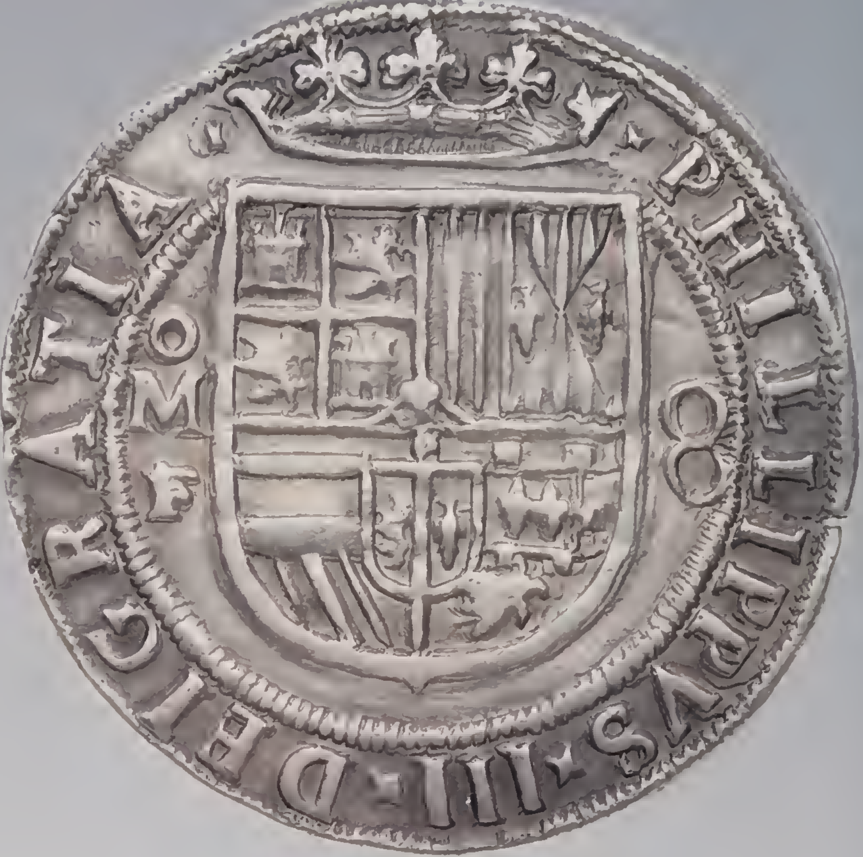
1081

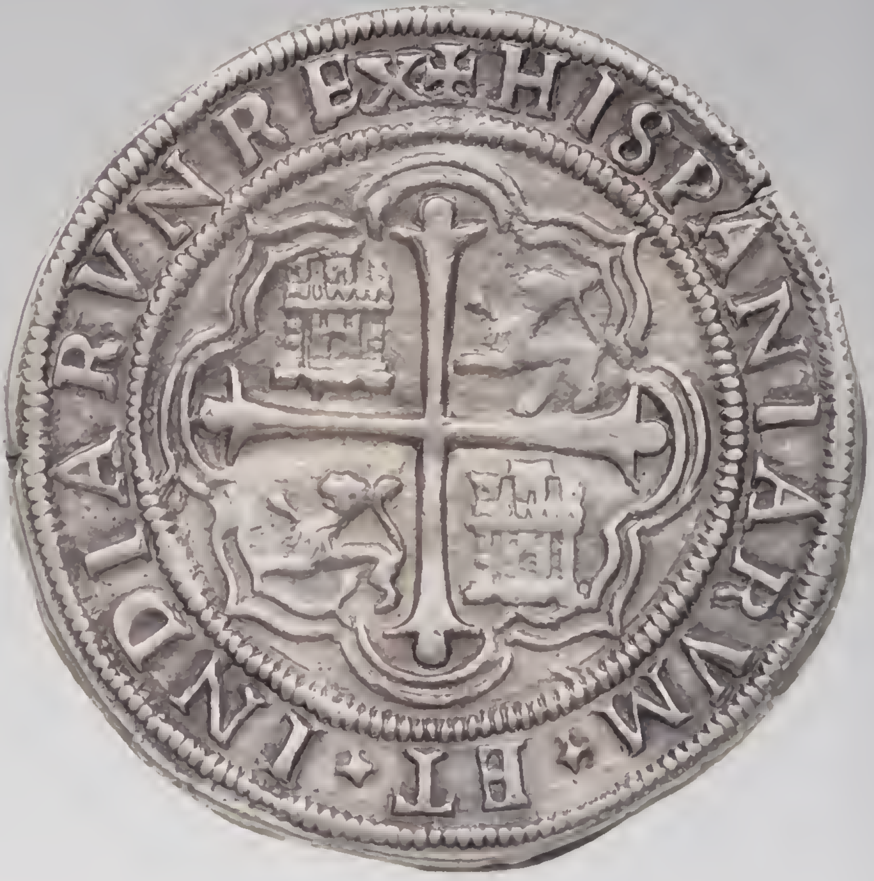
Mexico. "Royal" 8 Reales, No Date-MO-F (Mexico City). WR-2; KM-44.1. 27.38 grams. Philip III, 1598-1621. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Cross quartering arms of Castille and Leon, within tressure. Exceptional strike on choice metal. Perfectly centered, on very round flan. Lovely gold and russet toning. Extremely Rare. **The finest known. NGC graded AU-58.**

Philip III was the son of the very powerful Philip II, but he took no interest in affairs of state and left all decisions to his favorite, the Duke of Lerma (1598-1618) and then to the Duke of Uceda, Lerma's son. Philip had a reputation for extreme piety. Under the influence of Lerma, he decreed that all Moriscos (Moors who had converted to Christianity after the Christian reconquest which ended in 1492) should be expelled from Spain. This was an economic disaster, for the Moriscos were one of the few groups in Spain that did not consider work beneath them. Being in trade was not even a consideration for Spainish nobles; they were much too grand to work with their hands, and the peasants worked the nobles' lands and had no power whatsoever. The Jews had played a major role as a "middle class" in Spain, but they were expelled in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. Now, in 1609, the Moriscos, who were very important to Spanish agriculture, trade, and industries, were also expelled. By practicing "ethnic cleansing," Spain hastened its own decline.

The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000





Illustrated in Money of the World, coin 146; Ex: Calico.

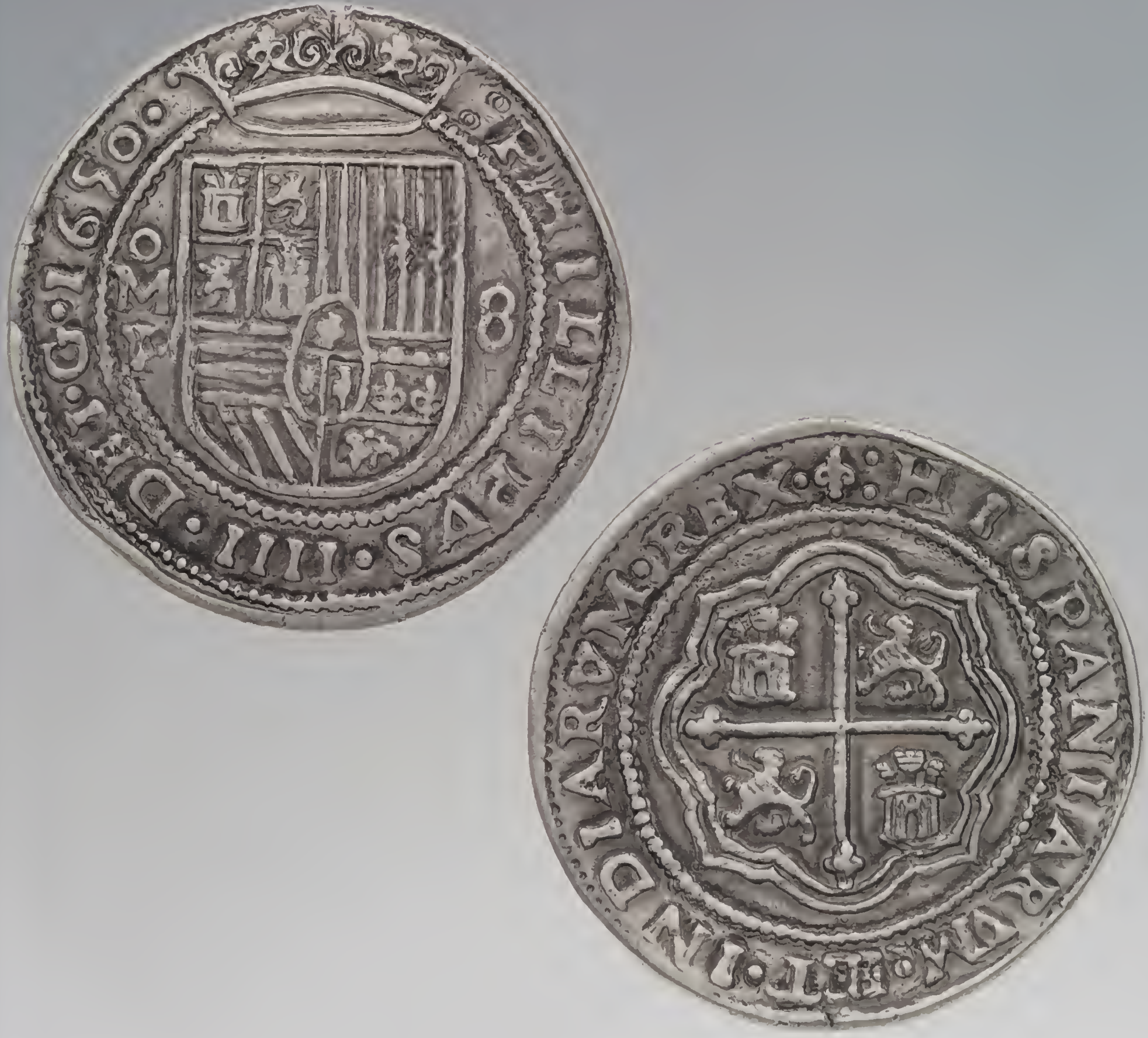
The Finest 1650 "Royal" 8 Reales of Philip IV

1082

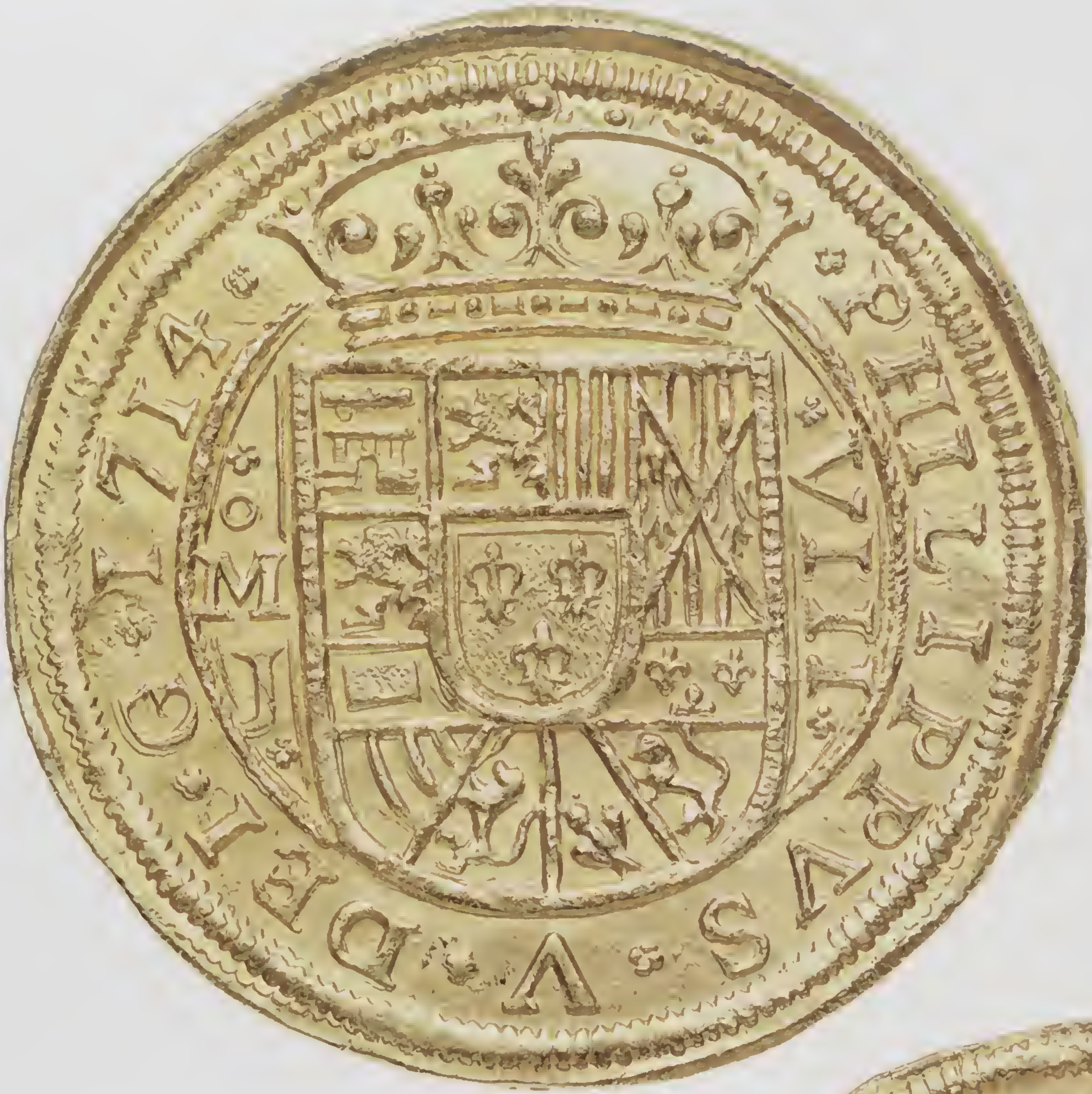
Mexico. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1650-M0-P (Mexico City). WR-3; KM-45. 26.73 grams. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Cross quartering arms of Castille and Leon, within tressure. Exceptional strike on choice metal. Perfectly centered, on quite round flan. Handsome gray toning, a deep gold and russet in the recesses. Extremely Rare - the rarest of the "Royals." **The finest known.**

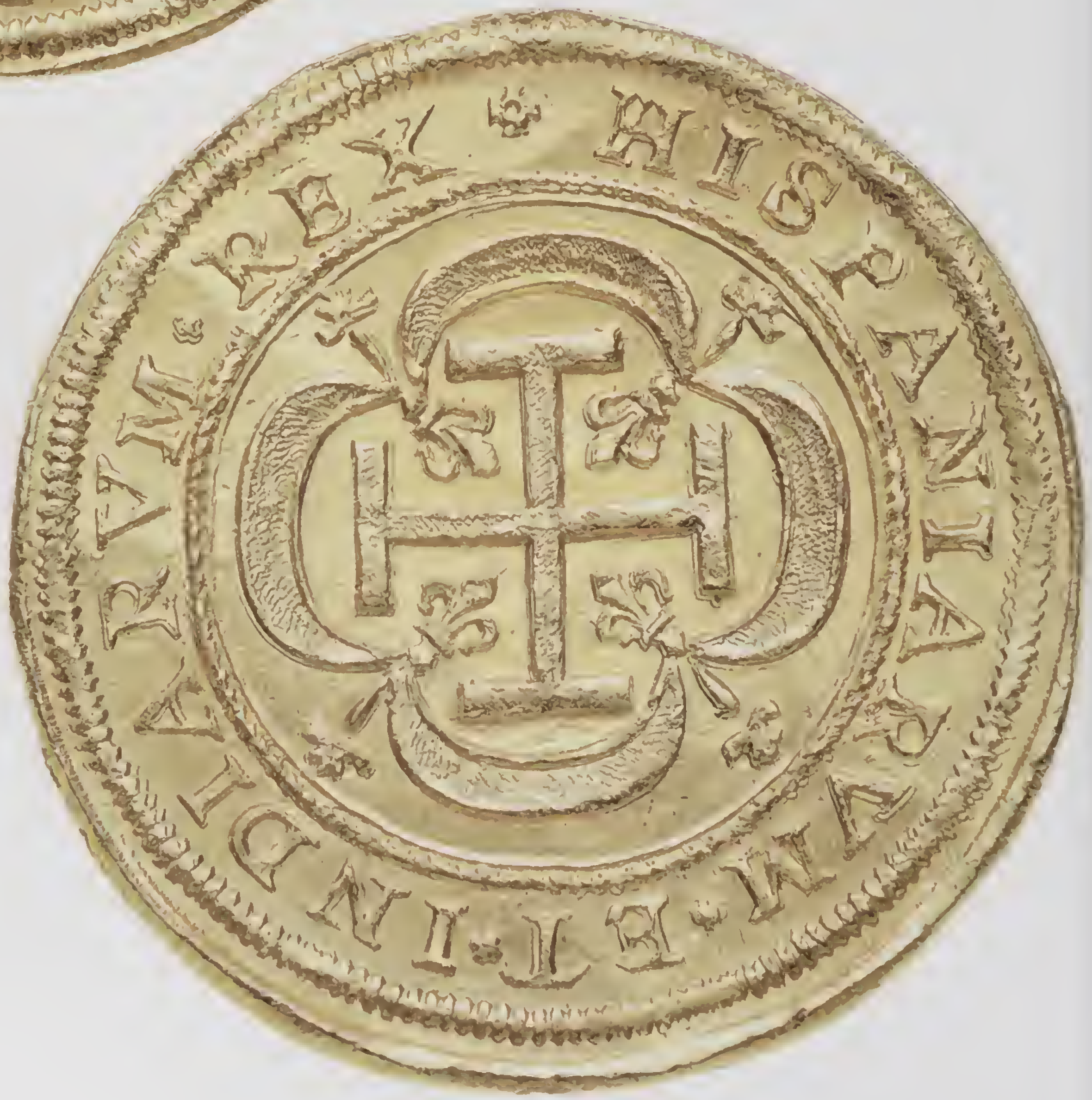
NGC graded EF-45.

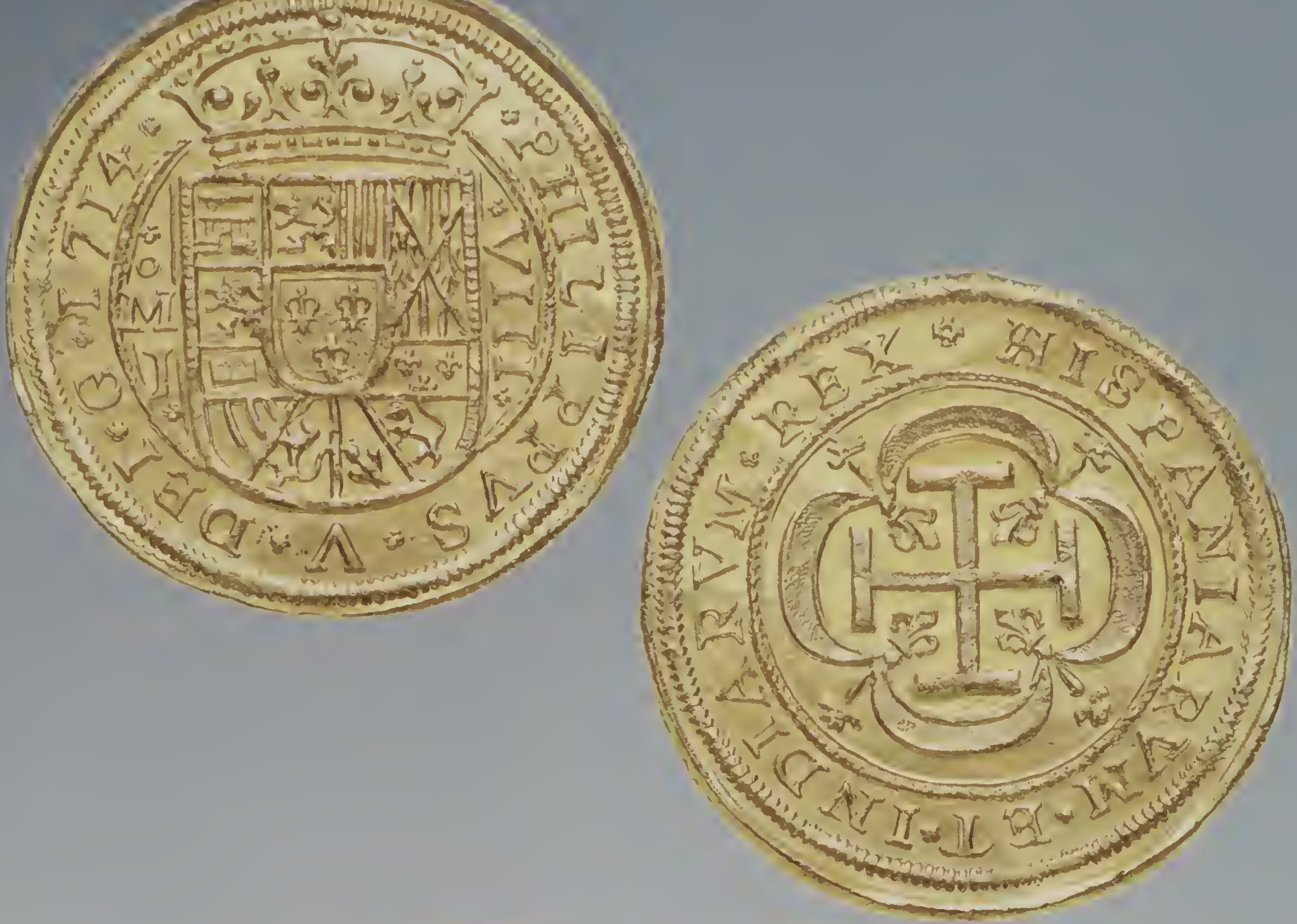
Estimated Value .... $60,000 - 80,000



Excessively Rare "Royal" 1714 Gold 8 Escudos of Philip V







1083

Mexico. "Royal" 8 Escudos, 1714-Mo-J. Fr —; cf. KM World Coins, 1700-1800, p. 753; Grove 888. 26.94 grams Philip V, 1700-1746. Crowned arms, value of VIII in field. Reverse: Cross within quadrilobe, angled scepters. Trivial planchet flaw below date, otherwise remarkable centering and strike. Excessively rare. One of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-65.**

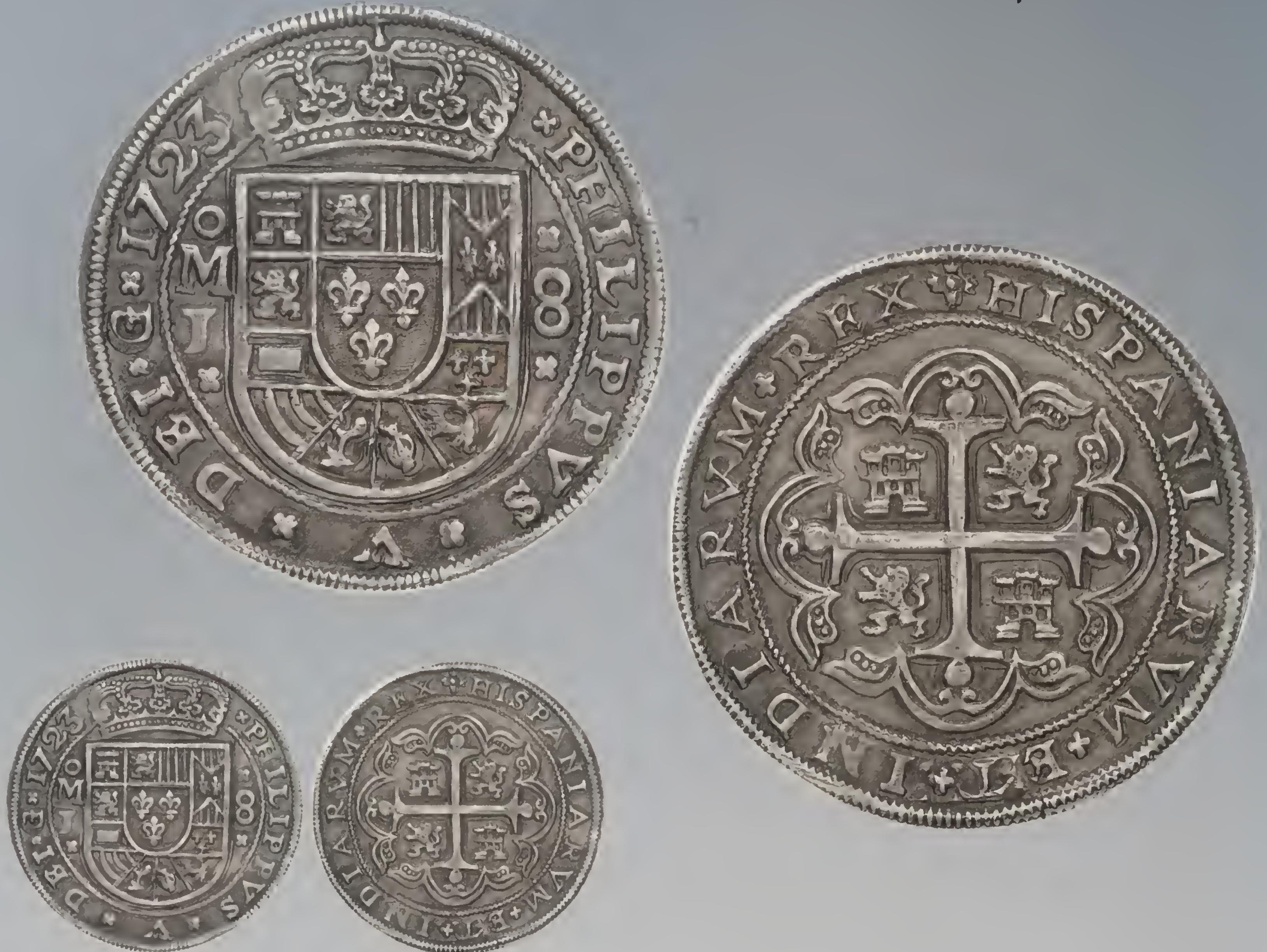
This coin the plate coin in Krause, Mishler, et al., Standard Catalogue of World Gold Coins, Fourth Edition, Iola, Wisconsin 20000; "Mexico," p. 756.

Combined in this coin is the "classic" Spanish, and Spanish colonial gold coin. The usual idea of Mexico's "treasure" coins are the crudely struck, thin-flan early coins, or the slightly later, and truly wretched "cob" coinage of the 17th and 18th centuries. Here one sees what a coin from a mineral-rich realm, belonging to a still-significant world power, should look like. Impersonal, and "anonymous," in that there are no portraits displayed, the insignia-laden shield bespeaks of ancient tradition and royal bearing, the large cross implies divine right, and above all, the coin's size and material speak most emphatically of power.

Spain had started making milled coins in 1586, beginning with the Segovia mint, and then off and on with varying quality. By the end of the 17th century, a major portion was being mechanically struck. Such was not the case with the colonies. In Mexico, it wasn't until the 1730's that milled coinage became a regular feature. Thus the "royal," or presentation strikes. These were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints. On the other hand, for this issue there might be another reason. In 1714 Philip V, who was the first Bourbon king of Spain and a grandson of Louis XIV of France, married the ambitious and strong-willed Elizabeth Farnese as his second consort and queen. Coins such as these might have been among the gifts from the various colonial government seats that were assuredly bestowed on the "happy" newly-wed couple.
Estimated Value .... $100,000 - 125,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 148; Ex: Calico.*

Incredible "Royal" 1723 8 Reales of Philip V



1084

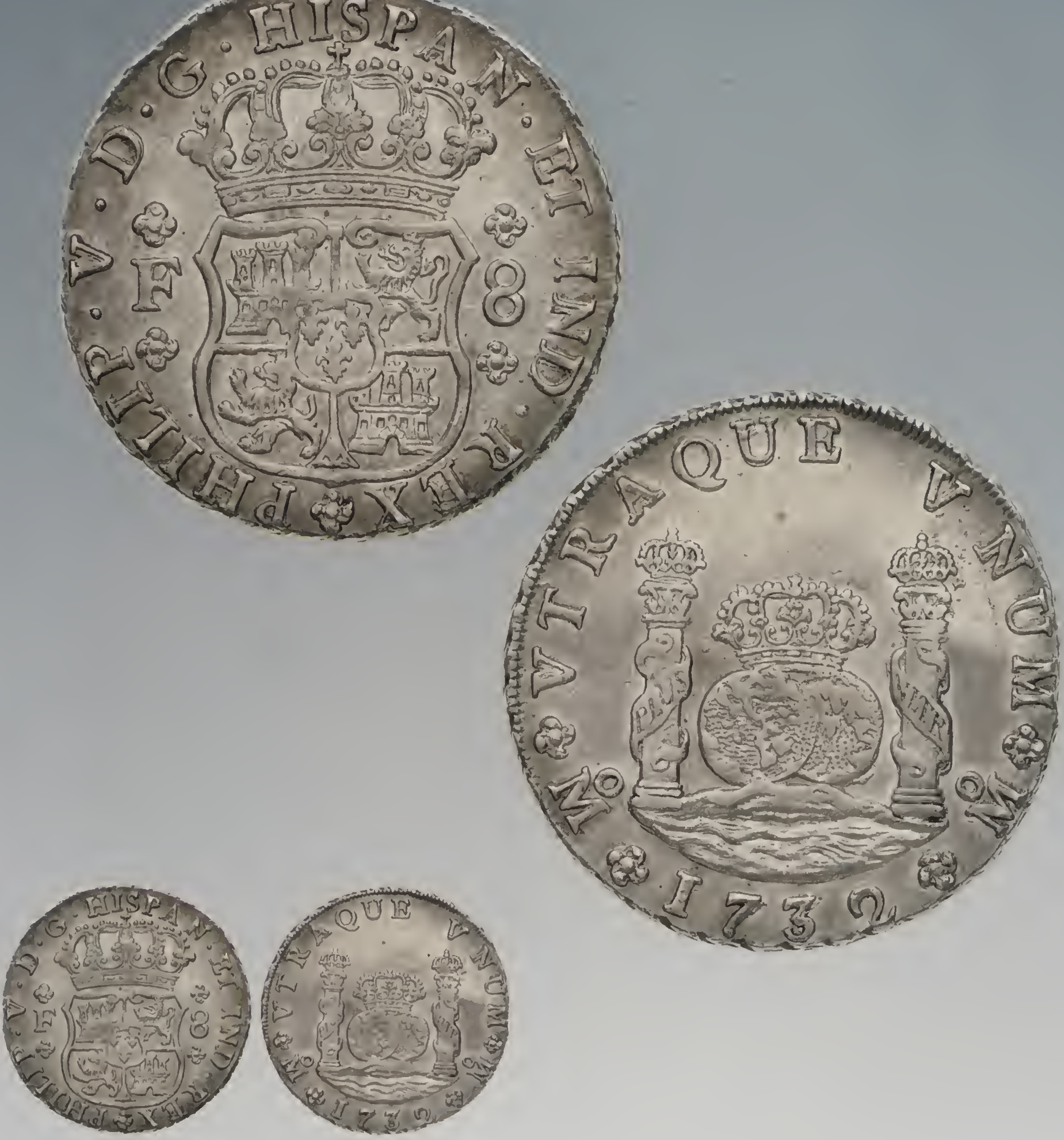
Mexico. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1723-MO-J. WR-5; KM-47. 26.85 grams. Philip V, 1700-1746. Crowned Bourbon shield. Reverse: Cross quartering arms of Castile and Leon, within foliated tressure. Extraordinarily sharp, full strike on superb metal. Perfectly centered, on fully round flan. Artistic toning, with hints of colorful golds, russets, greens and steel blues. Extremely Rare. A marvelous example, **perhaps the finest "Royal" of any Spanish king! Superb. NGC graded AU-58.**

Philip V was the first Bourbon king of Spain. He was a Frenchman, formerly Duke of Anjou, and a grandson of Louis XIV. Chosen by the childless Charles II to succeed him, Philip was king of Spain from 1700-1746; he abdicated in January 1724 in favor of his son Louis, but when Louis died in August of the same year, Philip took the throne again. He introduced French ideas and institutions to the Spanish court and and was much influenced by both of his wives, Maria Luisa of Savoy (1701) and Isabella (Elizabeth) Farnese of Parma (1714). Isabella took complete control of her husband's policies and was, in turn, dominated by the chief minister, Cardinal Alberoni. The attempt by the queen and Alberoni to regain the territories in Italy lost by the Treaty of Utrecht led to the formation of the Quadruple Alliance of 1718, to which Spain was forced to submit in 1720. Much of Spain's foreign policy was governed by dynastic ambition. In the War of the Polish Succession (1733-35), Naples and Sicily passed to Isabella and Philip's son, Don Carlos (later Charles III of Spain); in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48) Parma and Piacenza passed to Charles' younger brother Philip. Under Philip V, Spain began to recover from its economic stagnation, especially after Ensenada became chief minister in 1743 and virtually ruled the country. Ensenada tried to maintain peace and to regain Spanish independence through neutrality to both French and British policies. He instigated economic, fiscal, and administrative reforms which benefited the country. It was in large measure due to Ensenada that Philip was considered an "enlightened despot."

The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.
Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 149; Ex: 1975 ANA sale; Ex: F.C.C. Boyd collection.*

1732 First Year Pillar Dollar



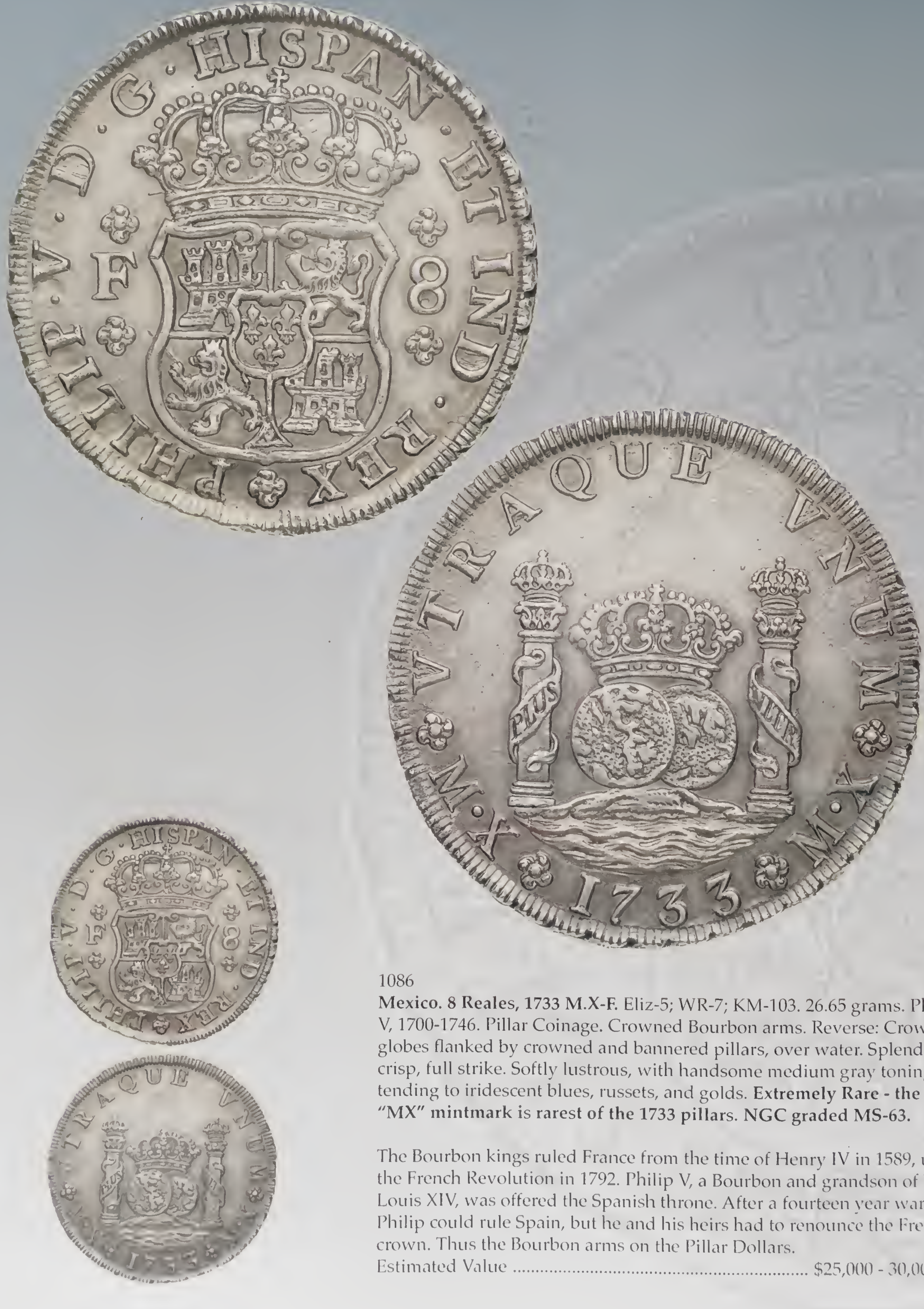
1085

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1732-Mo-F. Eliz-1; KM-103. 26.59 grams. Pillar coinage. Philip V, 1700-1746. Choice surfaces for grade, with a trace of luster, and lovely medium gray toning. Extremely Rare first year of issue. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The Pillar Coinage reflects a design change to indicate the start of solely mechanized coin production in Spain's New World mints. Mexico City's operations were earliest among the associated mints, beginning its milled coinage in 1732. The minting was such that the date is scarce to rare in all denominations, more so in the higher value reales.
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 151.*

One Of the Finest Known 1733-MX Pillar Dollars



1086

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1733 M.X-F. Eliz-5; WR-7; KM-103. 26.65 grams. Philip V, 1700-1746. Pillar Coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Splendid crisp, full strike. Softly lustrous, with handsome medium gray toning, tending to iridescent blues, russets, and golds. **Extremely Rare - the "MX" mintmark is rarest of the 1733 pillars. NGC graded MS-63.**

The Bourbon kings ruled France from the time of Henry IV in 1589, until the French Revolution in 1792. Philip V, a Bourbon and grandson of king Louis XIV, was offered the Spanish throne. After a fourteen year war, Philip could rule Spain, but he and his heirs had to renounce the French crown. Thus the Bourbon arms on the Pillar Dollars.

Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

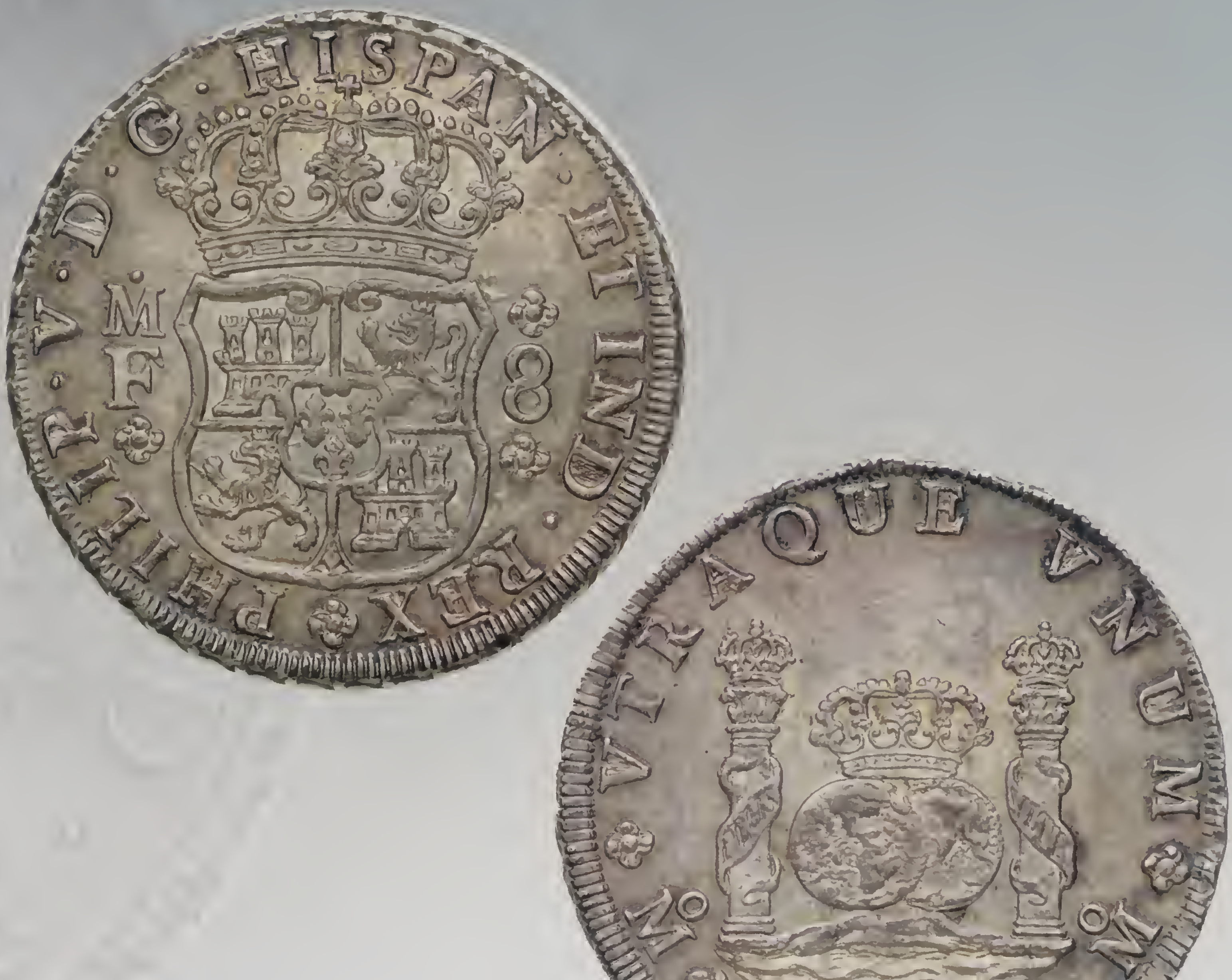
Finest Known 1733 Small Crown Pillar Dollar

1087

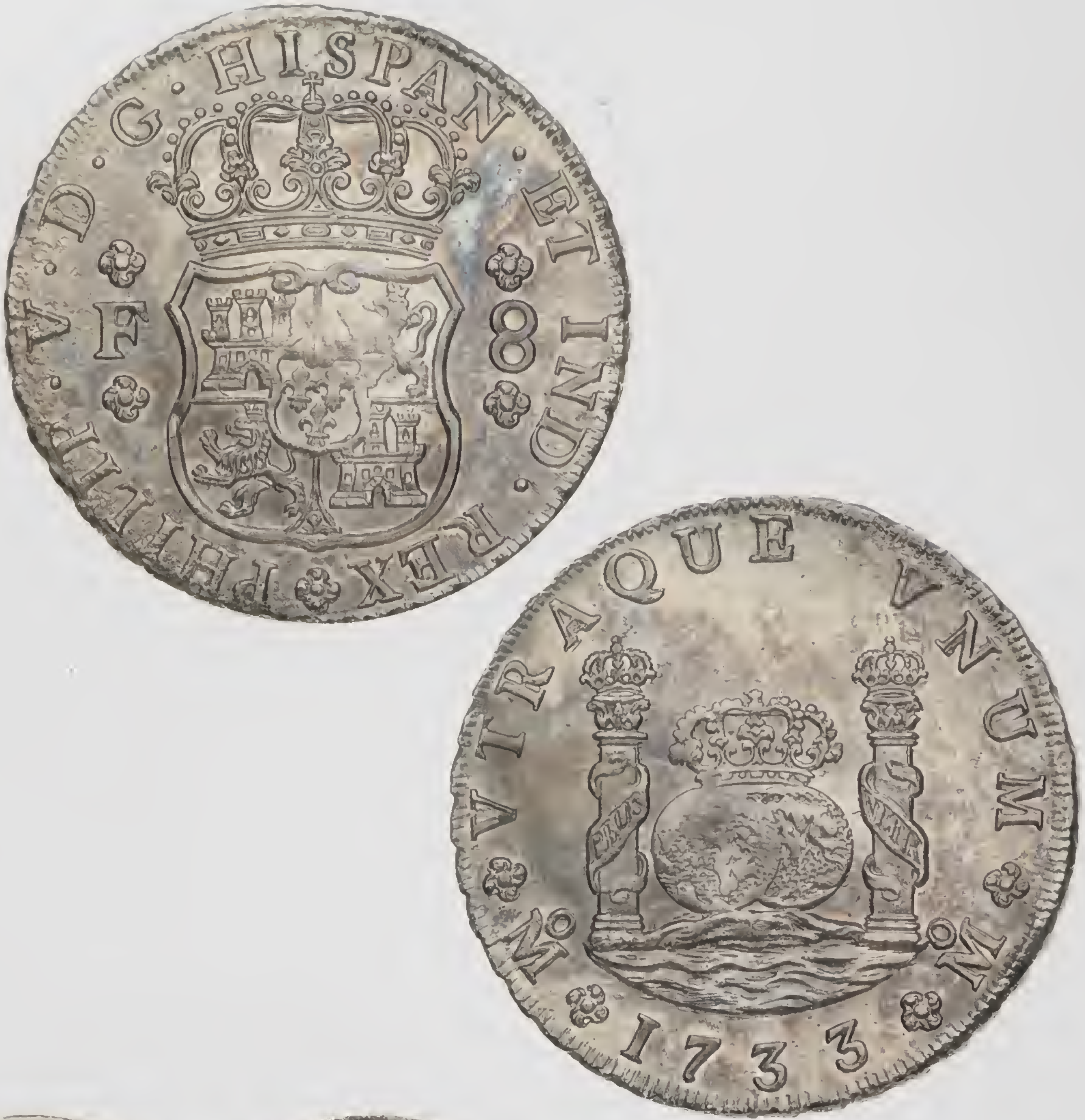
Mexico. 8 Reales, 1733 Mo-MF. Eliz-3; WR-7; KM-103. 27.02 grams. Philip V, 1700-1746. Pillar coinage, with smaller crown over globes. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Especially bold strike. Brilliant proof-like fields, with lustrous devices. With superb smoky toning, resplendent with iridescent colors of blues, greens, magentas, violets, and deep red-golds. This is the finest known small crown type. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Ex Patterson Collection.



Choice Mint State 1733 Mo F Pillar Dollar


PHILIP. V. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX
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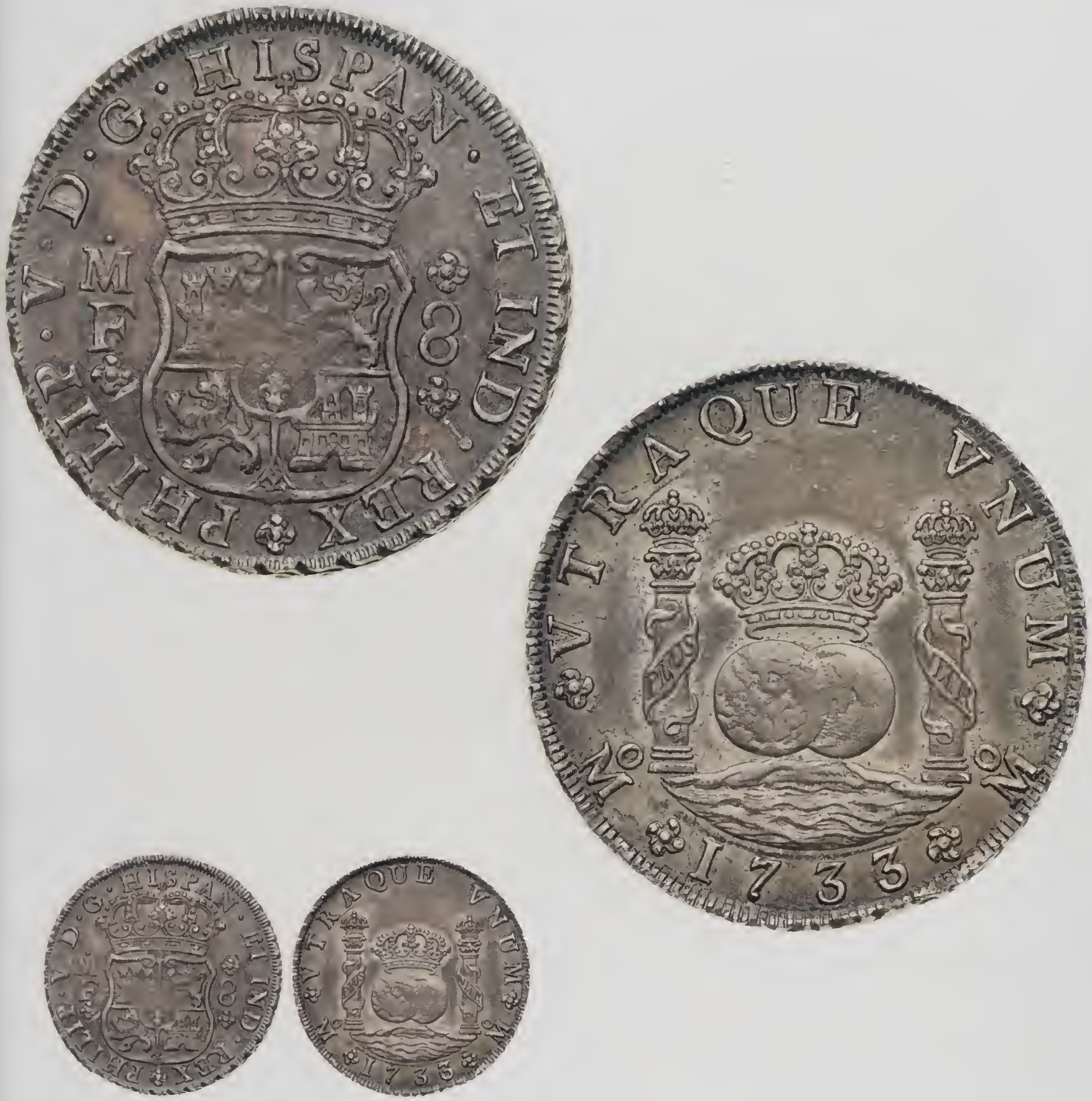
VTRAQUE VNUM
PLUS
VLTRA
Mº
1733
Mº

1088
Mexico. 8 Reales, 1733-Mo-F. Eliz-6; WR-7; KM-103. Pillar coinage. Philip V, 1700-1746. Trace of peripheral roughness one side of reverse, otherwise choice mint surfaces and luster, and well struck up centers. Fine dark gray toning, with hints of iridescent blue. Very Rare, and more so this choice.

Another example of Mexico City's earliest Pillar Dollars. For the 8 Reales, 1733, the second year of production, resulted in six different varieties - all very rare to excessively so. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - $8,000

Large Crown 1733 Pillar Dollar

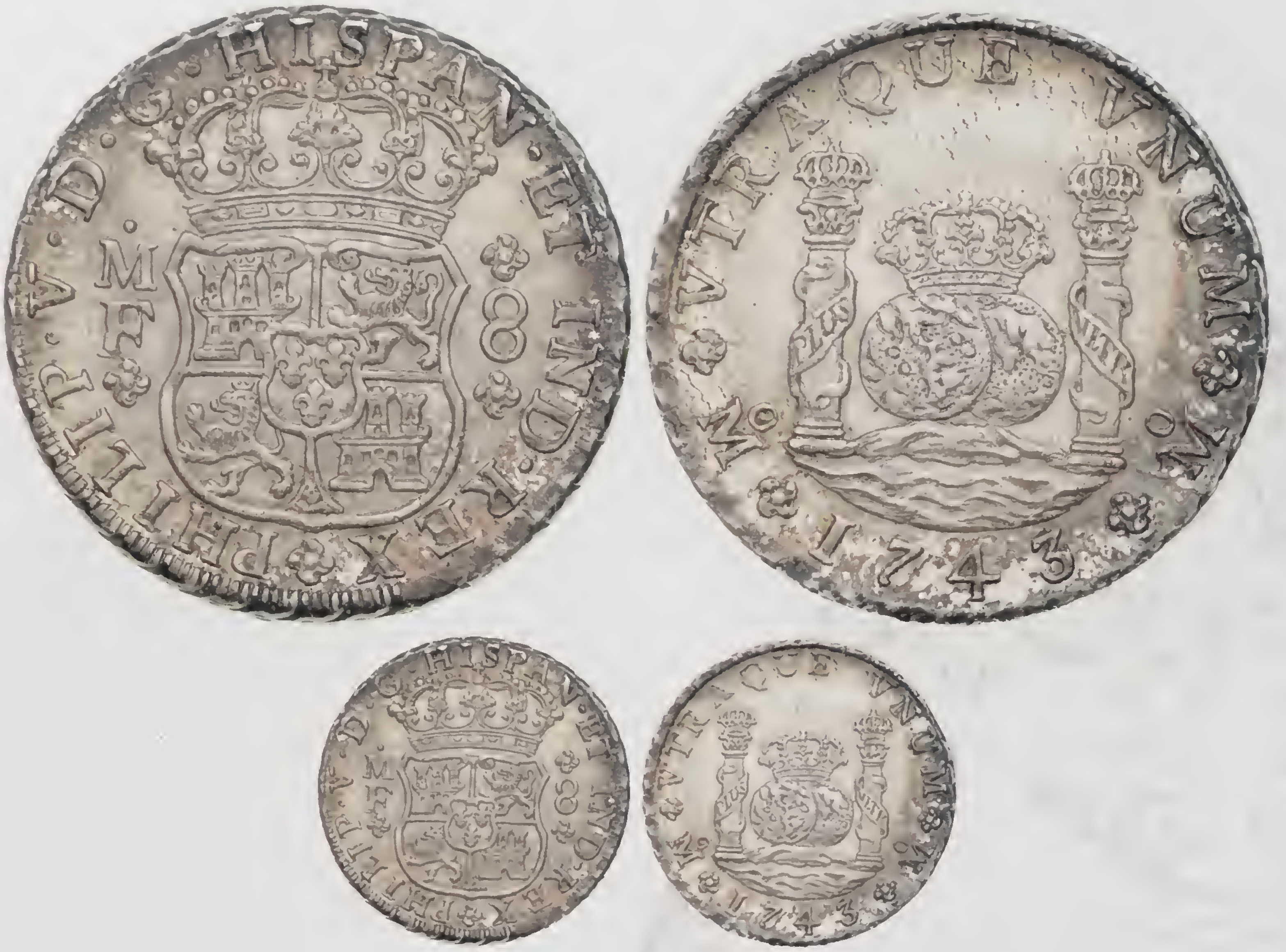


1089

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1733 Mo-MF. Eliz-7; WR-7; KM-103. Philip V, 1700-1746. Pillar Coinage. Original surfaces with a trace of luster and lovely dark gray toning. Variety with large crown. Very Rare this choice. **NGC graded MS-62.**

When Spain "discovered" and subjugated the New World, it literally struck it rich! Vast quantities of gold and silver flowed back to her to be somewhat assimilated, creating for a while economic adjustments and disruptions that would eventually reverberate throughout most of Europe. Nevertheless, out of this arose the premiere "universal" coin of exchange, the silver 8 reales (or dollar, in the non-Spanish speaking world). In its four-century history, the coin maintained an unmatched record of fiduciary integrity, traveled to virtually every corner of the world, was the progenitor of numerous national currencies, and spawned a host of imitators. This is the second year of issue.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



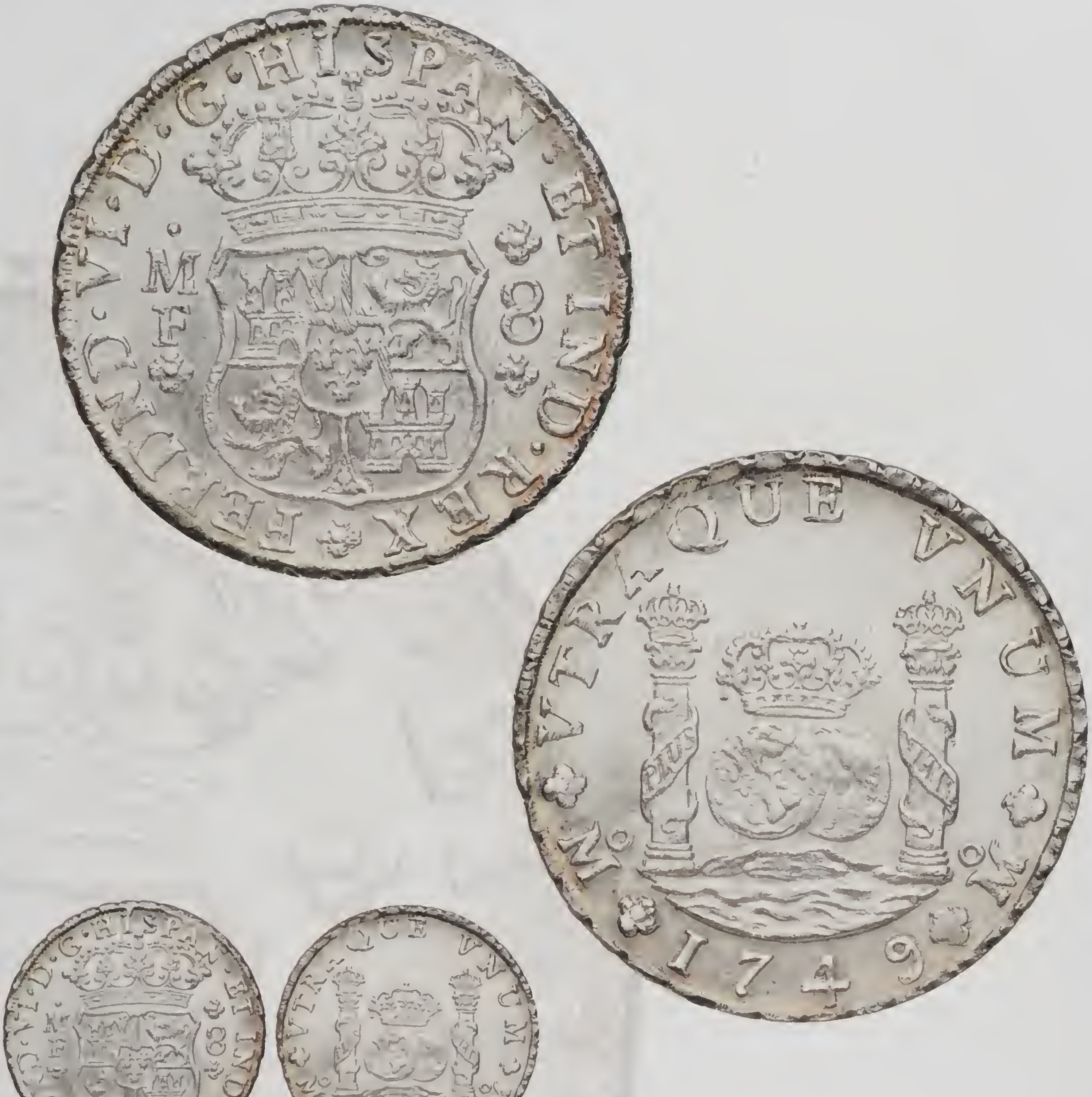
1090

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1743-Mo-M.F. Eliz-20; KM-103. Philip V, 1700-1746. Pillar coinage. Excellent full, even strike. Old gray toning, with traces of vivid coloring towards the edges. Choice original surfaces, with considerable mint luster under toning. Scarce this nice. **NGC graded MS-63.**

An especially fine example of the standard silver coin of the realm, which circulated throughout the New World, and which was accepted as legal tender in the United States until 1850.

In the last decade of the 1600's, because of the rich gold strikes being made in Brazil, the abundant Portuguese gold filtering into Europe was again creating new and differing pressures on the gold to silver values, with concurrent effects, sometimes adverse, on the European economies. By contrast, the output of bullion, especially silver, from Spain's American colonies had dropped precipitously in the 17th century, due mainly to the mines playing out, which did not help one bit Spain's fiscal difficulties at home. However, the advent of new industrial processes was reversing this trend by the beginning of the 18th century, and, by the mid-century the silver workings were intensified to such a degree that output was higher than ever. Thus for Spain, while gold became a no-longer-dependable bullion income, subject to wide swings, the Spanish dollar, on the other hand, maintained its integrity and even expanded its role as an international, in fact an almost universal, medium of exchange. In North America, for example, at the end of the American Revolution, Spanish dollars outnumbered other coins by three or four to one. When the new United States decided that it should have its own uniform currency system, Thomas Jefferson suggested the Spanish dollar as the coin "most familiar of all to the mind of the people." A Congressional committee decided, with some modifications, in favor of Jefferson's proposal and recommended that the dollar would more likely "produce the happy effect of uniformity in counting money throughout the Union." In July 1785, Congress enacted that the money unit of the United States be the dollar.

Estimated Value.. $2,500 - 3,000

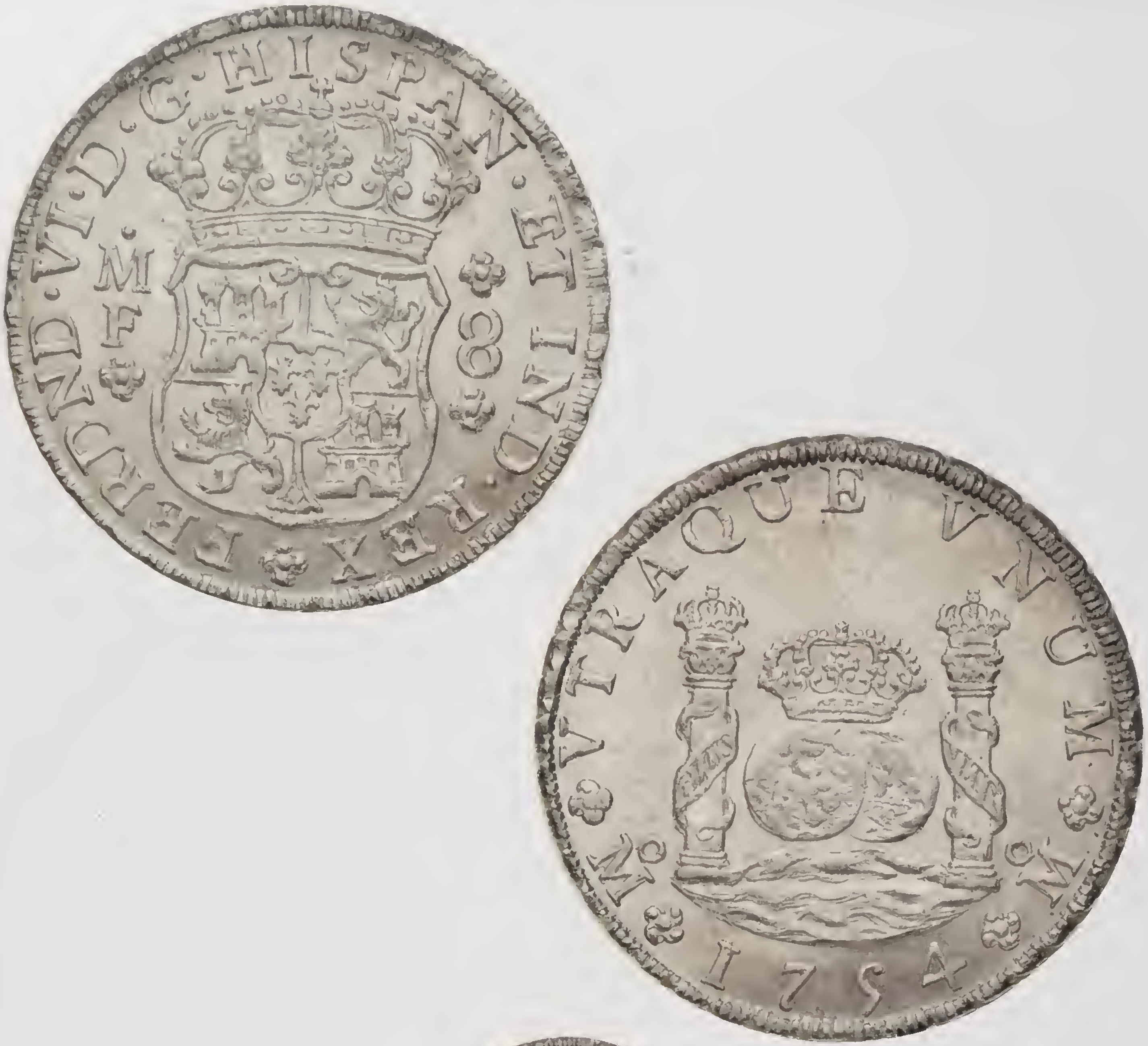


1091

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1749-Mo-M.F. Eliz-29; KM-104.1. Pillar coinage. Ferdinand VI. Pillar issue. Faint adjustment marks in center. Lustrous with frosty fields. Perhaps the finest known. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Despite wars and other vicissitudes of the 18th century, the commercial presence, and production, of American-made dollars remained unabated. Their international role now even extended into the orient. The mints were now mostly mechanized, producing rugged and large, well-made coins suitable for heavy use, or abuse. In addition, new industrial techniques allowed for an increase in production in the Mexican mines, and to a lesser extant those in Peru. The reigns of Ferdinand VI (1746-59) and Charles III (1759-88) saw monetary output reach new heights. Even so, much of it never went back to the mother country of Spain as it did in the old days. Dutch traders carted it off to the East Indies, and a great deal was drained out of Mexico directly to China, to pay for the rising standard of living that colonial populations were beginning to enjoy. Prosperity was on the increase worldwide, and dollar coins were a very visible instrument of it.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



1092

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1754 Mo-MF. Eliz-37; WR-9; KM-104.1. 27.11 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Pillar coinage, with Royal Crown on left pillar. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Crisp, bold strike with untouched original surfaces to fully display the cartwheel luster. Scarce this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

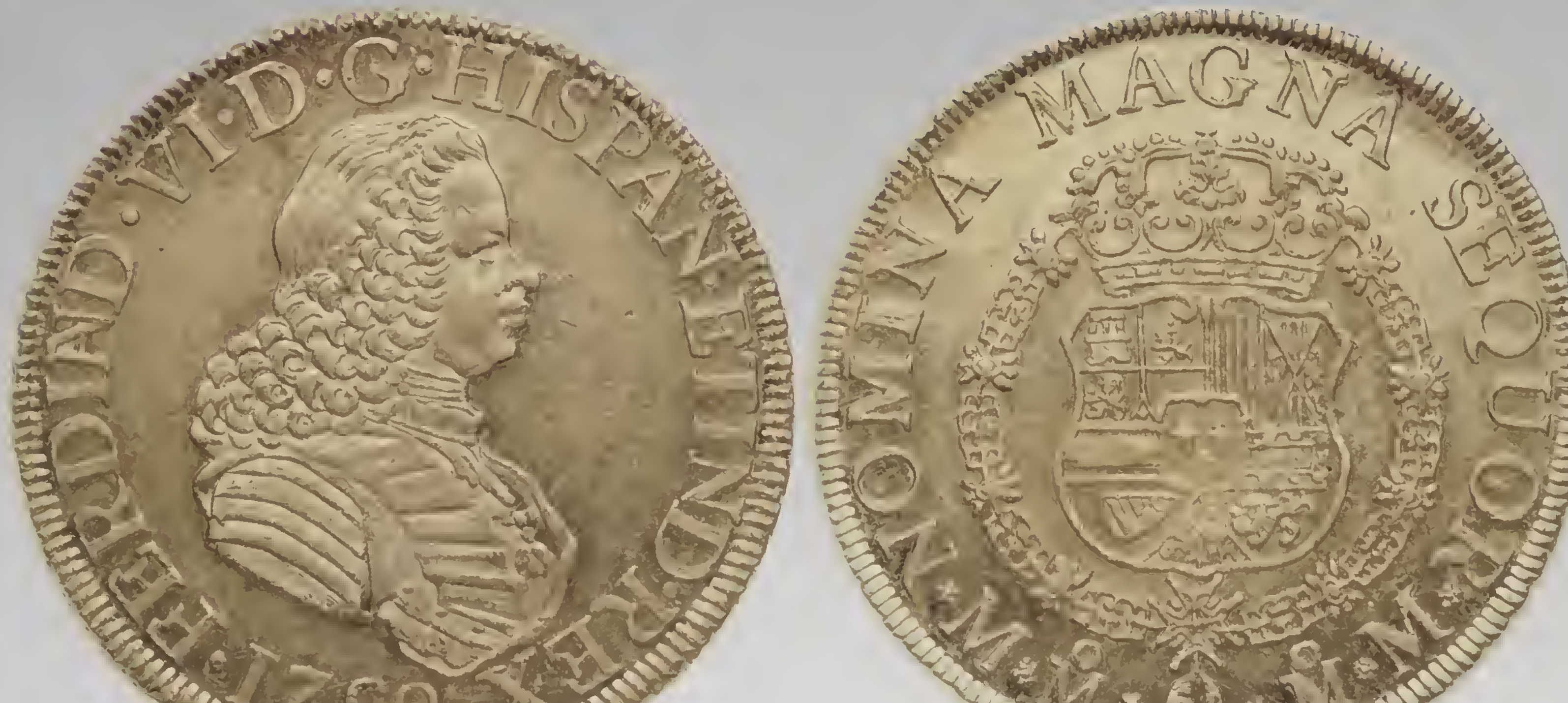
Ex Sansores Collection.

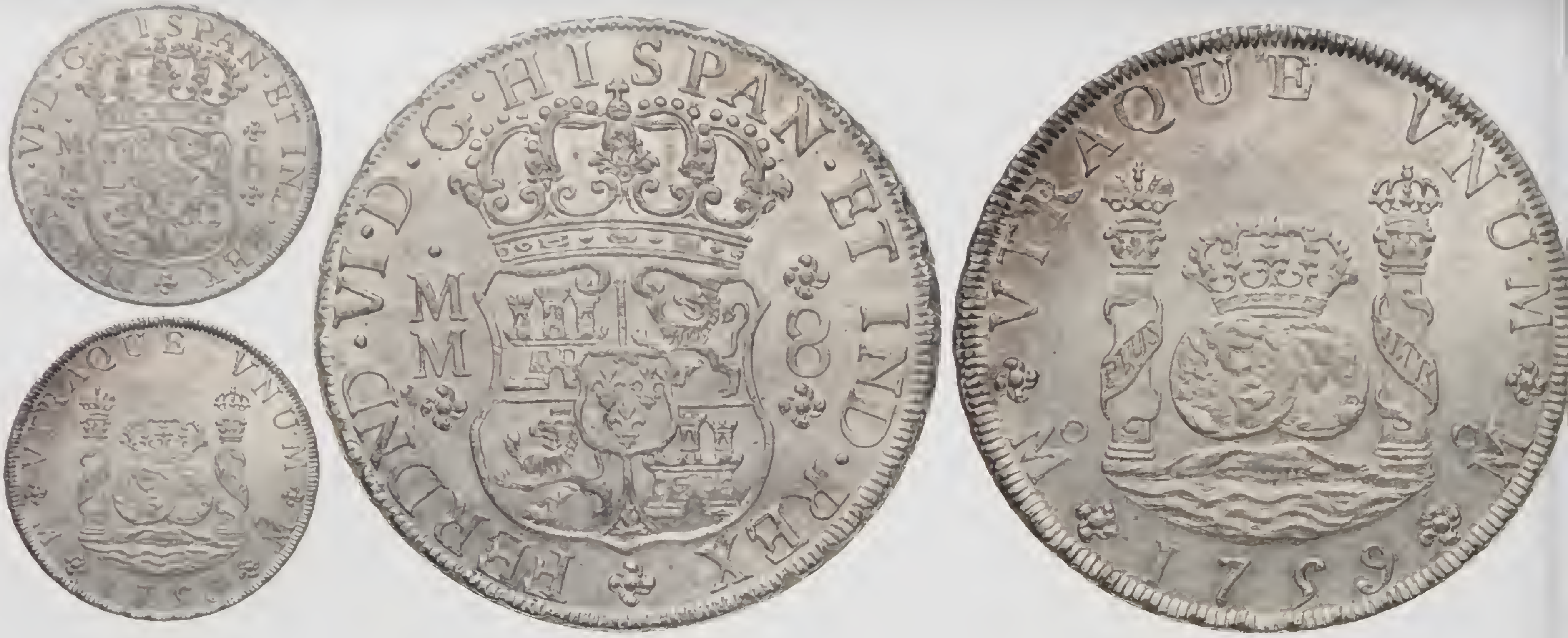
Impressive Mint State 1758 Gold 8 Escudos

1093

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1758 Mo-MM. Fr-21; KM-152. 26.99 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Third bust type, low relief. Draped and cuirassed bust of Ferdinand VI right. Reverse: Small crowned Bourbon arms within chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Bold, virtually fully struck centers. Proof-like fields. A choice example of type - flashy in appearance, with the most stylish of the Mexican portraits. Very rare in this grade. Considered one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Ferdinand was one of the few rulers who actually loved his wife. Maria Barbara of Braganza was his loyal and loving companion for 29 years. When she died in 1758, Ferdinand refused to dress or shave, and wandered around his park in a nightgown, refusing to conduct matters of state. He died almost exactly one year later.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

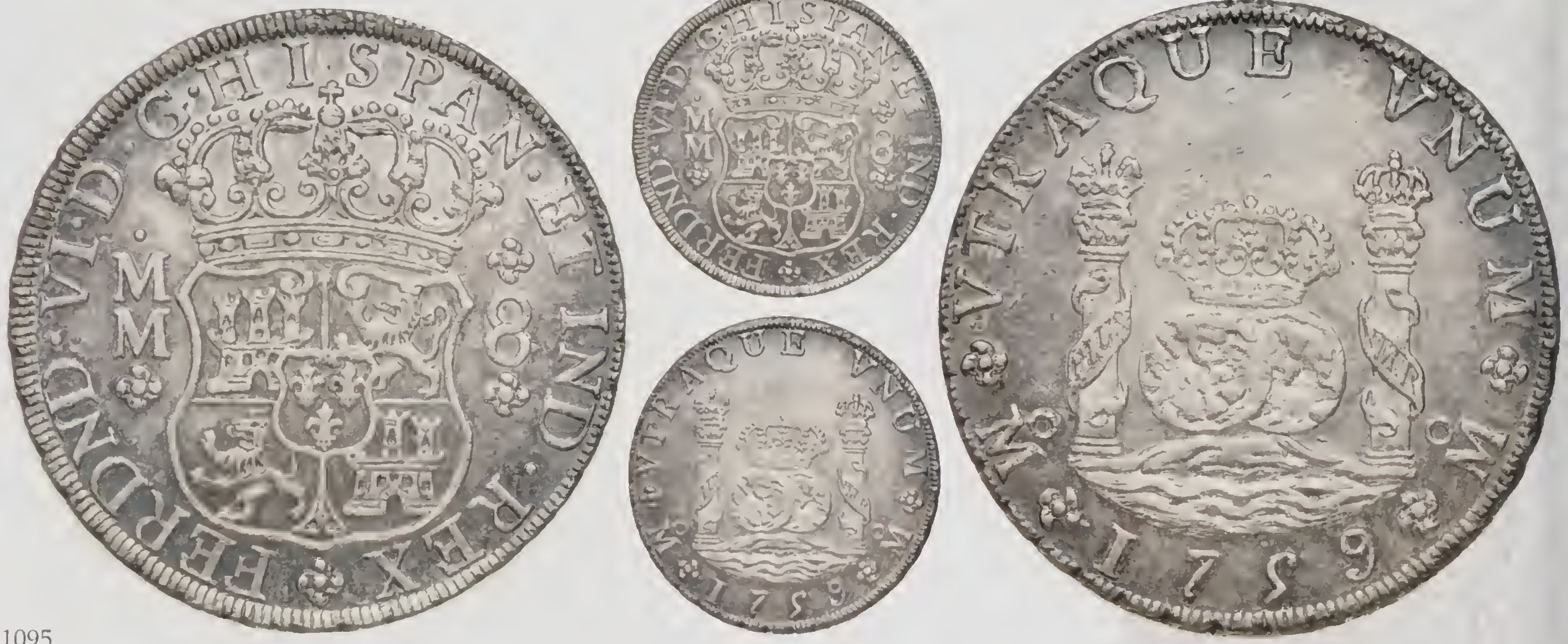




1094

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1759 Mo-MM. Eliz-47; WR-9; KM-104.2. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Pillar coinage, with Imperial Crown on left pillar. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Crisp, fully detailed strike. Devices softly lustrous, the fields reflective. Lightly toned, tending towards a russet gray. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

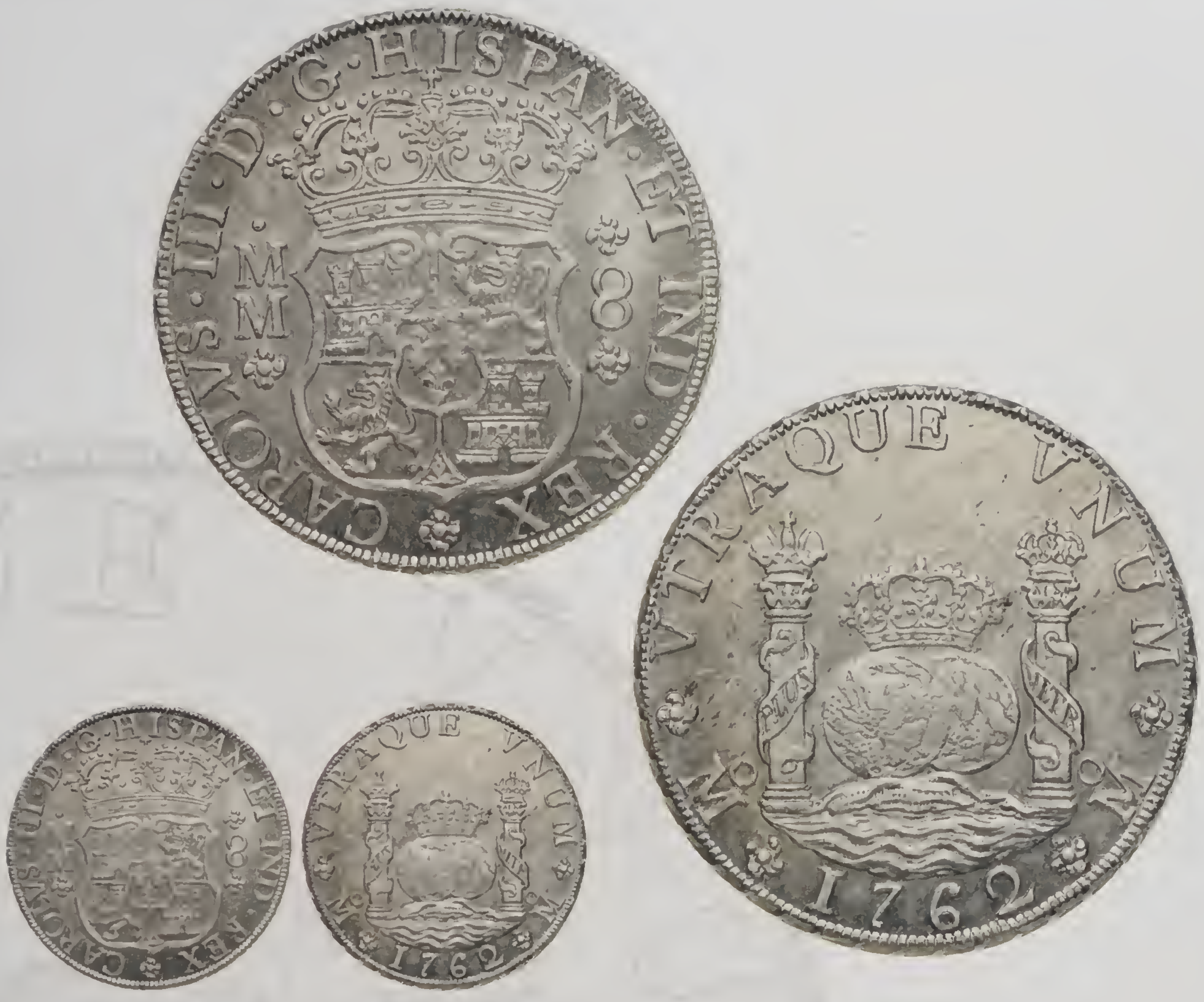
Ex Sansores Collection.



1095

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1759-Mo-M.M. Eliz-47; WR-9; KM-104.2. Ferdinand VI. Pillar issue. Reflective fields with lovely peripheral toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

English governmental, economic, and mercantile savants apparently noted that Spain, for all the precious metal that continued pouring into it from its New World colonies, still suffered economic difficulties. In the late 17th century, policies then in vogue in London's banking and economic circles strove to keep as much gold and silver specie in the country as possible, even if it meant restricting its outflow to her colonies. Commencing in 1695, England forbade the exportation of bullion to anywhere in the world, including its own colonies. As a result, the colonies in North America suffered constantly from coinage shortages. While token copper issues were made locally or imported, for silver they had to rely on other foreign currencies at hand, rather than England's familiar pounds, shillings, and pence. The closest country with the greatest supply was Mexico, which operated one of the world's largest mints. Thus, the money system that the Thirteen American Colonies grew attuned to for much of its commerce was that of Spain, rather than her own homeland. The largest of the Spanish silver coins bore the face value of eight Reales. These coins often were quartered, or cut into eights, to make small change. So while the Americans of the future United States rejected the use of the word Real for their monetary nomenclature, the use of the word eight stuck - these referring to "eight bits," or "pieces of eight." Even today, the term "two bits" still refers to a U.S. quarter.
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500



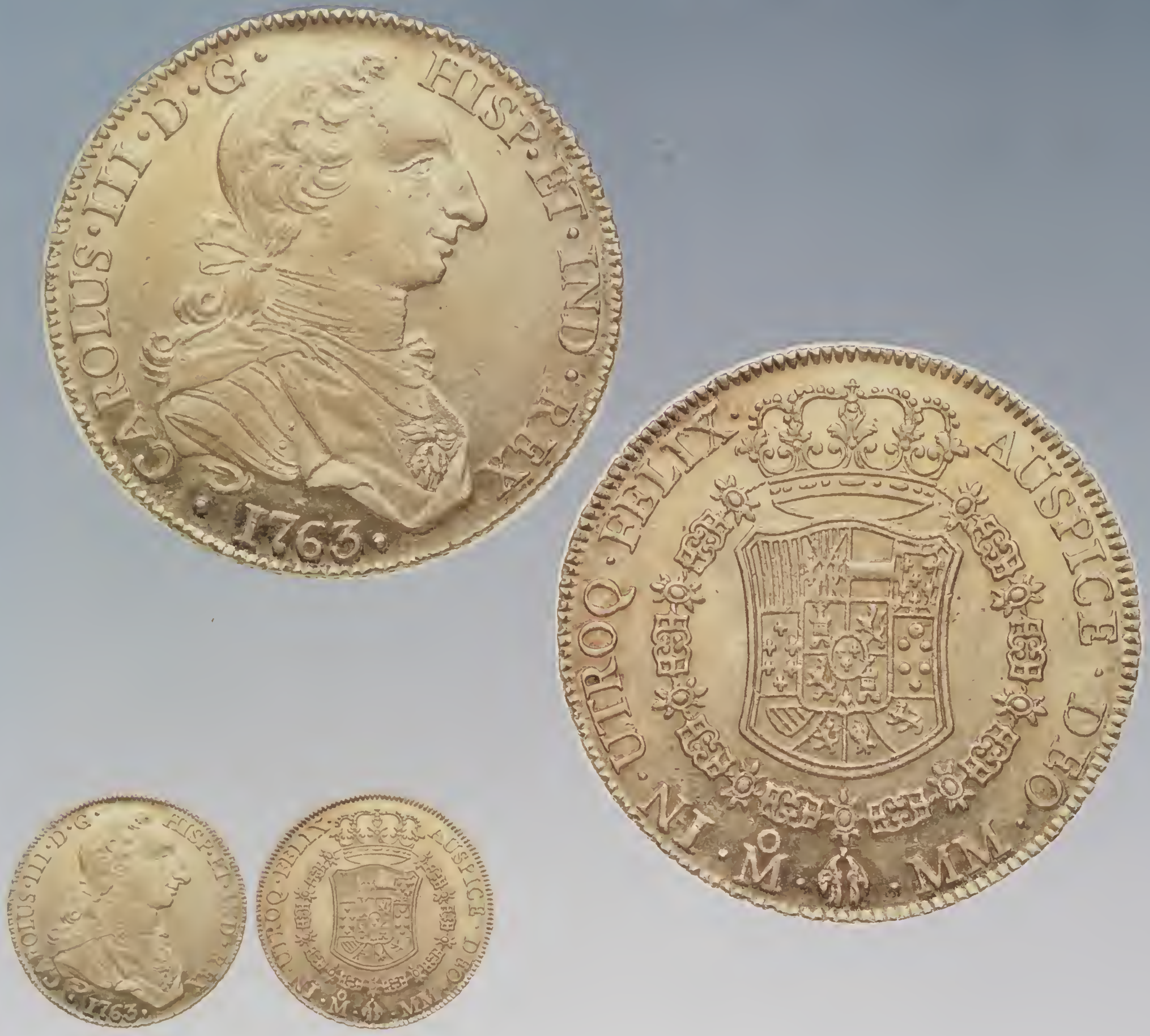
1096

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1762 Mo-MM. Eliz-54; WR-10; KM-105. 27.21 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Excellent even strike, with only trivial weakness at shield center. Satiny devices on reflective fields. Choice original surfaces and mint luster under light toning. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Charles, although an ardent Catholic, objected strongly to what he perceived as excesses of the Church. He believed that the Jesuits were responsible for the disrupting riots of 1766, and had them banished from Spain. He quarreled with the Pope when he tried to reduce the numbers of the "Idle Clergy", and the monastic orders. He reduced the power of the Inquisition and rendered the organization relatively impotent. He was a significant modernizer of the state.
Estimated Value .... $1,400 - 1,600

Ex Calbeto Collection.

Impressive "Rat Nose" Charles III 8 Escudos

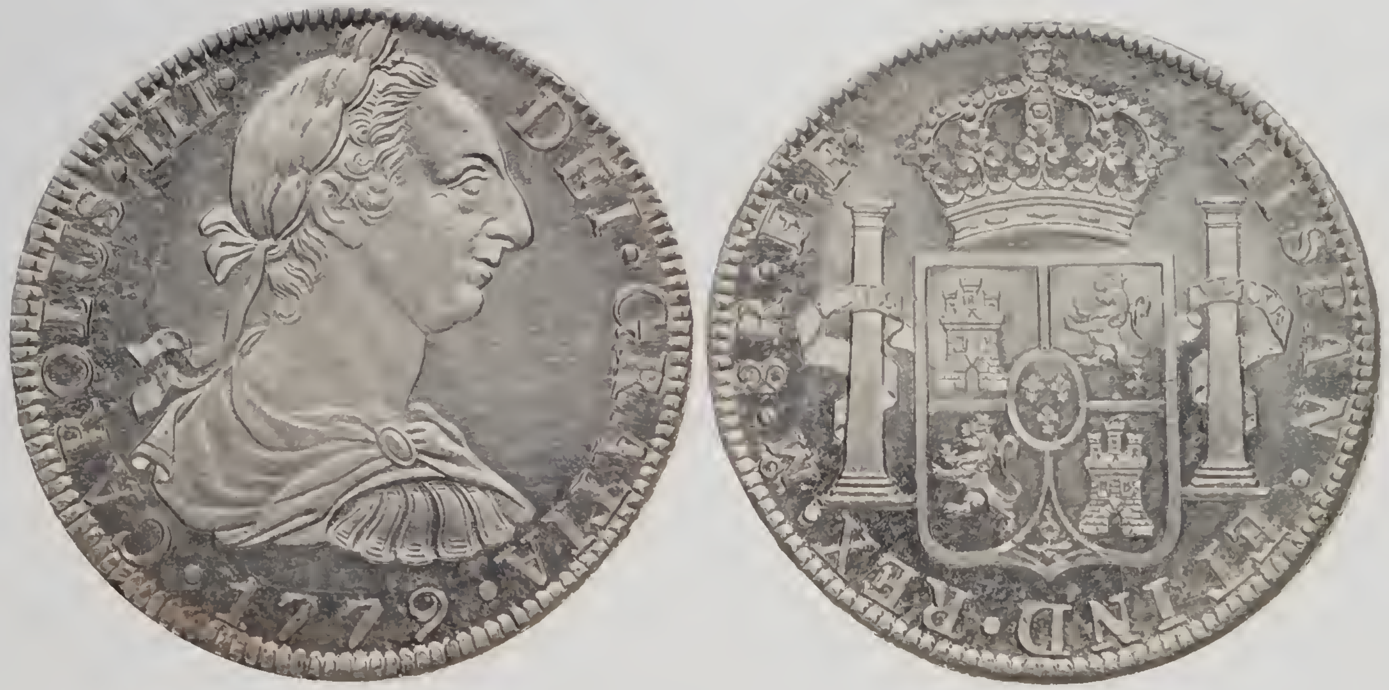


1097

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1763-Mo-MM. Fr-29; KM 155. 27.04 grams. Carlos III. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Original luster and rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The son of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese, Charles III was king of Spain from 1759-1788. A contemporary of Frederick the Great of Prussia, Louis XV and XVI of France, and Maria Theresa of Austria. Charles is regarded as one of the more "enlightened despots" of his time, and certainly the greatest of the Bourbon kings. His reign is noted for its administrative and economic reforms, and especially the expulsion of the Jesuits. He tried to keep Spain from getting pulled into the assorted nationalistic wars that never ceased to afflict Europe in the 18th century. Initially, during the Seven Years' War, Charles kept Spain neutral, only to come on in the end on France's side and share her defeat. From this Spain lost Florida to England, but on the other hand, by secret treaty with France acquired the latter's Louisiana territory.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

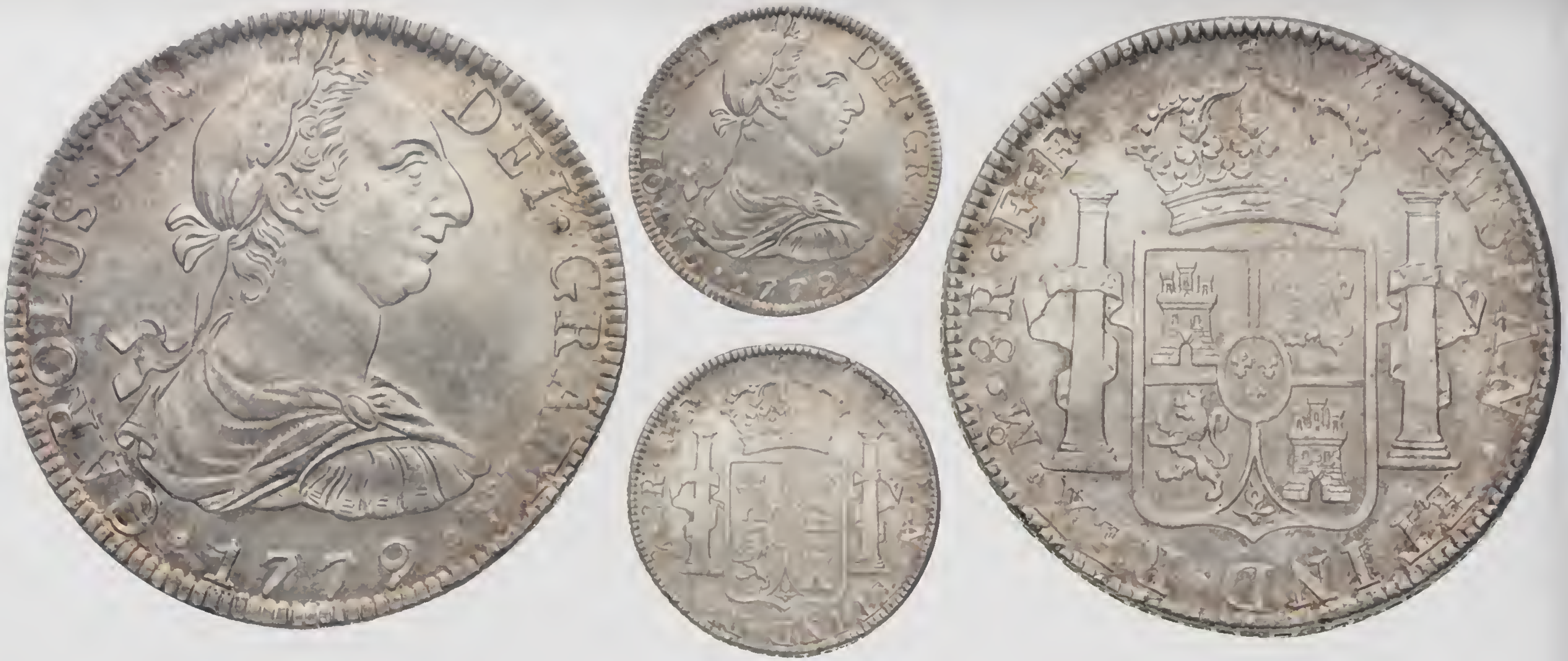
*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 157.*



1098
Mexico. 8 Reales, 1779 Mo-F.F. Eliz-89; WR-11; KM-106.2. 26.99 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Superbly struck, with glittering devices on reflective fields. Some faint harlines, othwerwise pristine surfaces. A superb coin. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

During the 17th and 18th centuries the wealth that issued from Spain's New World mines was vast - almost beyond comprehension. In fact from 1500 through 1800, Bolivia, Peru and Mexico accounted for over 85 percent of the world's production and trade of silver. This huge resource helped to make Spanish coins the most commonly accepted currency in the world. The Spanish Real, or "royal," lives on today as the Rial in Oman and Yemen, and alternatively as the Riyal in Saudi Arabia. The Spanish Reales are also the basis on which most of the currencies of the English-speaking New World were originally based. In those countries, however, the already familiar word, Dollar, was preferred.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Sansores Collection.

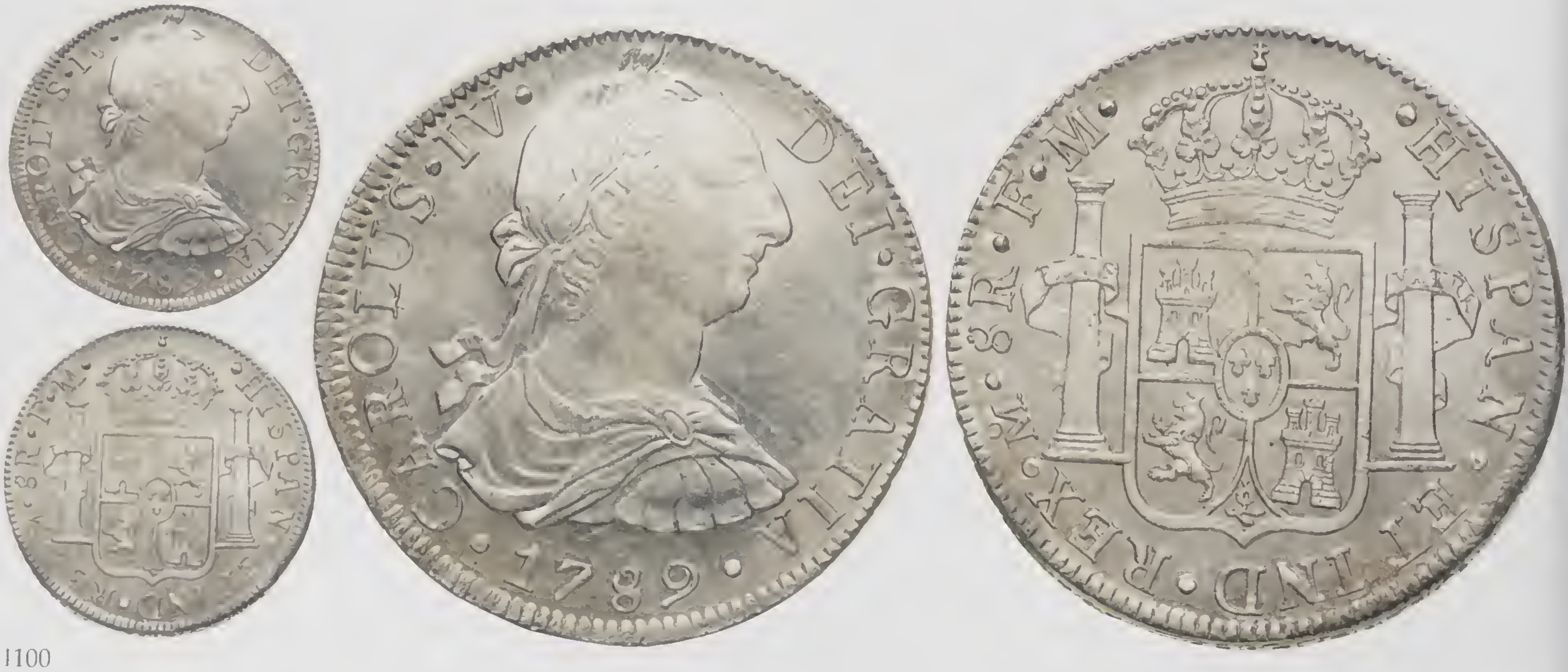


1099

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1779-Mo-FF. Eliz-89; WR-11; KM-106.2. Charles III. Natural edge flaw and flat areas due to strike. Original luster with lovely golden toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The highest, most venerable and ancient families of Europe, through their long continued interbreeding (and inbreeding), began to take on some unusual physiognomic traits. Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold (1657-1705), called "hog-mouth," immediately comes to mind. The same was true for the Spanish and Portuguese rulers. This series has come down to us with nickname of the "rat-nose" issue. Coin lore has it that Charles, upon seeing this portrait for the first time, complained that his nose looked like that of a rat! Being extremely displeased, it is said that he had the engraver quietly assassinated.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

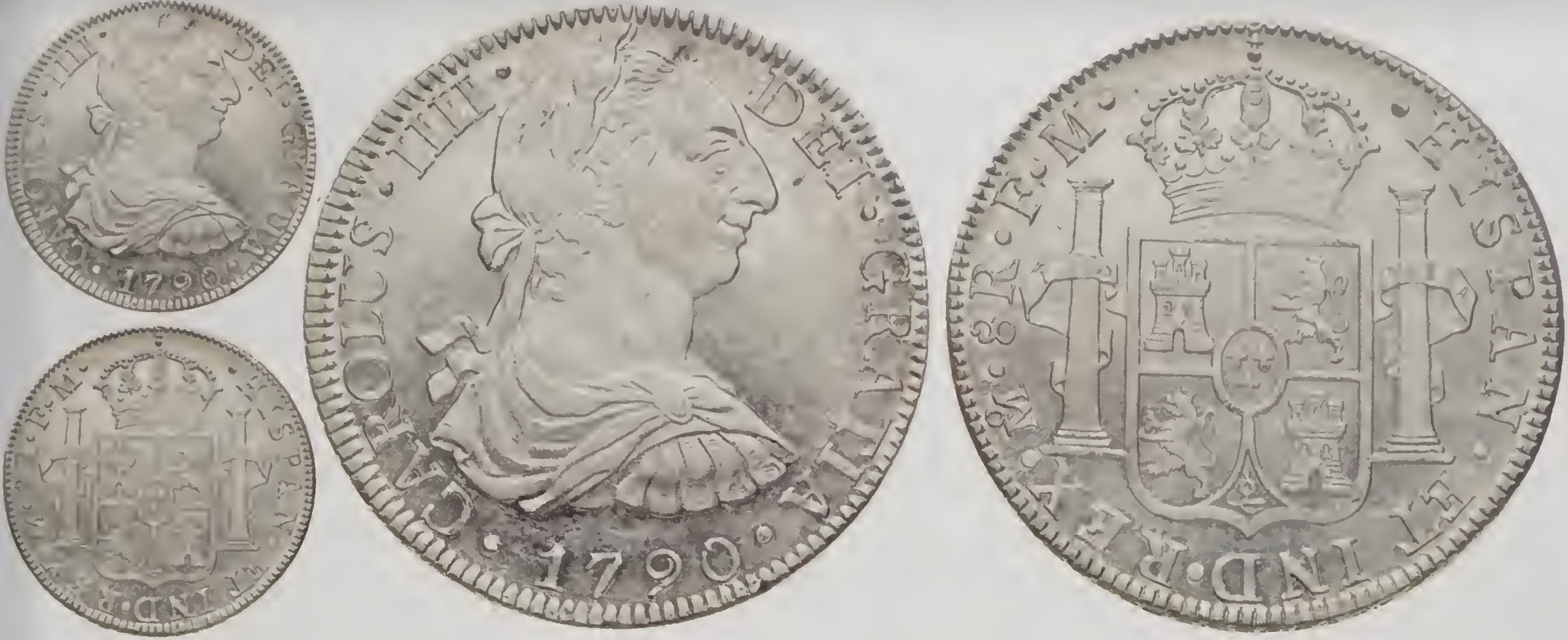


1100

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1789-Mo-F-M (Mexico City). WR-12; KM-107. Charles IV, 1788-1808. "Imaginary" bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Slight weakness at cheek of portrait, otherwise finely struck and very lustrous. With slight toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Charles IV was dominated by his coarse and conniving wife, Maria Luisa of Parma. What was even worse, was that she had a lover, Manuel de Godoy, and this lover effectively took over control of the nation of Spain. What seems totally amazing is that Charles, who knew of the affair, kept Godoy as his friend and allowed him to govern the country.

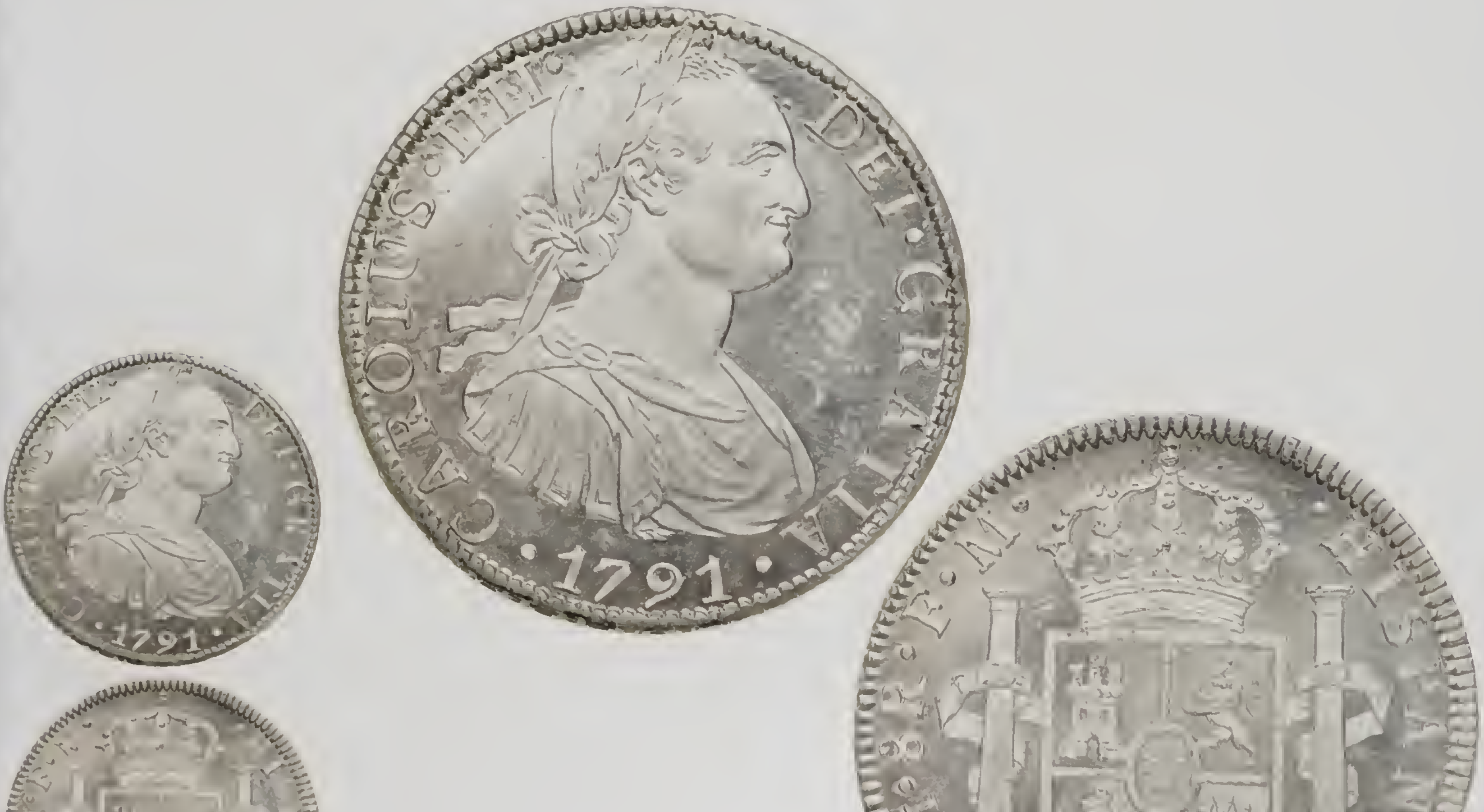
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200



1101

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1790-Mo-F-M (Mexico City). WR-12a; KM-108. Charles IV, 1788-1808. "Imaginary" bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Very slight weakness at cheek of portrait, otherwise finely struck and very lustrous. Fields prooflike, and lightly toned. **NGC graded MS-60 Prooflike.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

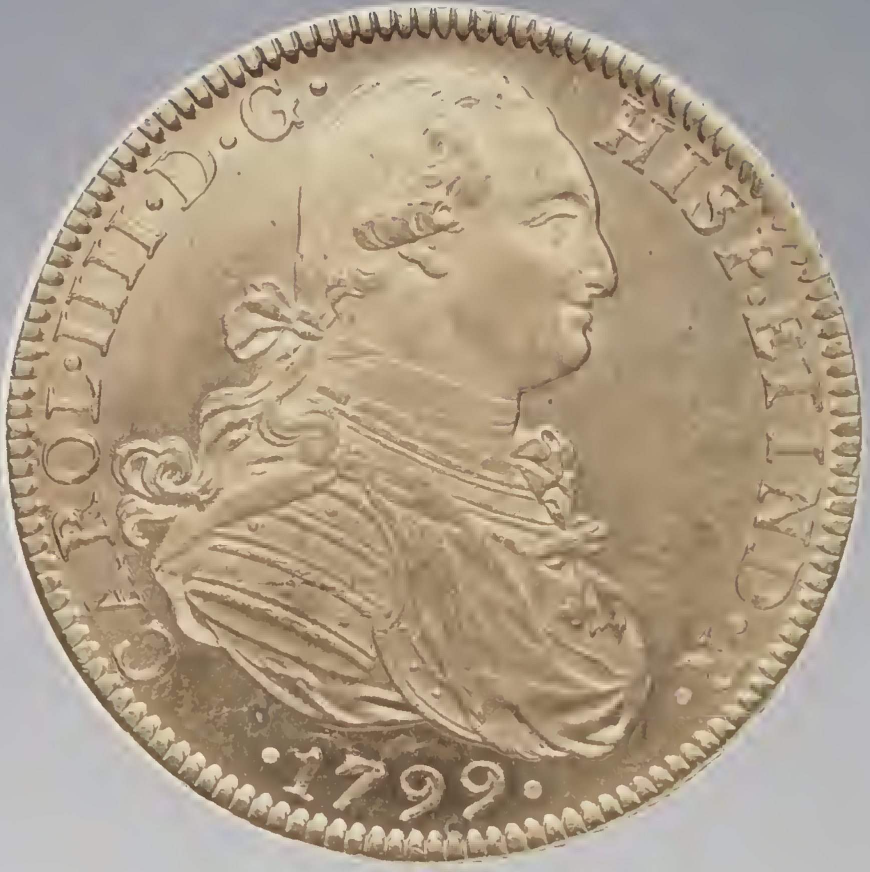


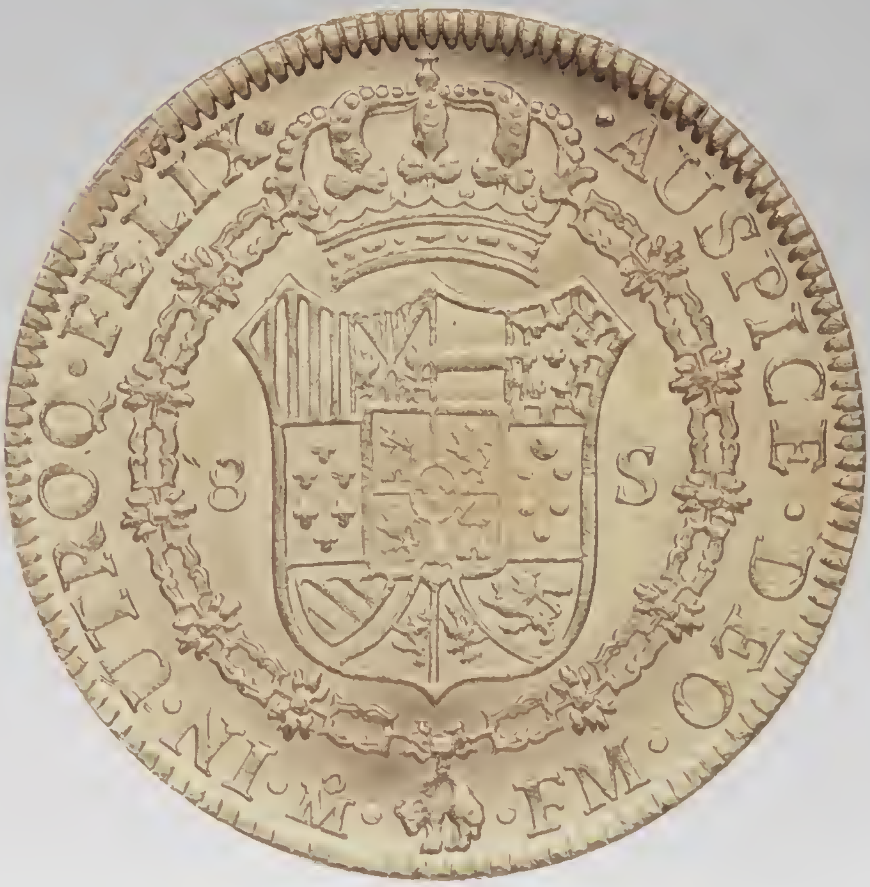
1102

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1791 Mo-F.M (Mexico City). Eliz-107; WR-13; KM-109. 27.03 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Superbly struck, with lustrous cameo-like devices on reflective fields. Impressive pristine surfaces. A splendid example. **NGC graded MS-65 Prooflike.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Extraordinary 1799 8 Escudos



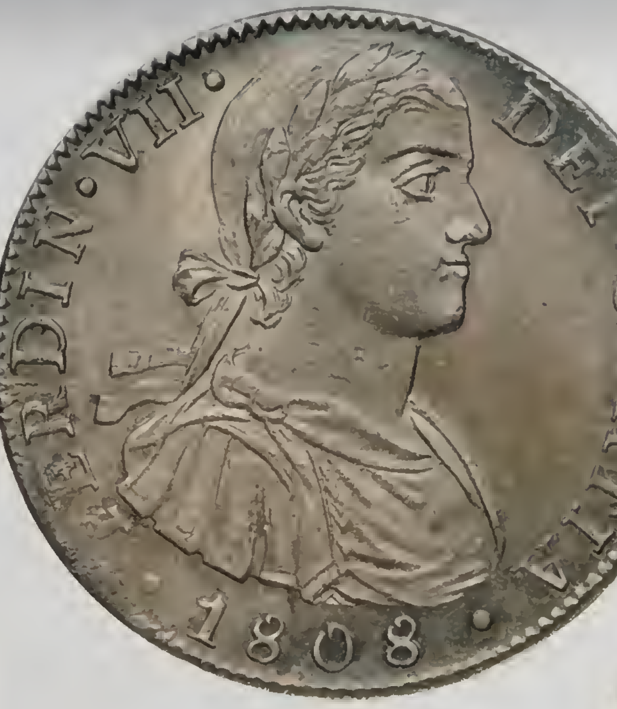


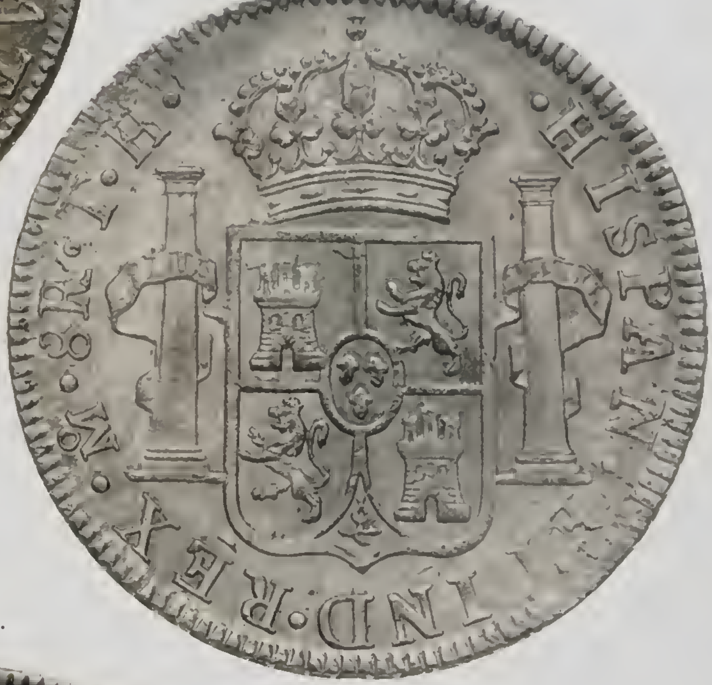
1103

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1799 Mo-FM (Mexico City). Fr-43; KM-159. 27.01 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles IV right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Superior, even strike, on watery to satiny fields. Devices softly lustrous and cameo-like. Extraordinarily clean fields for these large gold coins. Very Rare in this grade, and undoubtedly one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Mexico City, the second largest city in the world today, has a long and important history. It was the capital of the Aztec Empire, and was then known as Tenochitlan. It was founded in 1325. It is situated at an altitude of 7,349 feet,which guaranties its mild climate. Mexico City is located on a small island, and the Aztecs had built numerrous causeways connecting the central island of the city to the shoreline. These causeways are the origin of the modern day calzedas which are some of the main avenues of the city today.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

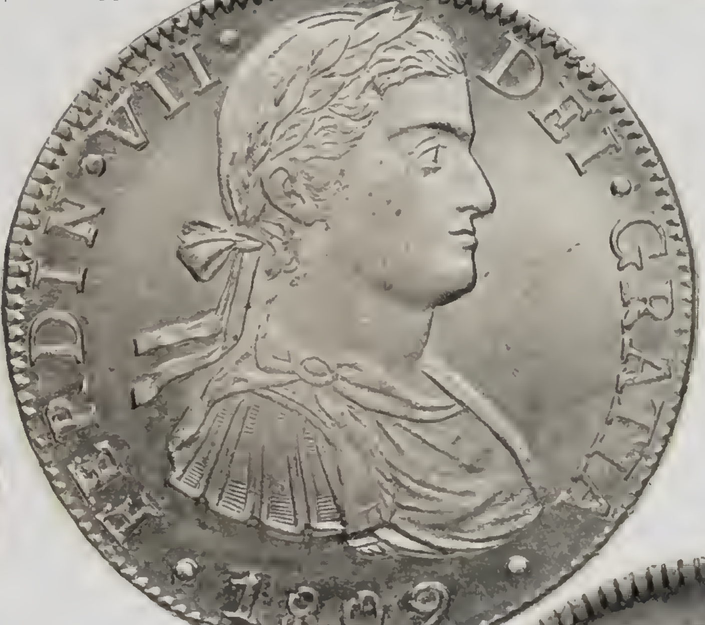


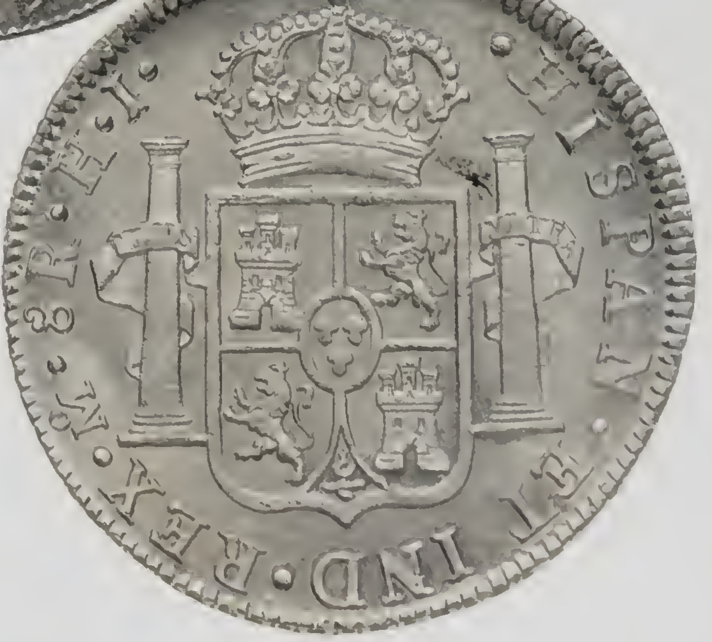


1104

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1808-Mo-T.H. Eliz-135; KM-110. Ferdinand VII. Armored bust right. Deeply toned with much mint brilliance. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Circulated throughout the Americas as the standard silver coin of the realm. These were legal tender in the United States until 1850.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900





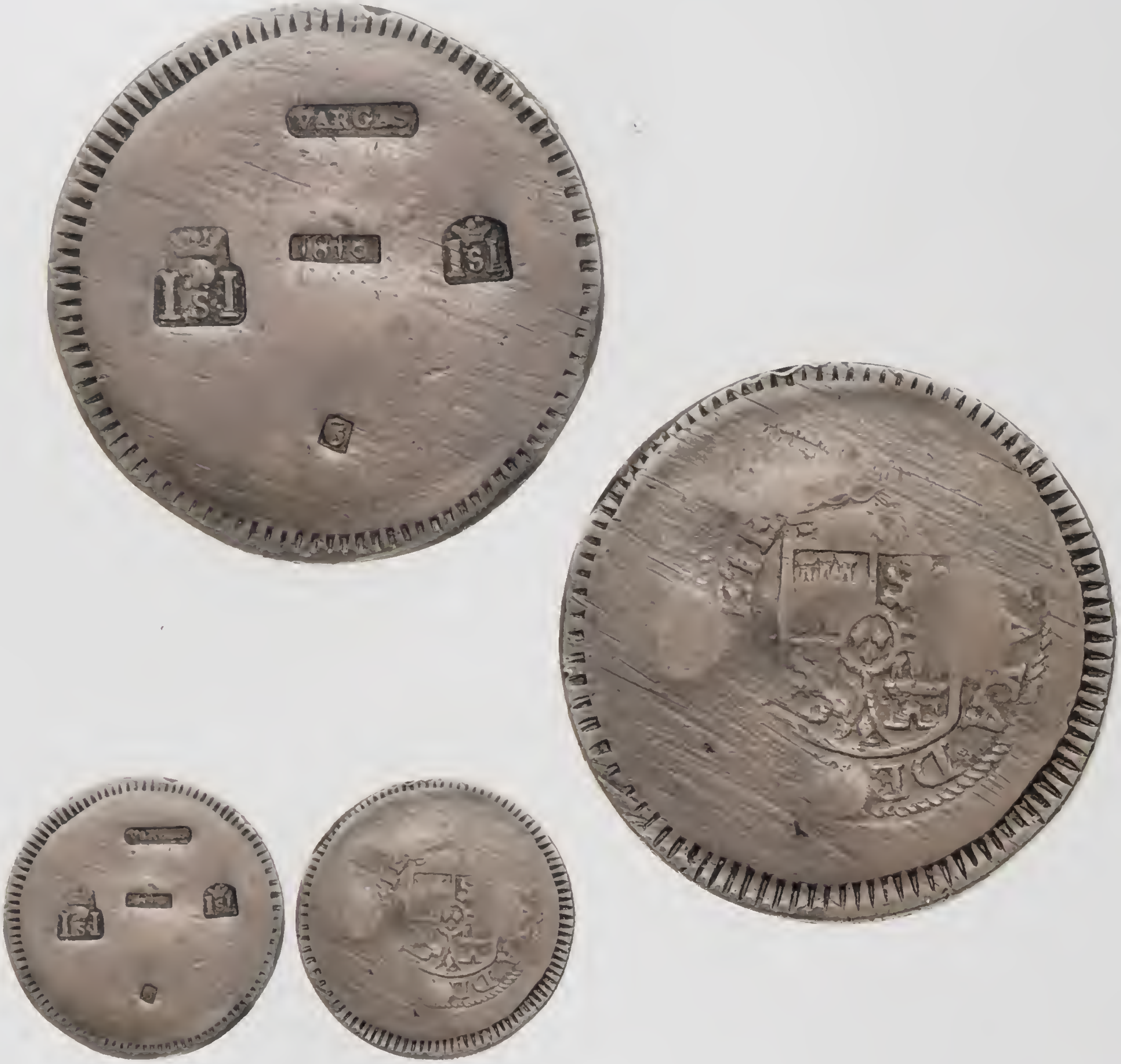
1105

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1809 Mo-H.J (Mexico City). Eliz-138; WR-14; KM-110. 26.93 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Ferdinand VII right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Bold strike, with lustrous devices on reflective fields. Some trivial handling marks to portrait, otherwise a superb example. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This design is known as the military bust type, and was struck from 1808-1811. It was only issued for Mexico. It was an attempt to portray Ferdinand as a military leader. An attempt that failed badly, since he was captured by Napoleon and spent seven years in exile in France.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Sansores Collection.

Fabulous General Vargas 1810 8 Reales



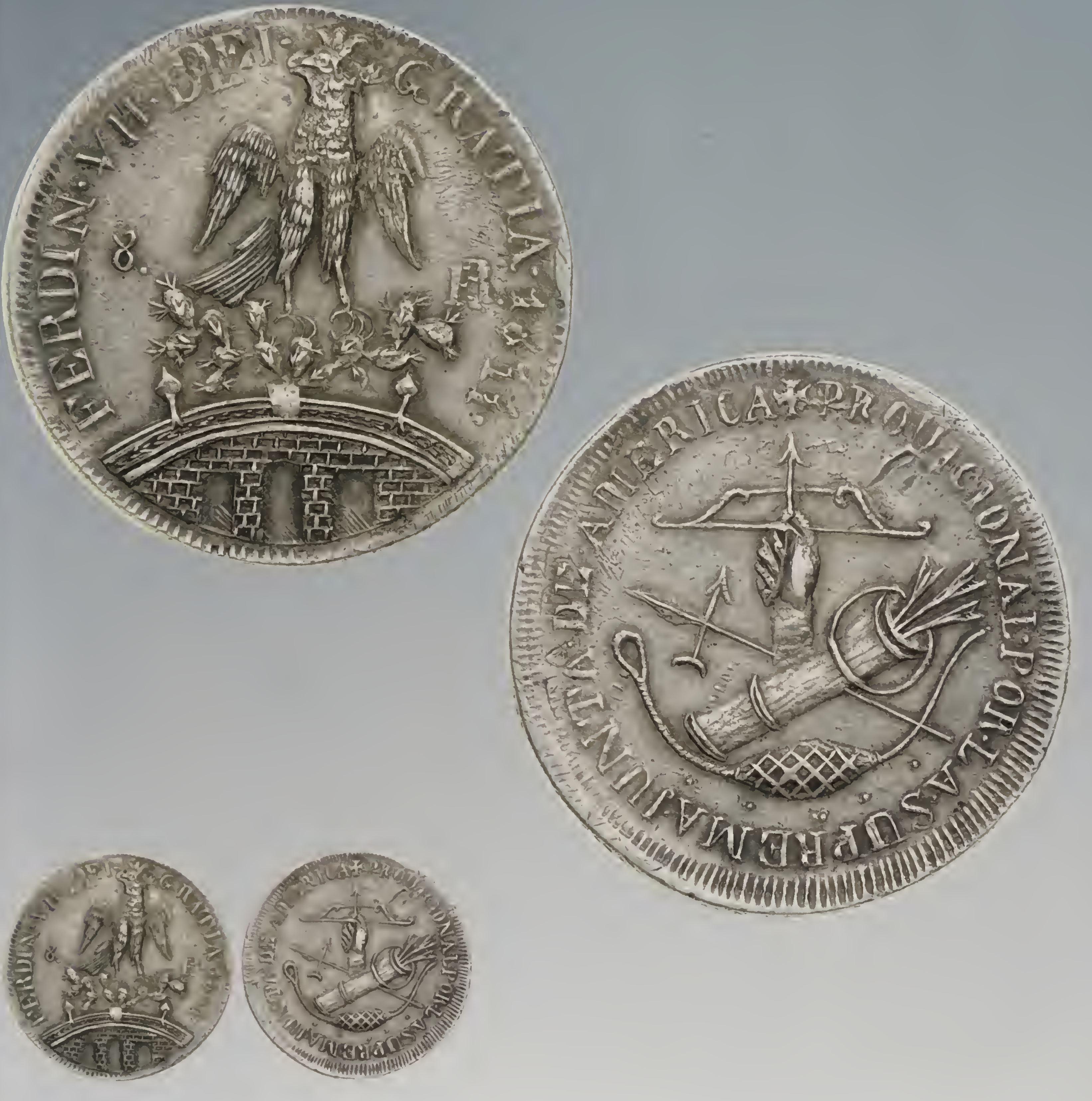
1106

Mexico - War of Independence. Sombrerete 8 Reales, 1810 (Sombrerete Mint). Eliz-MX72; WR-24; KM-176. 26.99 grams. Royalist Coinage of General Vargas. Coin of Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833, overtstruck and countermarked. Two different countermarks with crowned S between pillars; horizontal stamps with date, 1810, and VARGAS; small stamp with "3". Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, inscription around. **Finest example known. NGC graded EF-40.**

Sombrerete, located in the province of Zacatecas, was an area of great mineral wealth. As the War for Independence spread, communications were so disrupted that the central government could no longer supply coin to the entire nation. Certain provincial mints were established to attempt to remedy the situation. One of these was established in Sombrerete under the royalist General Vargas. He was also administrator of the mines in the area. A great rarity.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Sansores Collection.

Fantastic "Supreme National Junta" 1811 8 Reales


FERDIN·VII·DEI·GRATIA·1811
8 R
PROVICIONAL·POR·LA·SUPREMA·JUNTA·DE·AMERICA

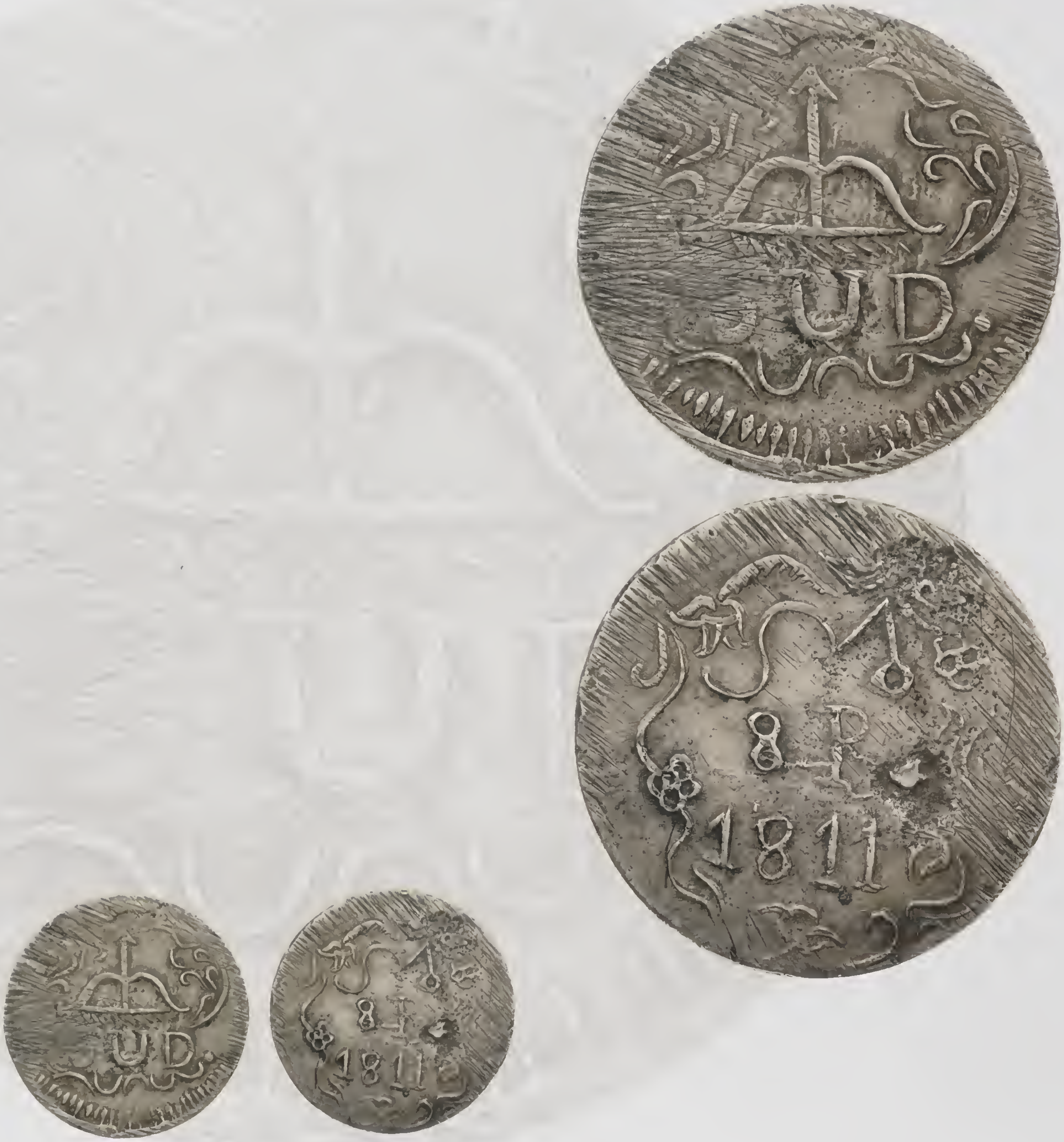
1107

Mexico - War of Independence. Insurgent Coinage. Zitacuaro 8 Reales, 1811. Eliz-MX120; Wr-36; KM-207. 22.96 grams. Struck coinage, under the Supreme National Congress of America. Crowned eagle atop cactus cluster, the whole over a bridge. Reverse: Hand clasping bow and arrow, spear, arrow, quiver and sling below. Some double striking apparent in obverse legends, otherwise fabulous quality for this struck coin. **Of the highest rarity. NGC graded AU-55.**

Besides the plentiful Morelos issues, particularly in base metal, other insurgent leaders "melted or minted their own coins." Notable for both their importance and variety are those issued by the Zitacuaro Junta. A "Supreme National Junta" was established at Zitacuaro, Michoacán, on August 19, 1811 - apparently not wholly under the auspices of Morelos, since their coins carry an inscription of appeasement: "FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRATIA." **Of singular importance with these issues is that the Mexican national emblem of an eagle, perched on a cactus plant, appears for the first time.**

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

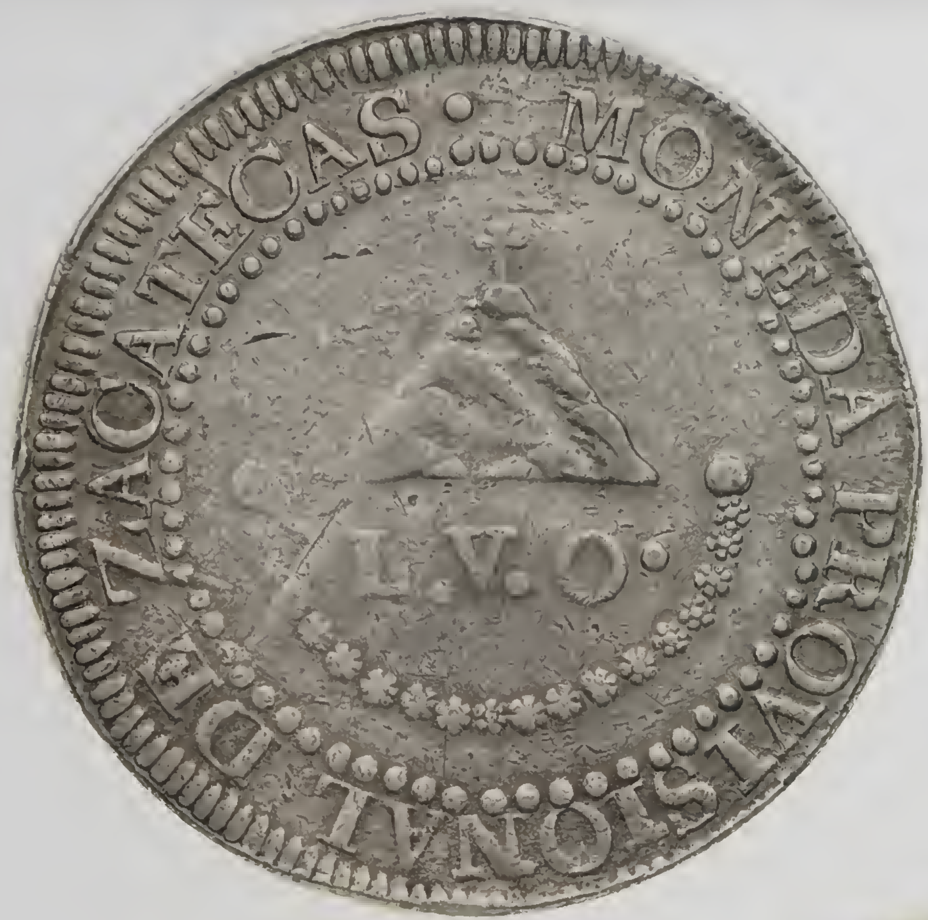
Illustrated in Money of the World, coin 161.

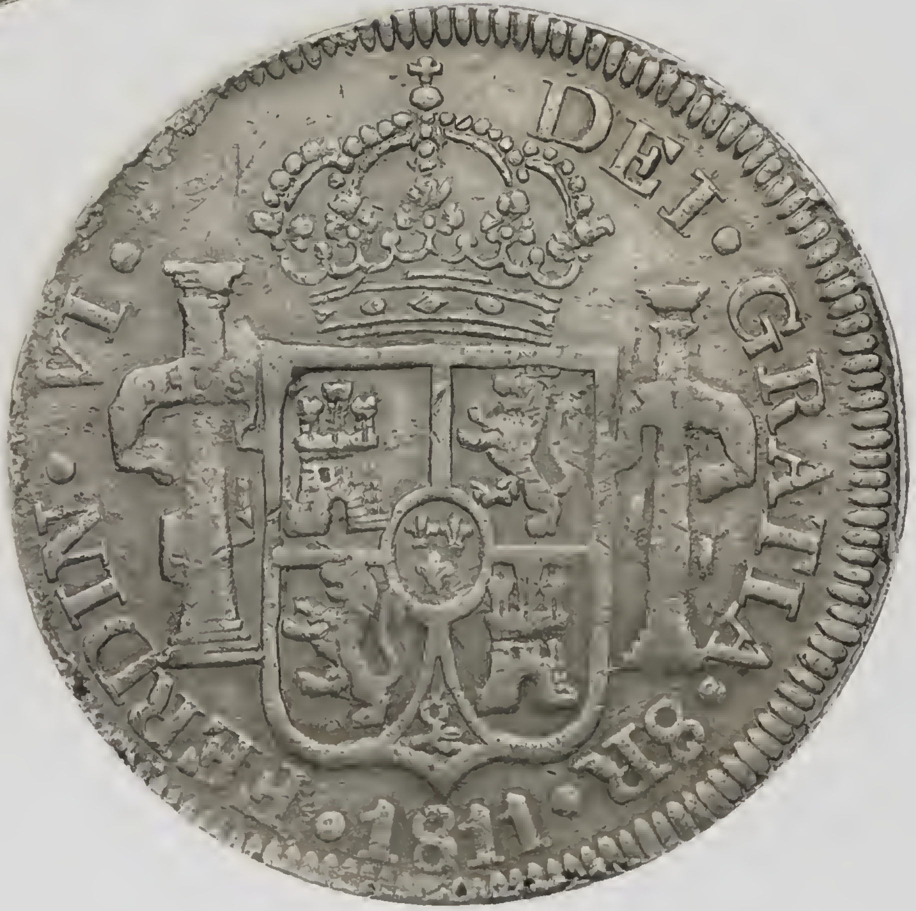


1108

Mexico - War of Independence. Oaxaca Insurgent Coinage. 8 Reales, 1811. Eliz-MX113; WR-30; KM-234A. 23.74 grams. Struck coinage, under General Morelos. Bow and arrow over SUD, within cartouche of arabesques. Reverse: Monogram of Morelos over value and date, within cartouche of floral arabesques. Neater example of the typically very crude work, but with usual adjustment marks. Flaw on reverse flan, otherwise especially fine example of the **silver "struck coin."** Very Rare first year of issue. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Jose Maria Morelos was a follower of father Hidalgo, and also a Catholic priest. He attempted to lead the rebellion in the south. His objectives, land for the natives, redistribution of the wealth to the poor, and reforms of the clergy, never had a chance of succeeding. He was captured, and executed in 1815.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500


ZACATECAS · MONEDA PROVISIONAL DE
L.V.O.

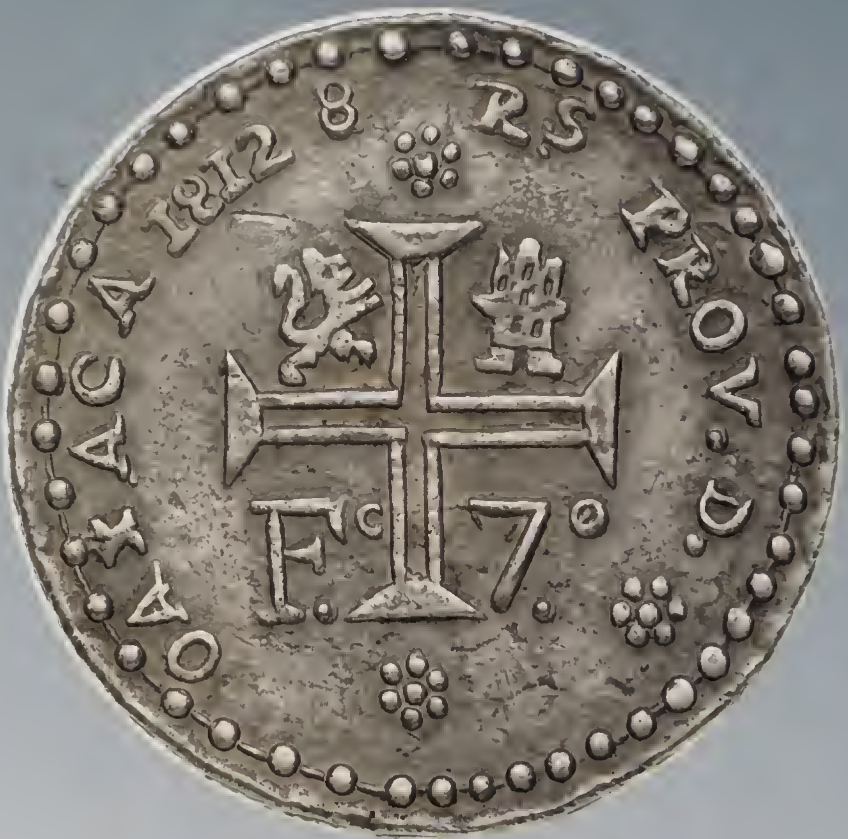

FERDIN · VI · DEI · GRATIA · 1811 · 8R

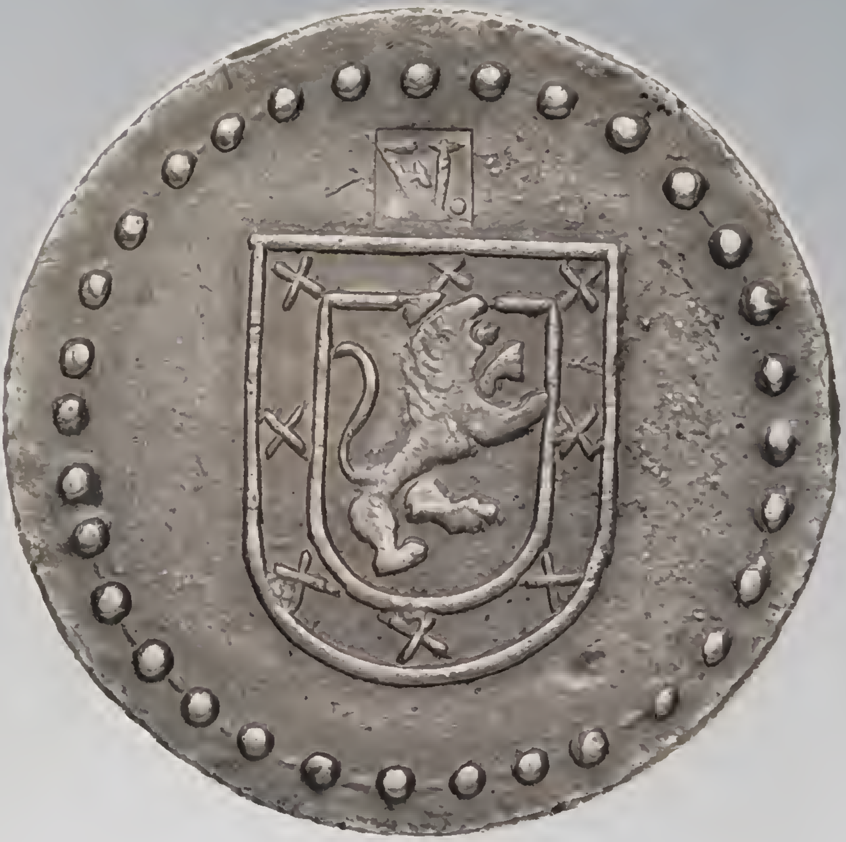
1109

Mexico - Zacatecas. War of Independence. Royalist Coinage. 8 Reales, 1811. Eliz MX80 var.; WR —; KM-190 var. 27.80 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. L.V.O., late series. Mountain above L.V.O., chain of rosettes below; cross on distant peak. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Modest actual wear, and good surfaces for series. Lightly toned, with touches of iridescence. Very Rare error variety: Ferdinand VII misspelled as Ferdinand VI. **NGC graded EF-40.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Highly Important Oaxaca Royalist 1812 8 Reales





1110

Mexico - War of Independence. Oaxaca Royalist Coinage. 8 Reales, 1812. Eliz —; WR-29 var.; Y-768; C-922; KM-168 var. 26.99 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Cast Royalist coinage of Lt. General Savaria. Large Lion variety. Voided cross, lion and castle at upper angles, F.o and 7.o at lower, three rosettes in field. Reverse: Large lion within shield with double border of eight X's; above, countermark of "ZEI," "ZEV," or "VE" monogram in square indent. Choice problem free surfaces, with handsome toning. Superior example of type, and Possibly Unique.

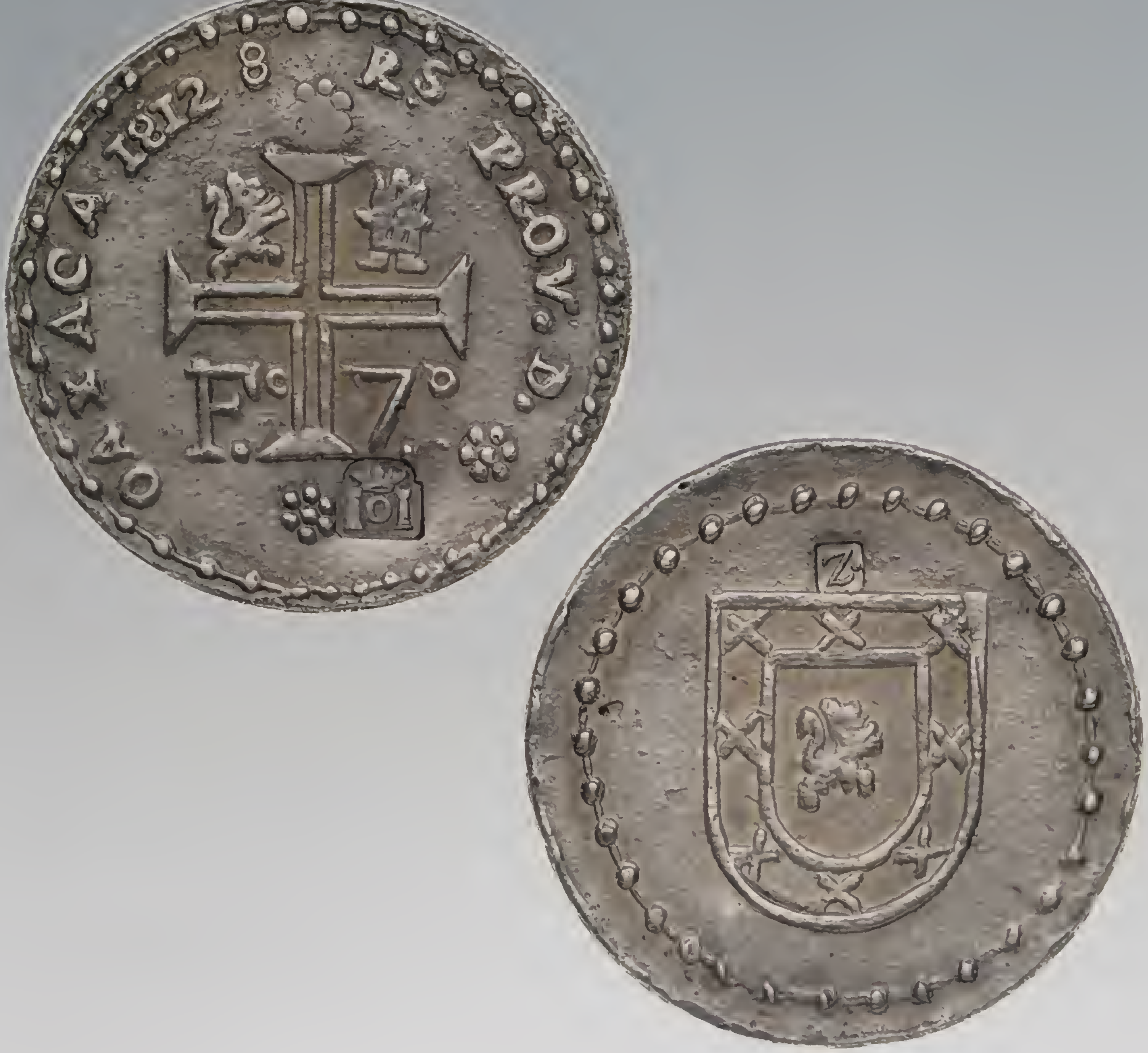
The photograph in Pradeau, pl. XIII, no. 4, reverse only, was taken from this coin. The illustrations for Y-768 and C-922 are copied from the Pradeau picture. Since these standard references use the photo of this specimen, and none of them mention that the reverse counterstamp is actually a monogram, but rather simply calling it a "V," **it is quite probable that this coin is unique. NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

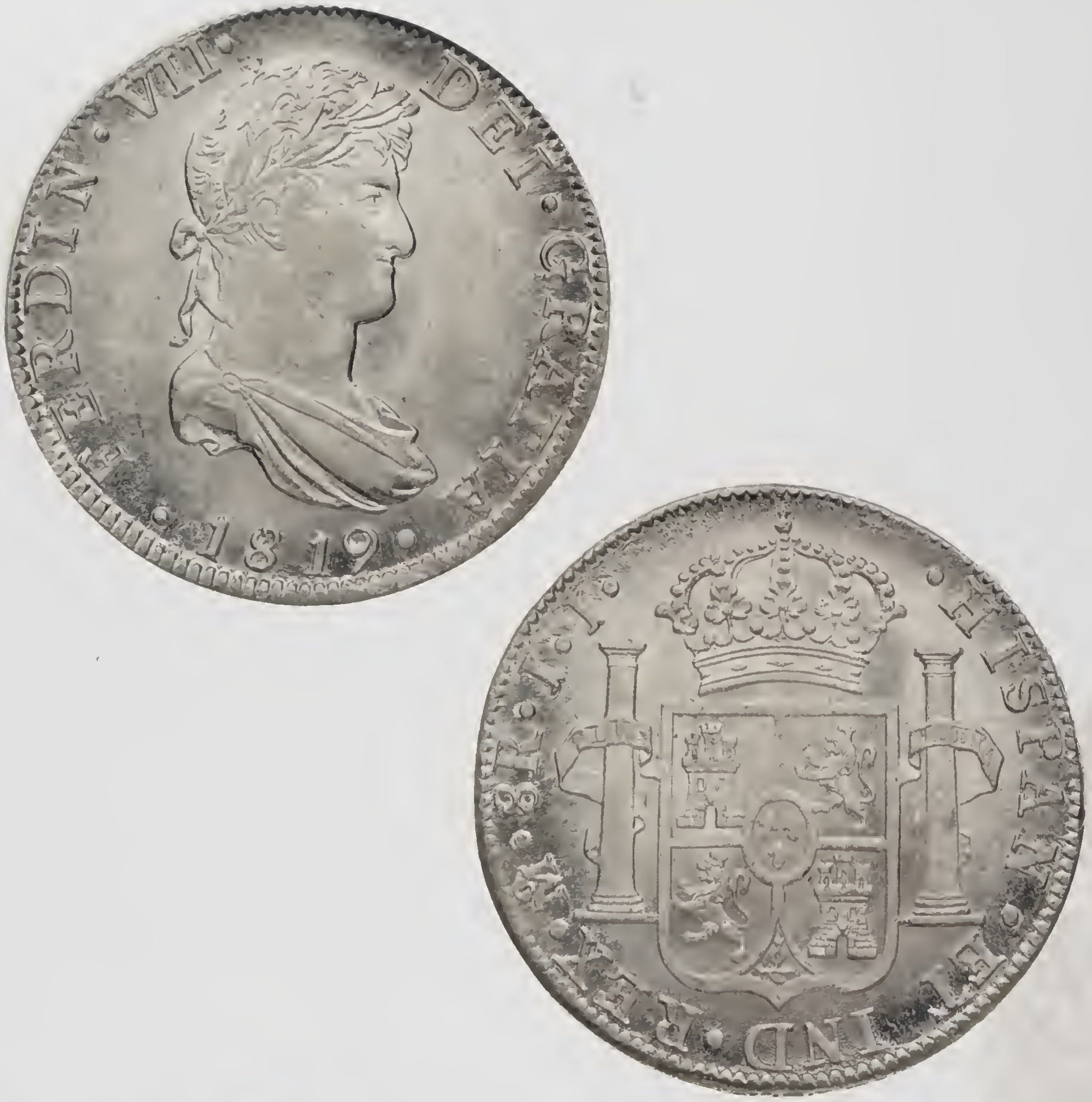
Ex Dr. Pradeau Collection. Pradeau Sale III, Superior, 11-71, lot 1562, realized $3250.

1111

Mexico - War of Independence. Oaxaca Royalist Coinage. 8 **Reales, 1812.** Eliz-MX71; WR-29; Y—; C-923; KM-168. 26.98 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Cast Royalist coinage of Lt. General Savaria. Small Lion variety. Voided cross, lion and castle at upper angles, F.o and 7.o at lower, three rosettes in field; below 7, crowned O between two pillars, within arch-shaped indent. Reverse: Small lion within shield with double border of eight X's; above, countermark of "Z." in square indent. Choice problem tree surfaces, with handsome toning. A very choice example of type. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Dr. Pradeau Collection. Pradeau Sale III, Superior, 11-71, lot 1563, realized $2200.



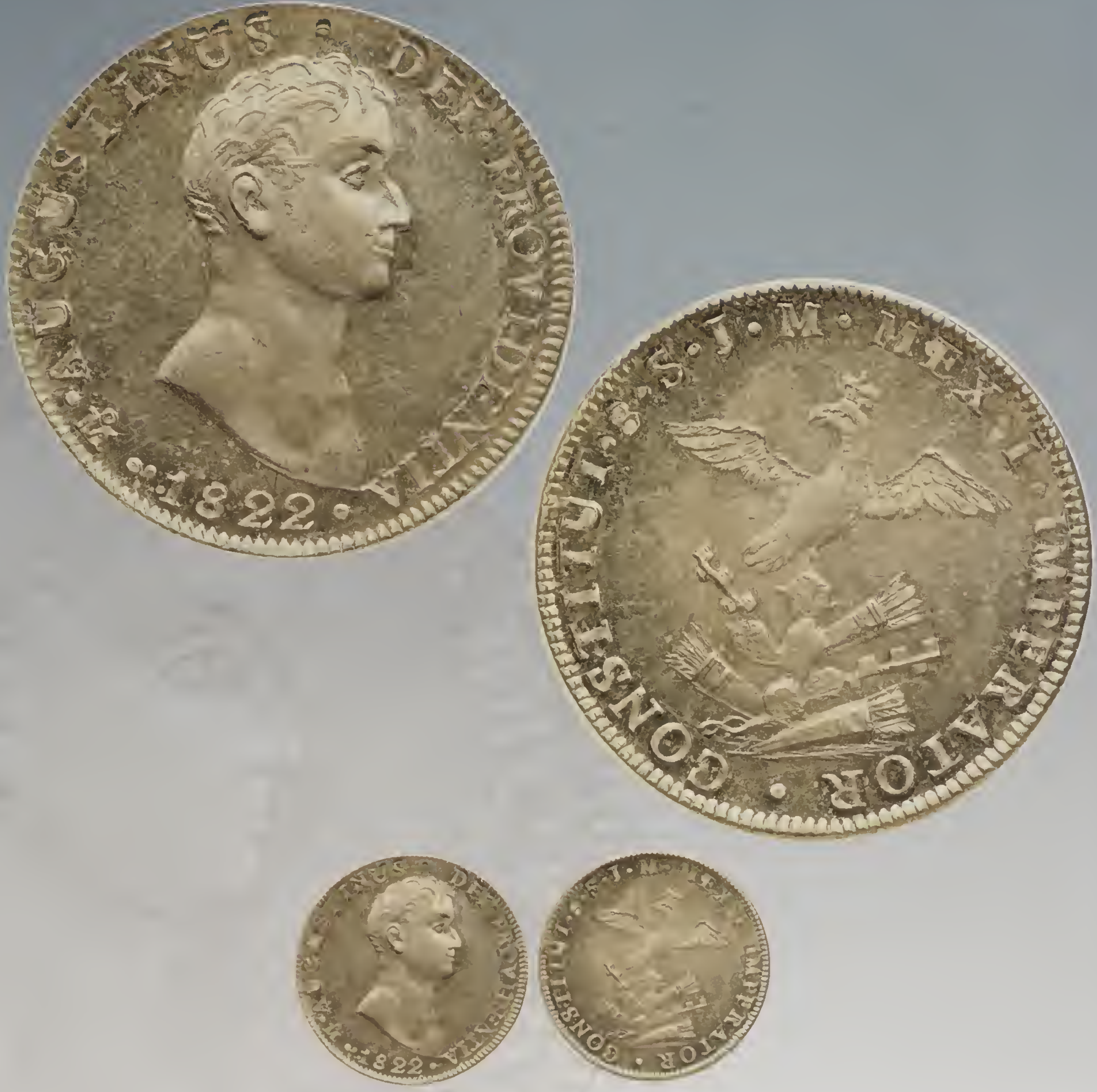


1112

Mexico. 8 Reales, 1819 Mo-J.J (Mexico City). Eliz-160; WR-15; KM-111. 26.99 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Laureate and draped bust of Ferdinand VII right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Boldly struck, with lustrous to velvety devices on bright fields. Some trivial handling marks to portrait, otherwise a superb example. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $750 - 1,000

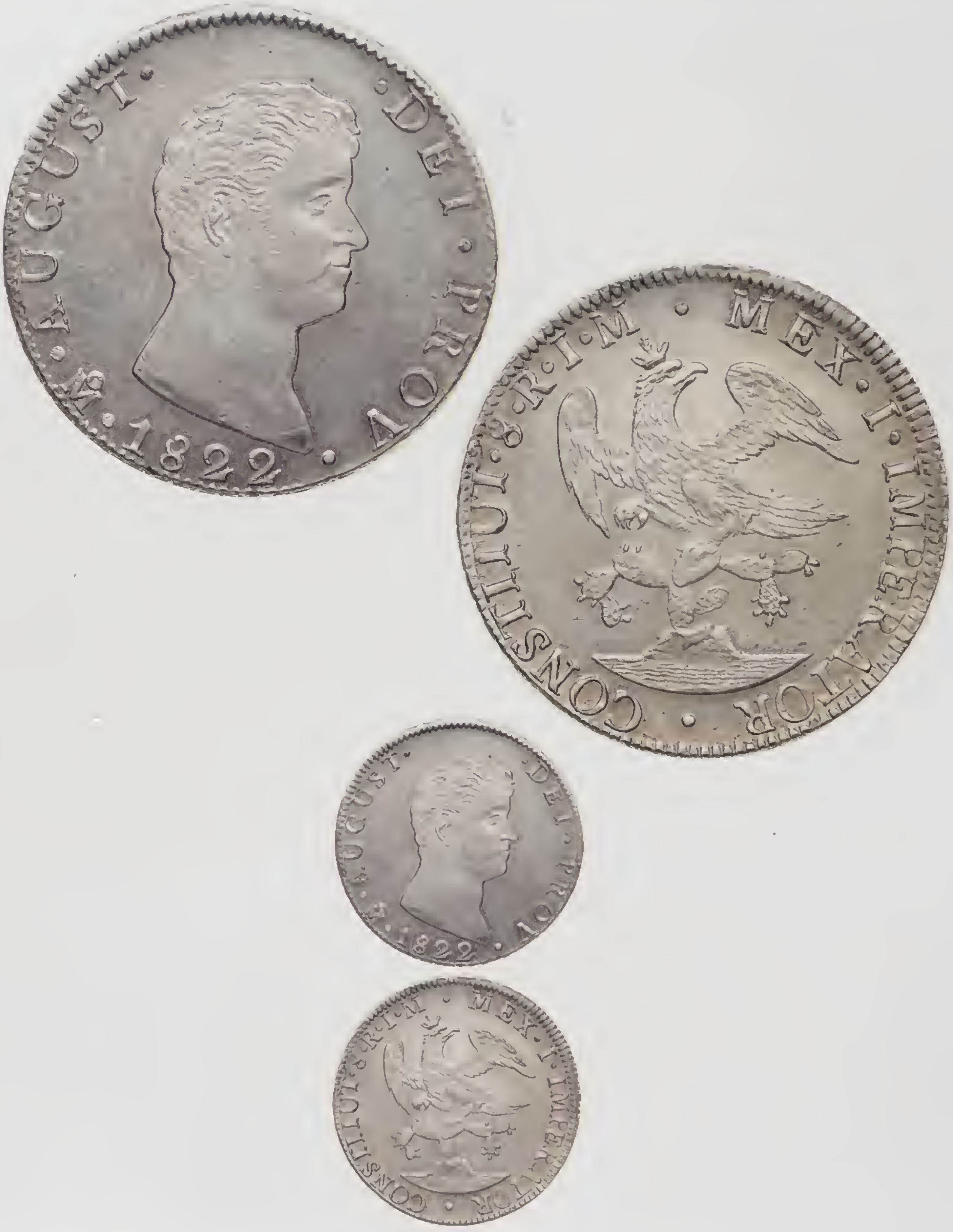
Ex Sansores Collection.

Mint State Iturbide 1822 Gold 8 Escudos



1113
Mexico - 8 Escudos, 1822-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Fr-59; Cr-188; KM 313.1. 26.99 grams. Empire of Iturbide. First portrait type. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus, Aztec arms around. Weakness at eagle, otherwise excellent strike for series. A few light marks. Very lustrous, with reflective fields. Very rare, particularly in this grade. One of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 162.*



AUGUST · DEI · PROV · M · 1822 ·
CONSTITUT · 8 · R · I · M · MEX · I · IMPERATOR ·

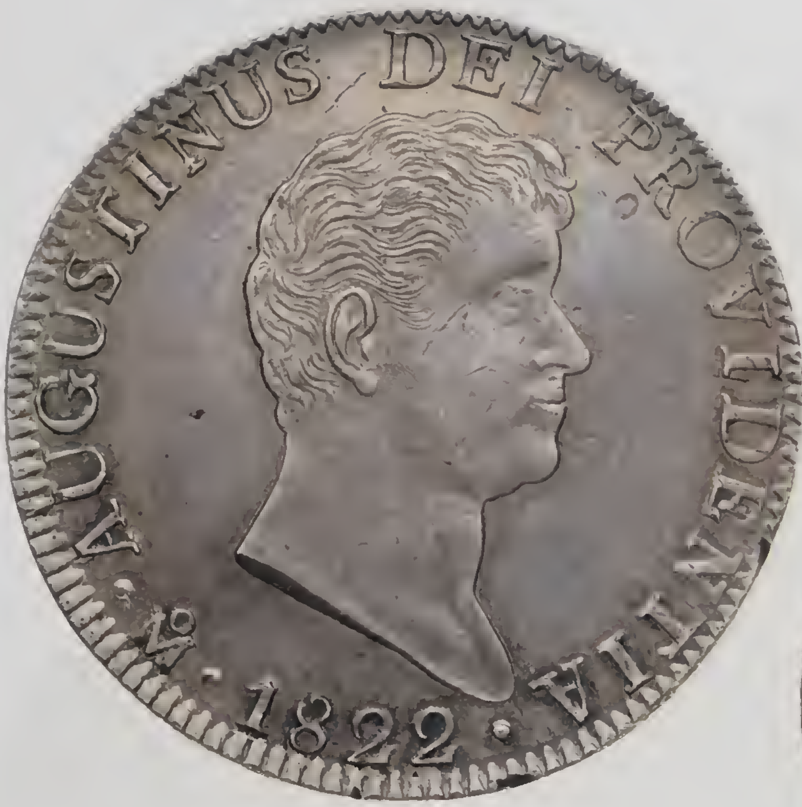
1114

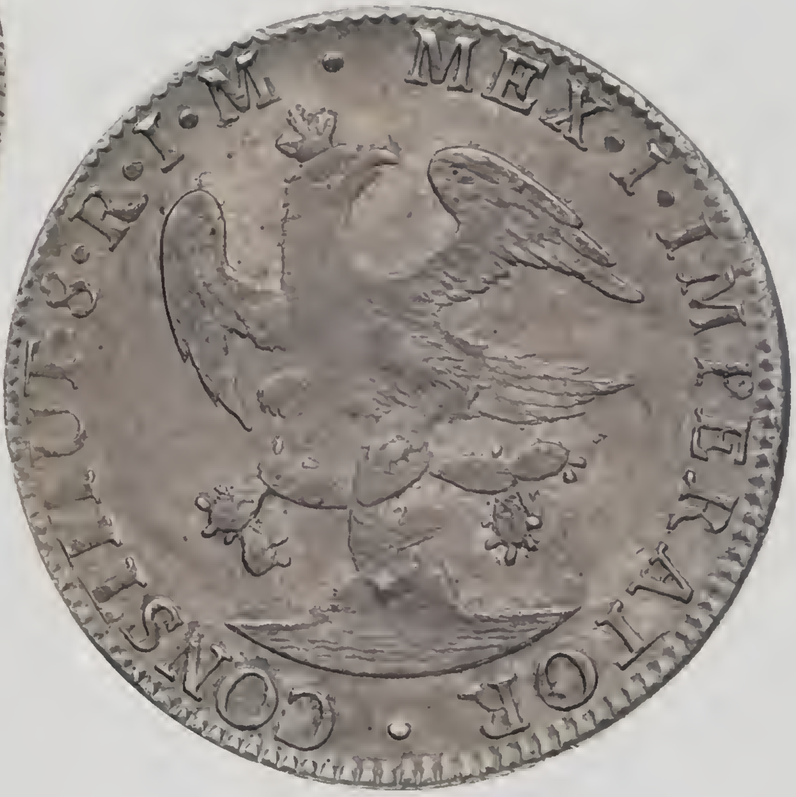
Mexico. 8 Reales, 1822-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey-2B; Eliz-164; KM-306.2 (type I). 27.01 grams. Empire of Iturbide Large head, "AUGUST" type; value at upper edge. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus, value at 10 o'clock. Superior strike, the devices softly lustrous on reflective fields. Handling marks generally small, and thinly dispersed. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Augustin Iturbide was a man of his times, with certian beliefs and biases which led to his undoing. Originally a soldier of Spain, he fought first against the rebels, but later joined their cause. A man of principles, he believed in the righteousness of the revoulution, but he also tried to deal with the Spaniards with honor. He promised the departing Spaniards equal value in gold for their landholdings. This "honorable" settlement essentially bankrupted the new independent Mexico.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Very Rare Iturbide 8 Reales



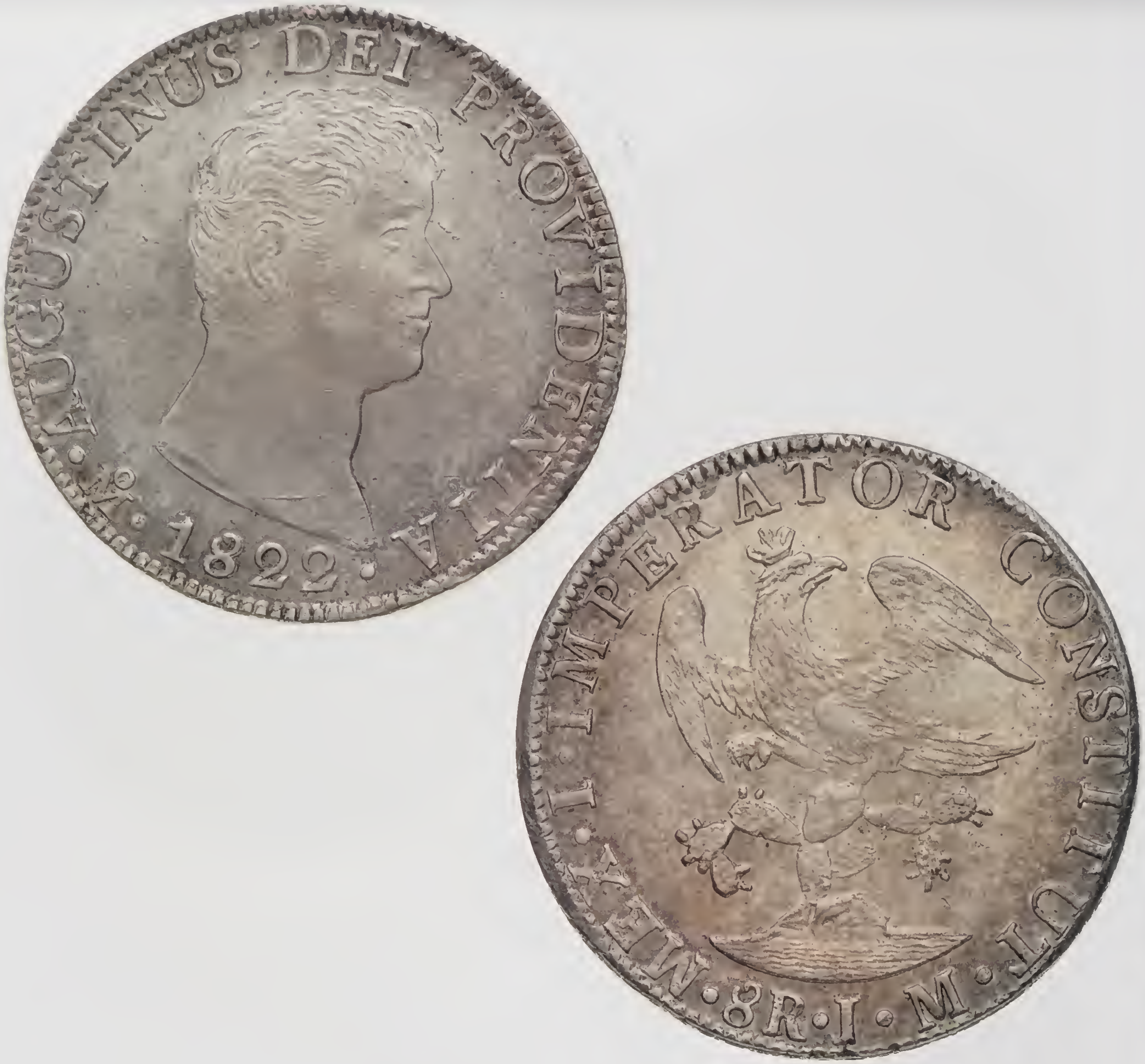


1115

Mexico - 8 Reales, 1822-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey-3B; Eliz-165; KM-308 (type III). 27.09 grams. Empire of Iturbide. Large head, long truncation; "AUGUSTINUS" type; value at upper edge. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus, value at 10 o'clock. Eyes of portrait and body of eagle showing some flatness. Obverse field very reflective, the reverse mostly so at the peripheries. Medium deep toning, emphasizing blues, violets, and coppers on the obverse, with pinkish grays on the reverse.

This is one of the finest known examples of this one-year type. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Iturbide was a military man. The conservatives in the new, independent Mexico wanted a royal from Europe to head the country. When no royal would accept the position, these same conservatives persuaded Iturbide to become Emperor. He ruled the nation as if his citizens were soldiers. He imprisoned those who disagreed with him. Democratic principles were alien to him. The people wouldn't accept his autocratic methods and he was forced to abdicate and leave Mexico.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000


AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA
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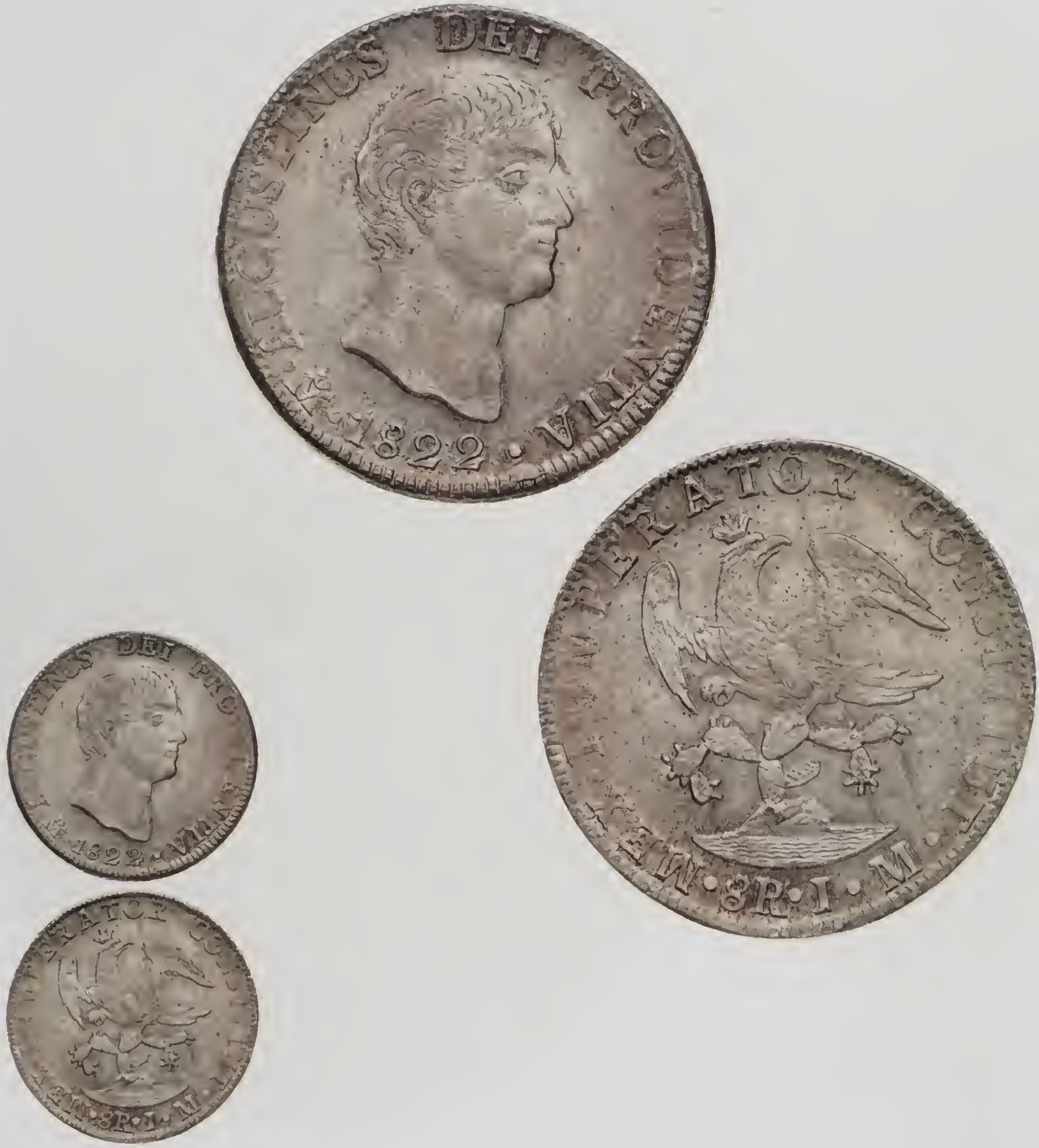
8R J M

1116

Mexico - 8 Reales, 1822-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey-3C; Eliz-166; KM-309 (type IV). 26.88 grams. Empire of Iturbide. Large head; value at lower edge. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus, **value at 7 o'clock.** Very good strike, the fields lustrous and quite clean. Medium toning on obverse, emphasizing blues and steely greens; the reverse darker, with rich coppers and russets. A very nice coin. One-year type. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000



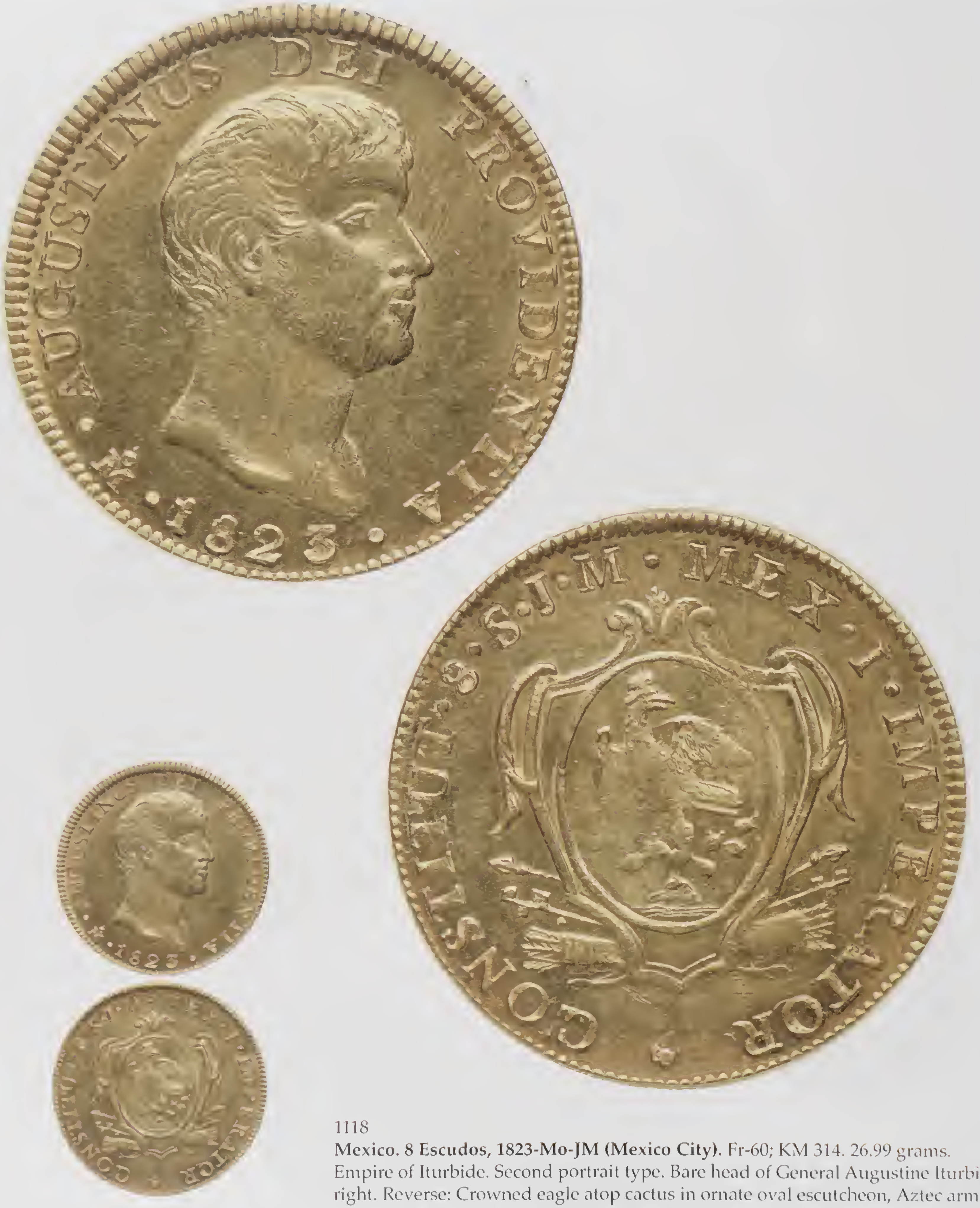
1117

Mexico - 8 Reales, 1822-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey-4C; Eliz-167; KM-310 (type V). 26.94 grams. Empire of Iturbide. Small head type. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus. Very good strike, with only trifling softness to centers — striations in the face due to milling and rolling techniques used in making the flans. Brilliant and lustrous. A two-year type. **NGC graded MS-63.**

As part of the terms of Iturbide's exile, he was forbidden to ever return to Mexico. He went to Italy and then to Britain. Influenced by Napoleon's return from exile, and missing his native land, Iturbide decided to come back. He came back in 1824, landed in Soto la Marina. He was immediately arrested and soon after, shot.

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Lustrous Mint State Iturbide Gold 8 Escudos

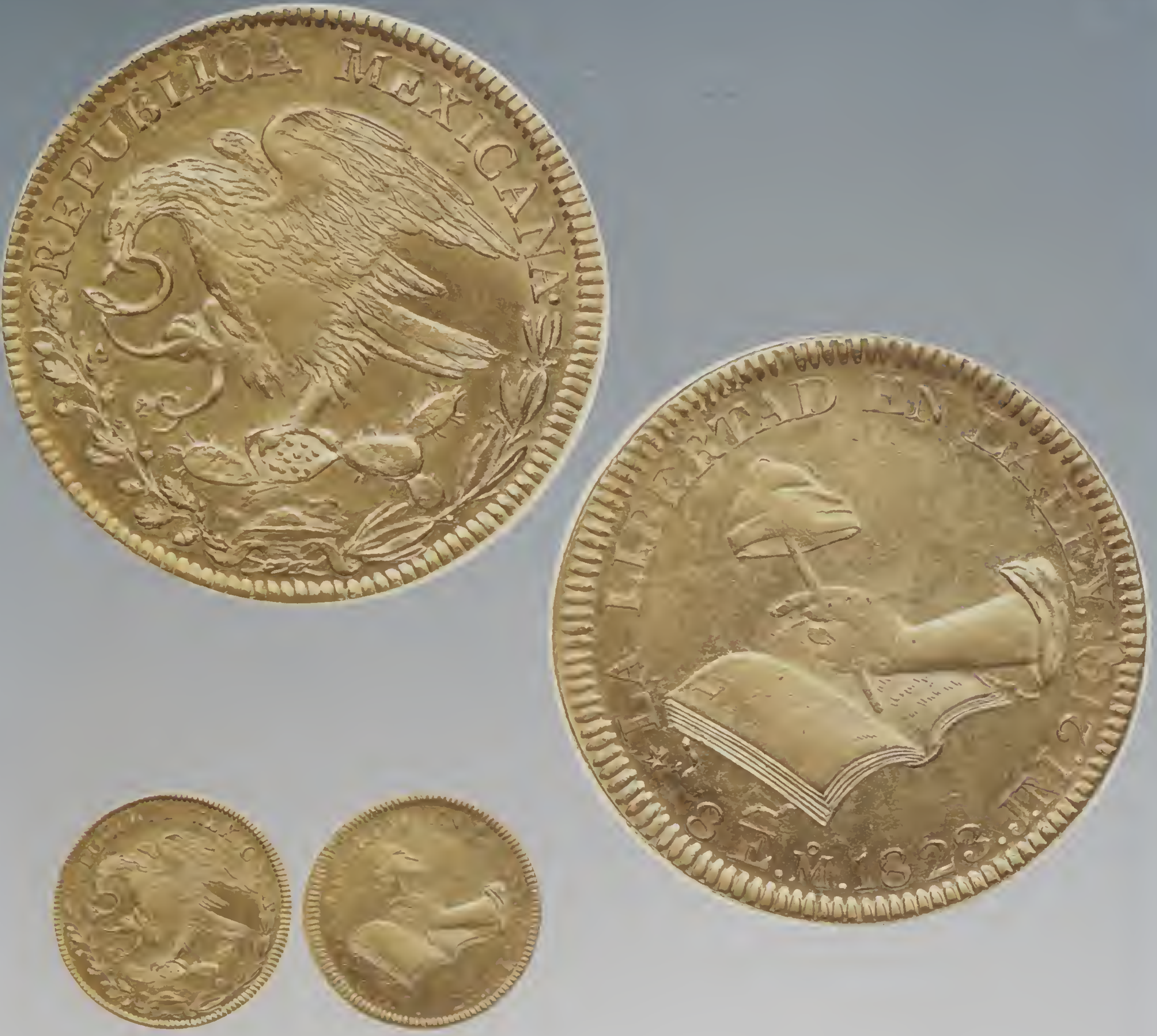

AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA
M • 1823 •
CONSTITUT • 8 • S • J • M • MEX • I • IMPERATOR

1118

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1823-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Fr-60; KM 314. 26.99 grams. Empire of Iturbide. Second portrait type. Bare head of General Augustine Iturbide right. Reverse: Crowned eagle atop cactus in ornate oval escutcheon, Aztec arms below. A better strike, with less weakness at the centers, than is mostly seen in this series that suffered from inferior production technique. Minor faint adjustment lines, and a few light marks that are mostly confined to the devices. Very lustrous, with reflective fields. Very rare, particularly in this grade. One of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Highly Sought-After 'Hooknecked-Eagle' 1823 8 Escudos



1119

Mexico - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1823-Mo-JM. Fr-63; KM 382.2. 27.01 grams. Type II: Hooknecked-eagle, left, holding looped snake. Reverse: Hand holding Liberty Cap on staff, over open book. Faint adjustment marks at hand, otherwise centers unusually well struck up. Fields very lustrous. Very rare, particularly in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

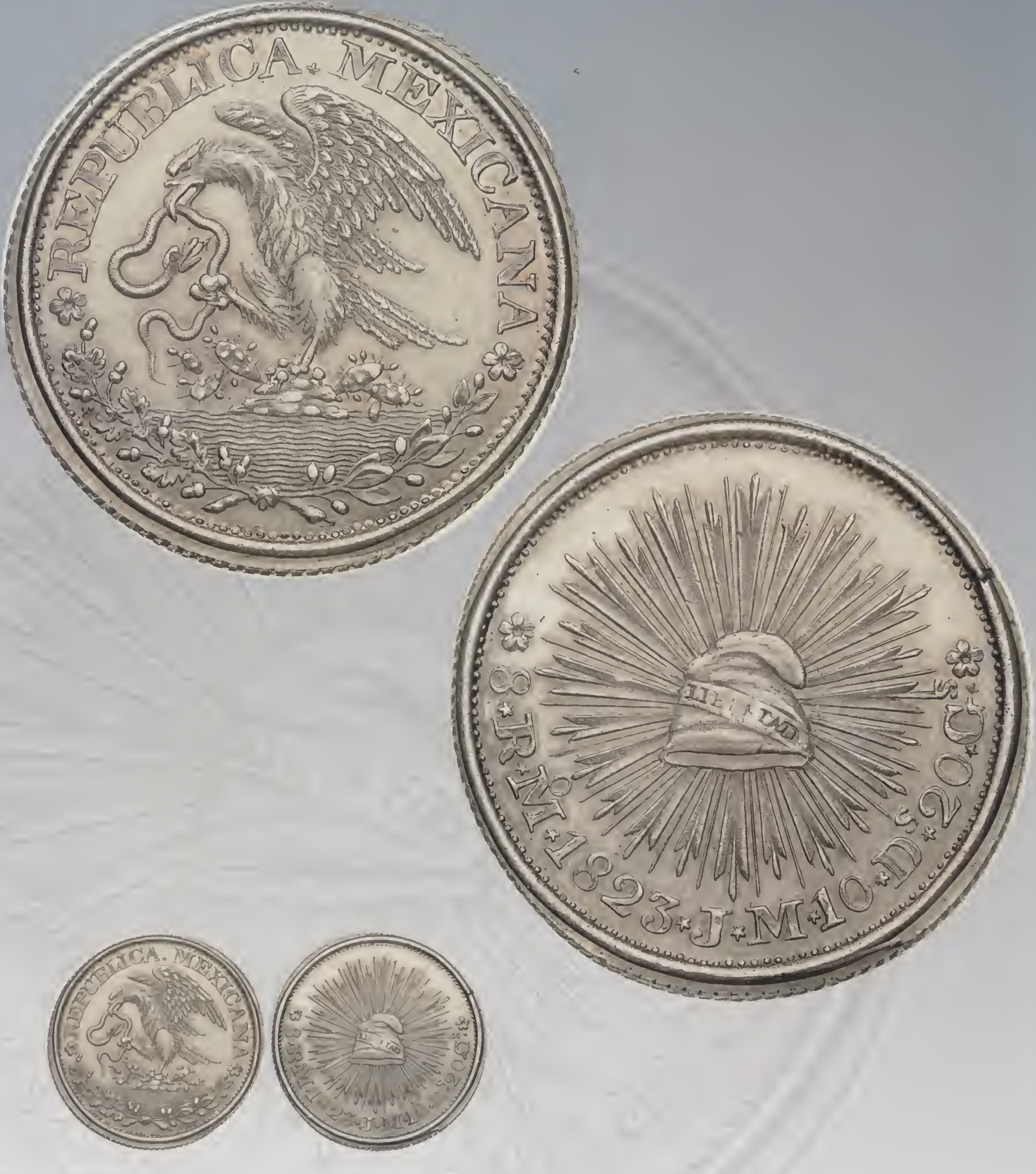
The establishment of the United States, along with the ideas aroused by the French Revolution, augmented by the Napoleonic occupation of Spain, set in motion the pent up forces in Mexico on the course to independence. Begun by the priest Miguel Hildago y Costilla, whose rallying cry for racial equality and redistribution of land captured the hearts of the disenfranchised, the conflicts between Mexico's revolutionary and conservative factions spun out over several years. With a change of regime in Spain, in 1820, a way was found to negotiate a separation from her and Mexico. The Spanish colony became formally independent in 1821, but independence was modified by royalist elements, who voted Don Augustin I Iturbide in as emperor in 1822. Republican elements countered, pressing him to abdicate, which he did in 1823. Mexico was at last a republic.

This is the first gold coin to be issued by the new republic. Also, it is a single year type, with Mexico City being the only issuing mint. Struck in two varieties, the Type II's being much rarer than the Type I's. Smaller denominations of the Escudo wouldn't begin appearing until 1825, and only at a few mints.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 163.*

Probably Unique Pattern 1823 8 Reales



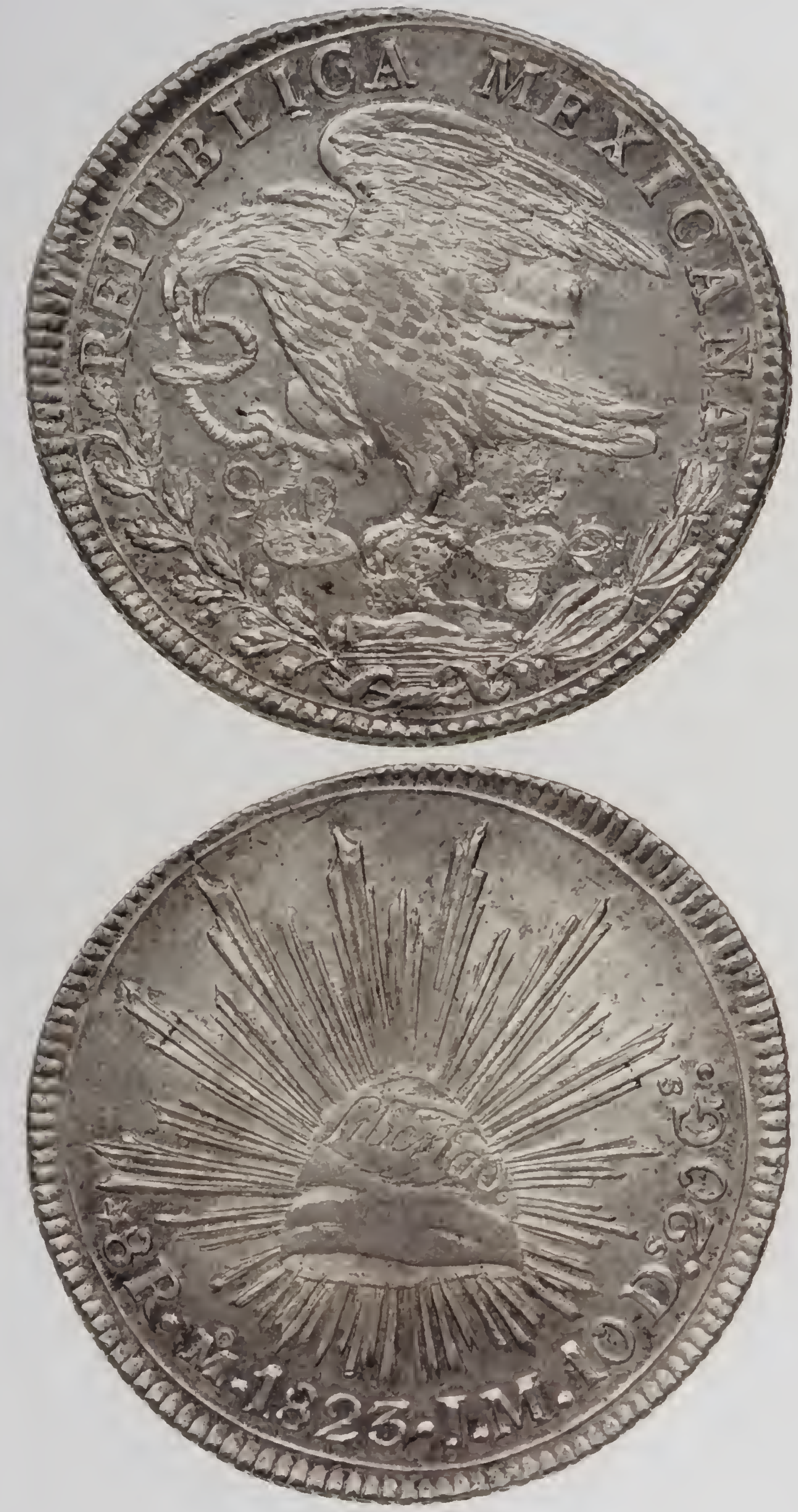
1120

Mexico - Republic. Pattern 8 Reales, 1823-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey Pn-21 (plate coin); KM-Pn-3 (plate coin). 26.93 grams. Hook-necked-eagle, left, holding looped defiant snake. Reverse: Liberty Cap, rays behind. Herringbone edge. Superior strike. Light hairlines from ancient cleaning hidden under fine old toning - multi-colored but strongly russet on the obverse recesses, and more towards the blues on the reverse. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

Estimated Value .... $50,000 - 60,000

Ex Porrata Collection. Possibly UNIQUE, and the only known specimen in private hands. The most significant crown of the Mexican Republic!

Mint State First Year 'Hookednecked-Eagle' 8 Reales

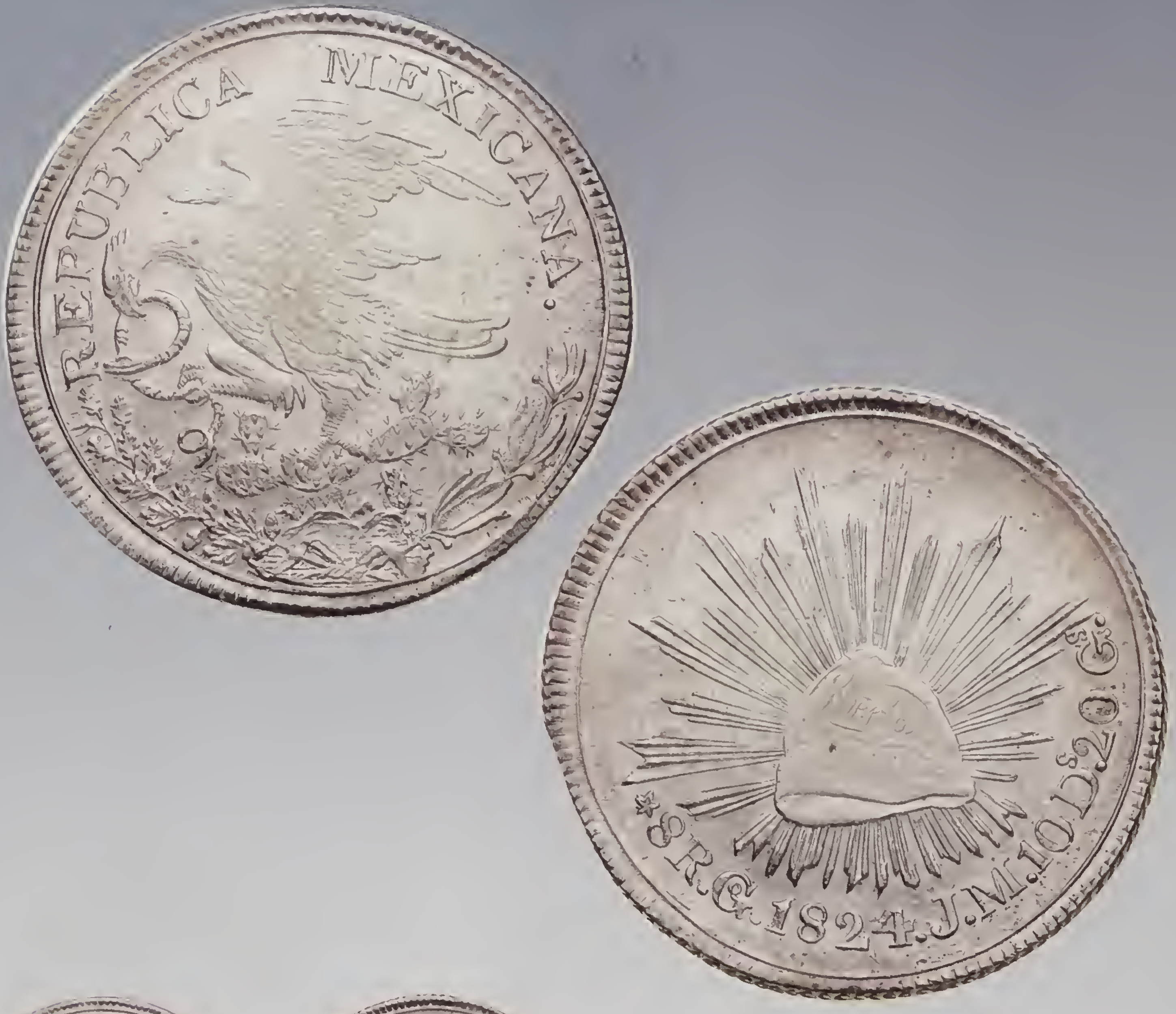

REPUBLICA MEXICANA
Libertad
8R·M°·1823·J.M.·10·D^s·20·G^s

1121

Mexico - Republic. 8 Reales, 1823-Mo-JM (Mexico City). WR-62; Eliz-179; KM-A376.2. 27.01 grams. Flat-topped 3. Hooknecked-eagle, left, holding looped snake. Reverse: Liberty Cap, rays behind. Laurel leaf edge. Bold strike, with brilliant fields and somewhat matte devices. **Among the finest known.** Toned.

First regular issue 8 Reales of the Mexican Republic. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 9,000

Mint State 'Hooknecked-Eagle' 1824 Go 8 Reales



1122

Mexico - Republic. 8 Reales, 1824-Go-JM (Guanajuato). Eliz-176; KM-A376.1. 26.81 grams. Open snake type. Hooknecked-eagle, left, holding looped defiant snake. Reverse: Liberty Cap, rays behind. Good strike for this series — the centers just a little soft, with evidence of clashing to reverse die. Choice surfaces; lustrous, with even medium toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Antonio Karem Collection. This is the finest known example for this mint, and perhaps the only Mint State specimen of the type for Guanajuato.

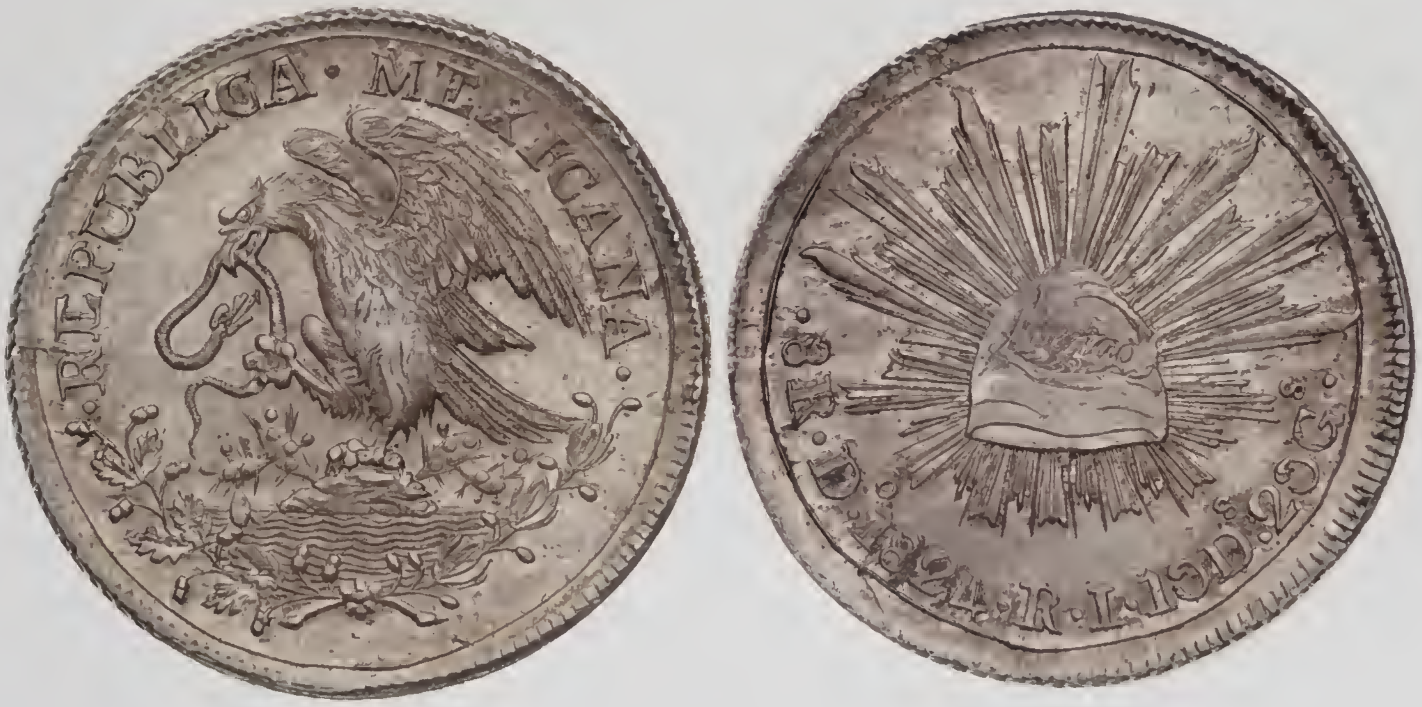
Fantastic Defiant Snake 'Hooknecked-Eagle' 8 Reales

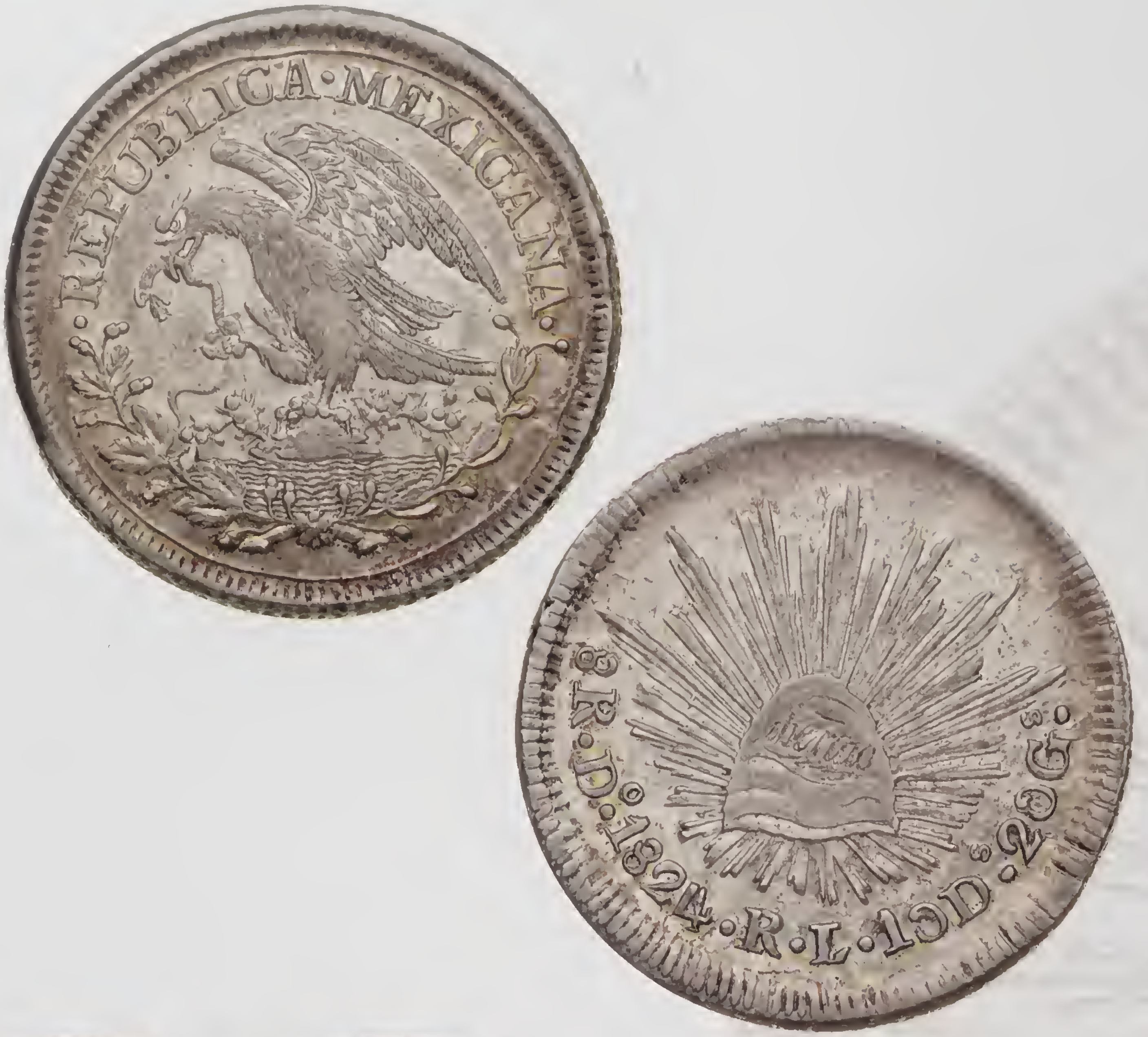
REPUBLICA · MEXICANA
8R · D · 1824 · R · L · 10 D · 20 G

1123
Mexico - Republic. 8 Reales, 1824-Do-RL (Durango). Eliz-175; KM-376.1. 26.74 grams. Defiant snake type. Hooknecked-eagle, left, holding looped defiant snake. Reverse: Liberty Cap, rays behind. Exceptional strike for this series — the body in fairly high relief. Choice fields and fairly even medium to deep toning.

Rare defiant snake type; **this being one of the finest examples known. NGC graded MS-64.**

The ancient Aztec symbol of victory, the eagle clutching a snake, was adopted as the symbol on most Republican gold and silver coins. For the first two years, 1823 and 1824, the eagle would face left, and bend its neck. Later, the eagle would face right, with an unbent neck. The coins of the first two years is known as the "hookneck" type, and are highly sought after.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000





REPUBLICA·MEXICANA·
8R·Dº1824·R·L·10D·20G·

1124

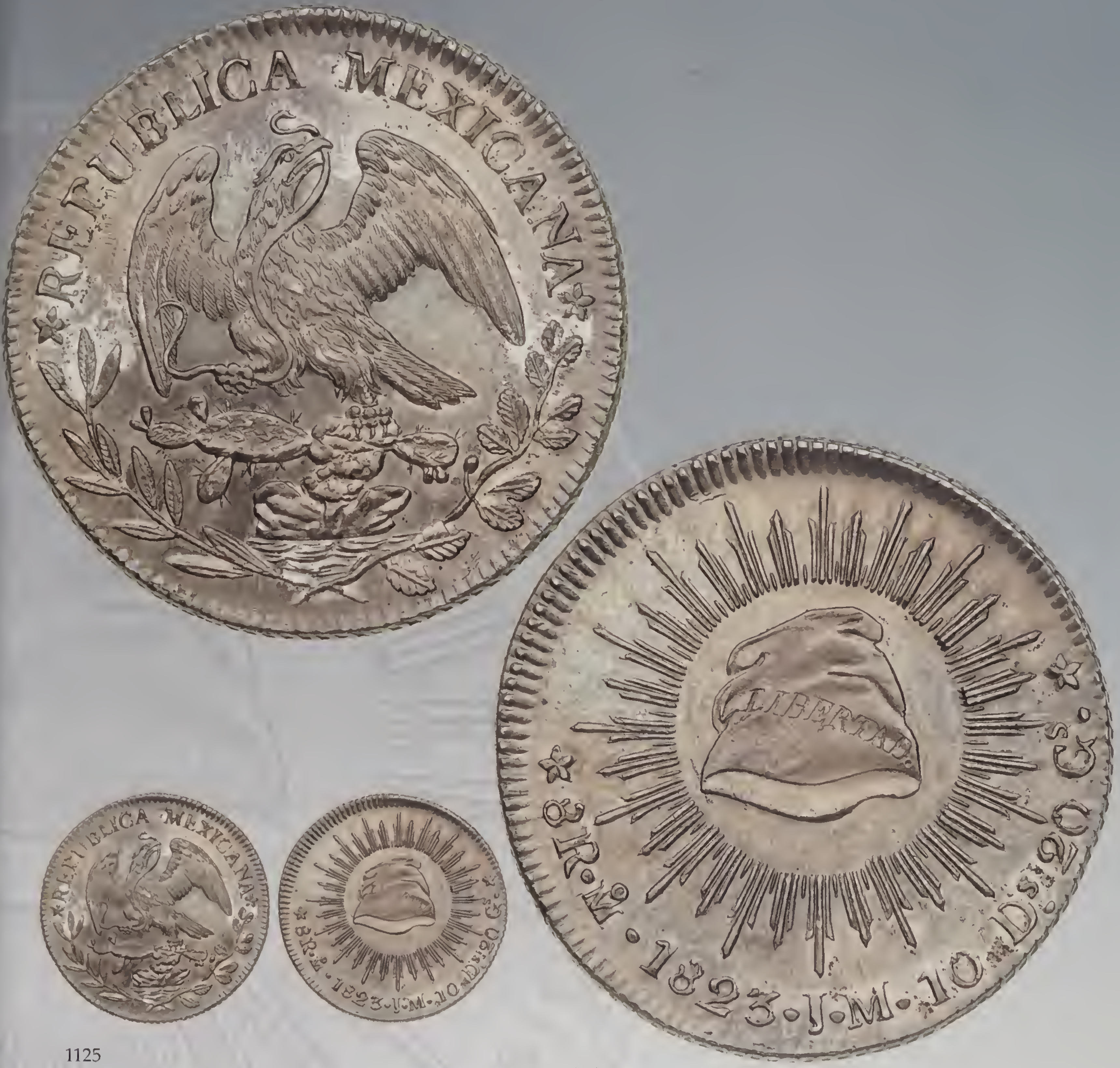
Mexico - 8 Reales, 1824-Do-RL (Durango). Hubbard & O'Harrow Die pairings no. L9-N5. DP-Do01; KM 376. 4. Hooknecked-eagle. Slightly uneven strike, with typical modest weakness at centers, yet with full "Liberty" on cap. Fields lustrous and very clean. Toned light gray, with vivid gold, reds, greens and blues towards edges. Perhaps the finest known specimen for this mint. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Following the abdication of Iturbide, the new Republican coins were first issued in 1823, at the Mexico City mint. The next coins came from the two associate mints, Durango and Gaunajuato, which began striking in the following year. **The above specimen is the first issue from the Durango mint, and a single year type only for that coin.** Based on Mexico's colonial history, the largest silver coin used in Mexico would, of course, be an 8 Reales.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Illustrated in Money of the World, coin 164.

Pattern 1823 8 Reales Eagle Facing Right
The Finest of Only Two Known!



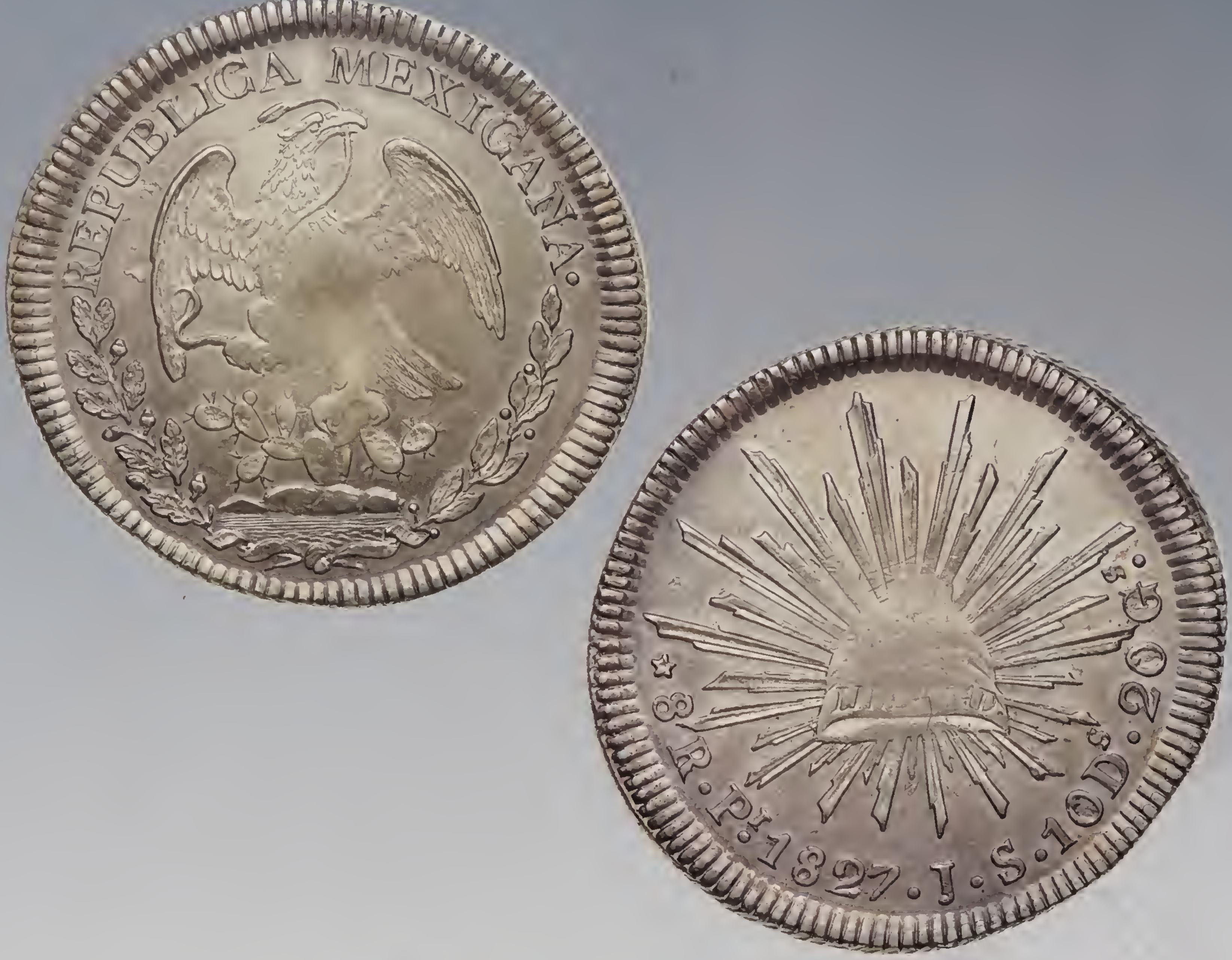
1125

Mexico - Republic. Pattern 8 Reales, 1823-Mo-JM (Mexico City). Buttrey Pn-20 (plate coin); KM-Pn-2 (plate coin). 26.98 grams. Upright eagle type. Eagle and snake on cactus. Reverse: Liberty Cap within nimbus. Splendid strike. A few marks, but overall clean and choice. Attractive multicolored, even toning. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 40,000

Ex Peltzer Collection (Glendining sale of June 1927). Ex Norweb Collection (Christies sale of November 1985). The far superior specimen of the only two known examples in private hands. A most important crown of the Mexican Republican series!

Legendary 1827 San Luis Potosi 8 Reales



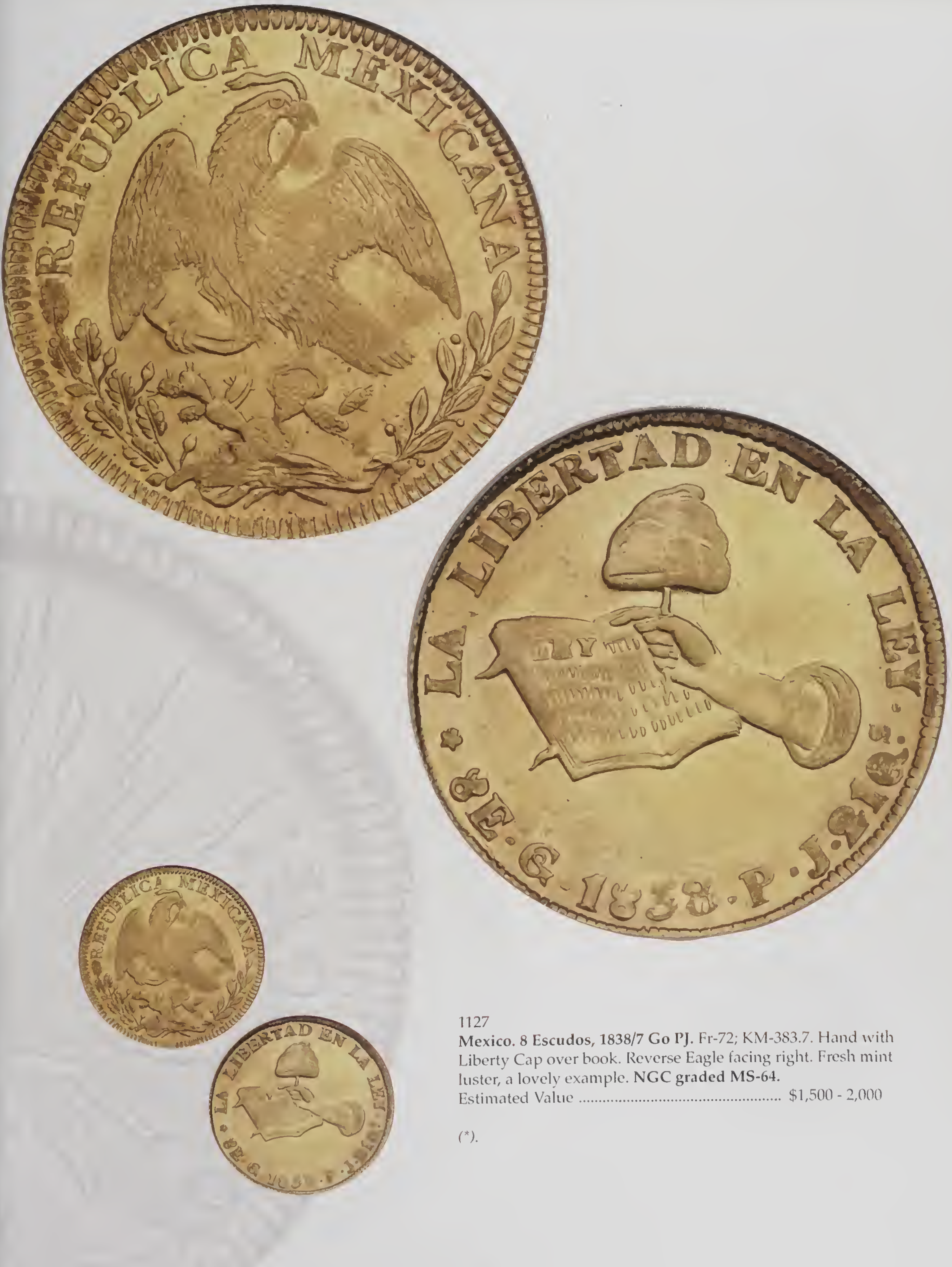
1126

Mexico - Republic. 8 Reales, 1827-Pi-JS (San Luis Potosi). WR-63; Eliz-801; KM-377.12. 26.95 grams. Cap & Rays type. Eagle and snake on cactus. Reverse: Liberty Cap, with rays behind. Strike very soft at center, otherwise coin choice and clean. With remarkable multicolored toning.

The first year of production of this type for the San Luis mint. An extremely rare and elusive coin. This coin garnered a mystique among Mexican numismatists and collectors of the early ocho reales series. Only 5 or 6 examples are known, with 2 being in low grade, and another 1 or 2 having been holed. Thus only 2 superior grade examples remain, with this coin being one of them. The coin is virtually as struck. **NGC graded MS-60.**

San Luis Potosi was founded in 1592. The city is named after Saint Louis (Louis IX), of France and the rich mines of Potosi, Bolivia, discovered forty years earlier. Yet the Mexican San Luis owes its success to its own gold and silver mines, which helped finance Spain's New World adventures. Today, the city has close to a million inhabitants.
Estimated Value .... $18,000 - 22,000

Illustrated in Money of the World, coin 165.


REPUBLICA MEXICANA
LA LIBERTAD EN LA LEY
8 E. G. 1838. P. J. 21 Q. S.
LEY

1127

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1838/7 Go PJ. Fr-72; KM-383.7. Hand with Liberty Cap over book. Reverse Eagle facing right. Fresh mint luster, a lovely example. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

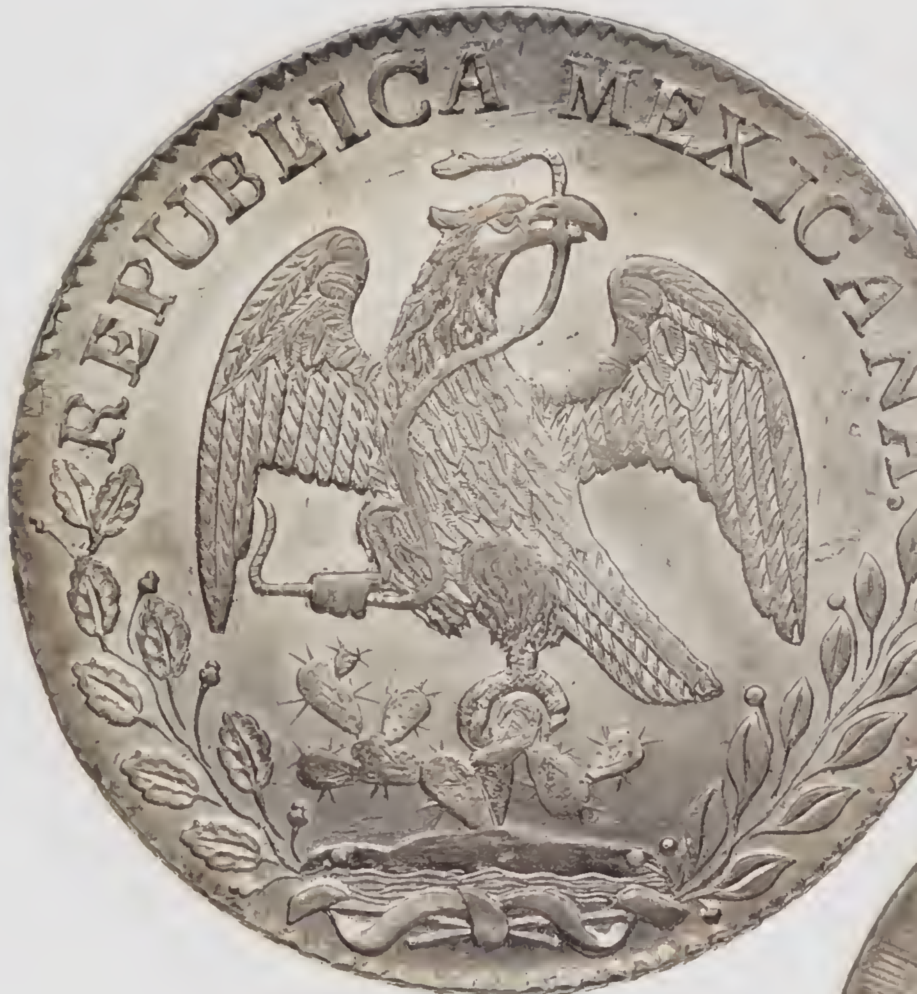
(*).

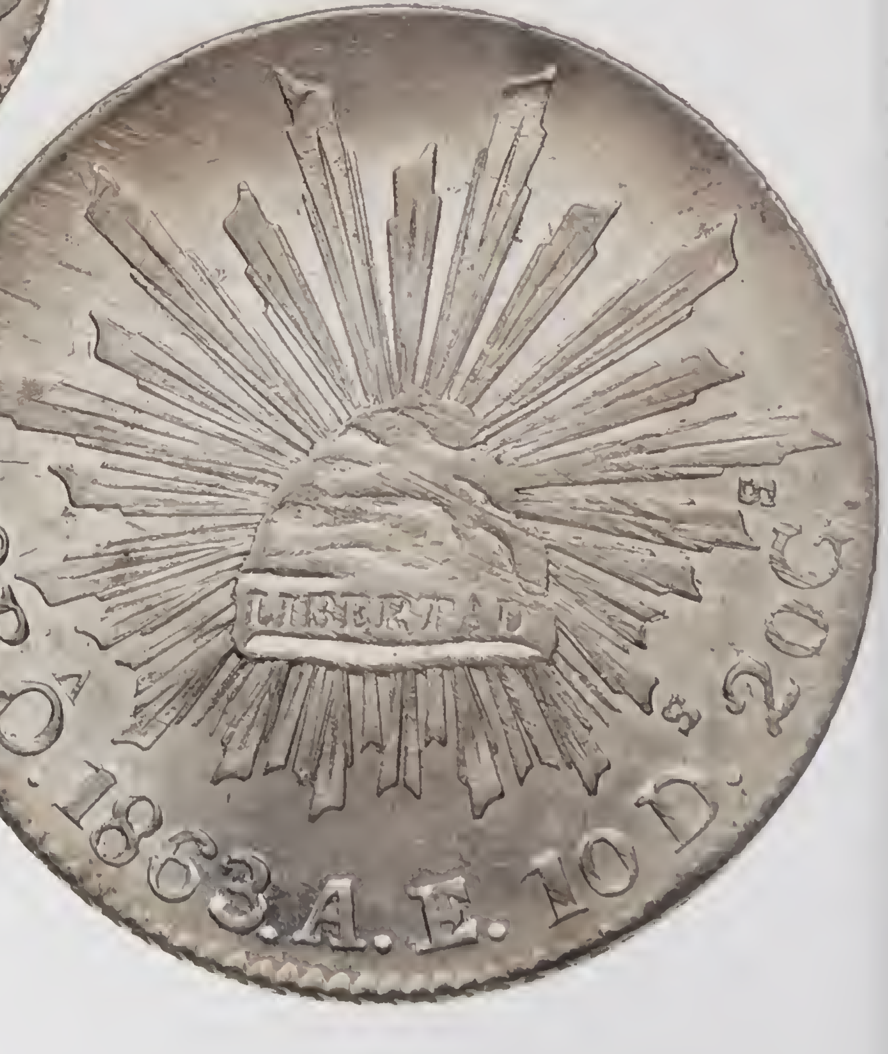
Very Rare Mint State Oaxaca 1863 8 Reales

1128

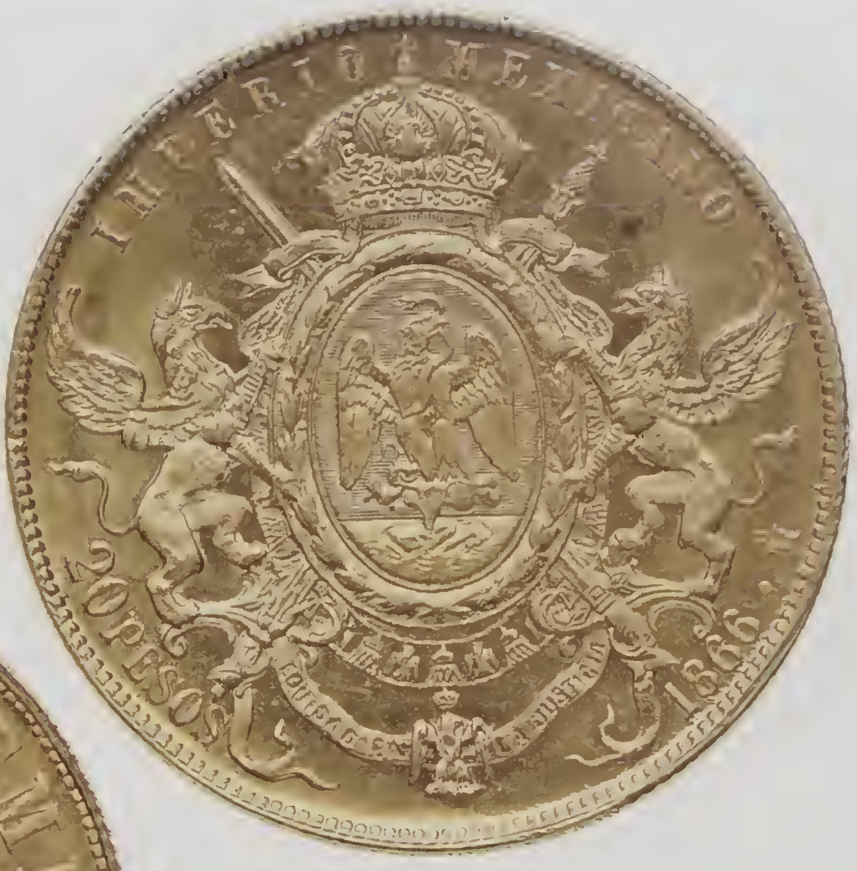
Mexico - Republic. 8 Reales, 1863-Oa-AE (Oaxaca). WR-63; Eliz-773; KM-377.11. 26.87 grams. Cap & Rays type. Eagle and snake on cactus. Reverse: Liberty Cap, with rays behind. An excellent strike, although some adjustment marks are evident on the reverse. Lustrous and very clean, with light to medium toning. Choice and very impressive. A classic rarity of the series. **NGC graded MS-63.**

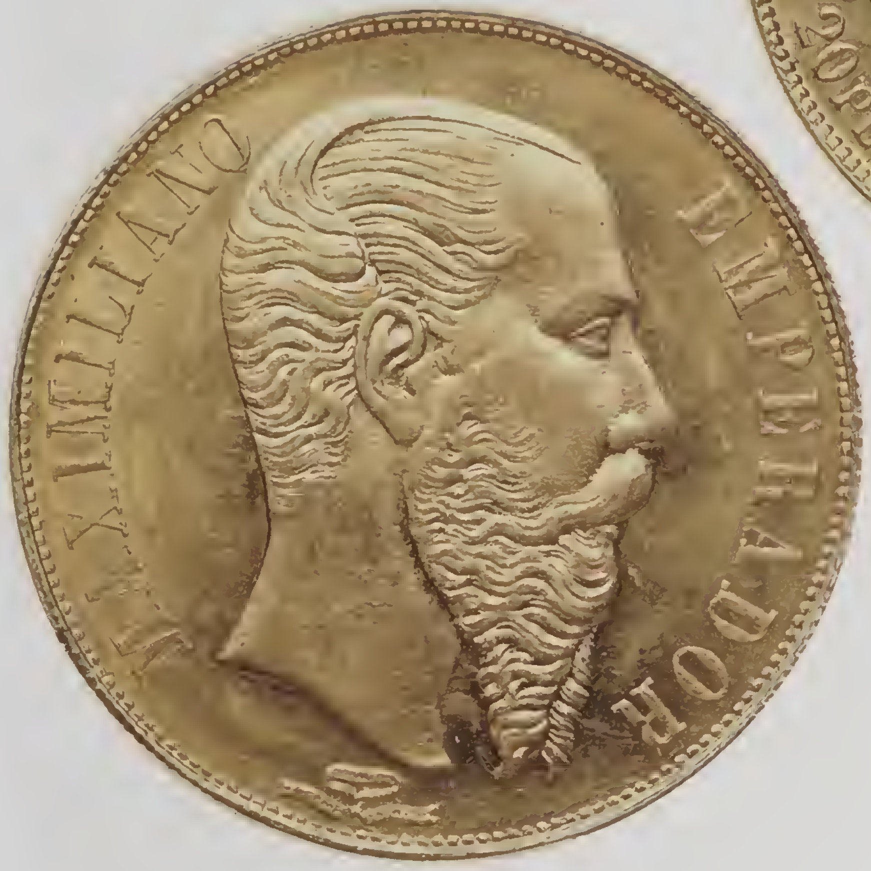
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000


REPUBLICA MEXICANA.


8 R. O. 1863. A. E. 10 D. 20 G.
LIBERTAD

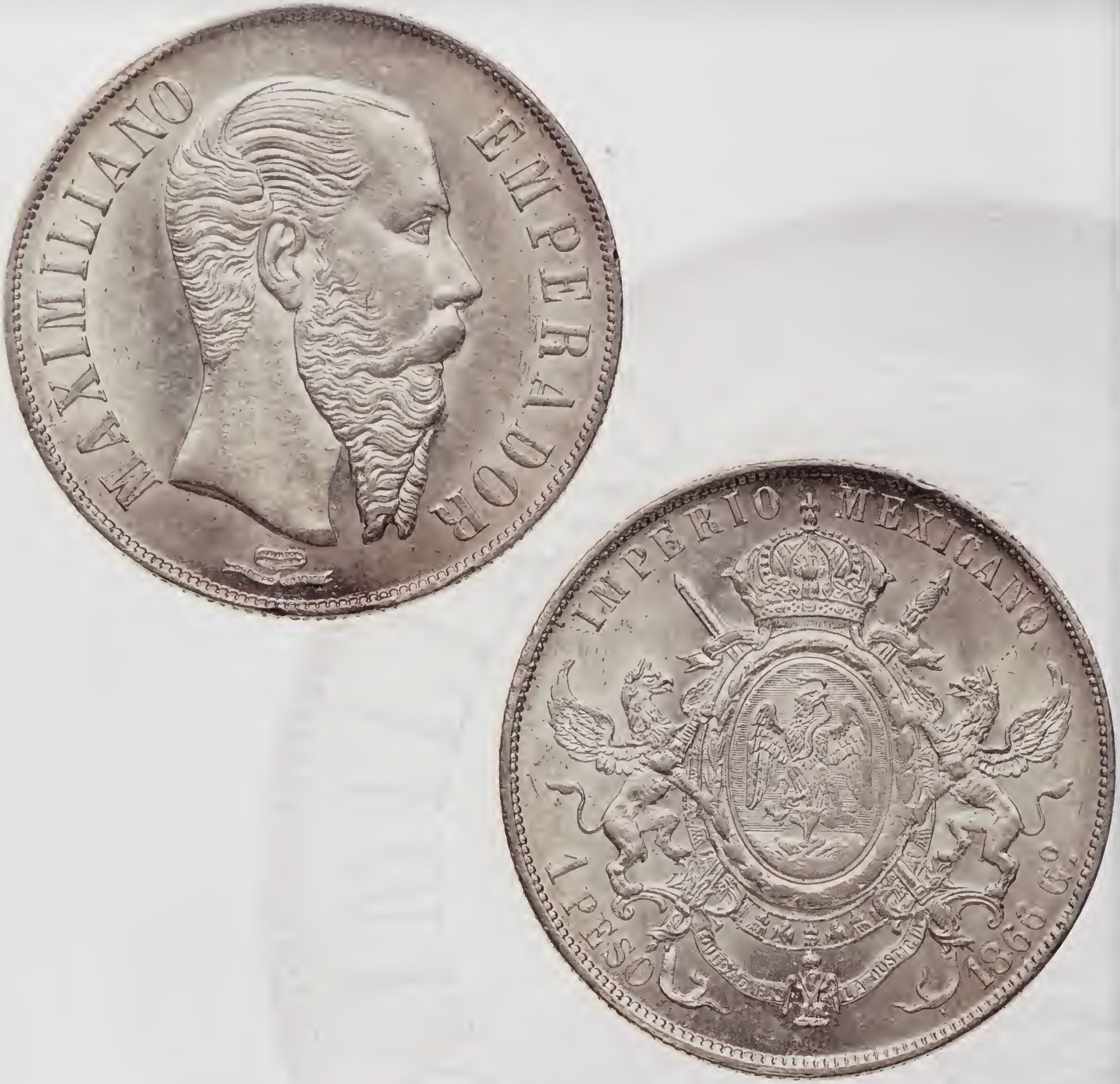
Choice Maximilian 1866 Gold 20 Pesos





1129
Mexico. 20 Pesos, 1866 Mo. Fr-62; KM-389. 33.75 grams. Imperial Period. Maximilian I, 1864-1867. Bearded head of Maximilian right. Reverse: Crowned, wreathed shield of Mexico's eagle, supported by griffins and crossed scepter and sword. Excellent strike, with semi-proof-like fields. Scarce one year issue. **NGC graded MS-63.**

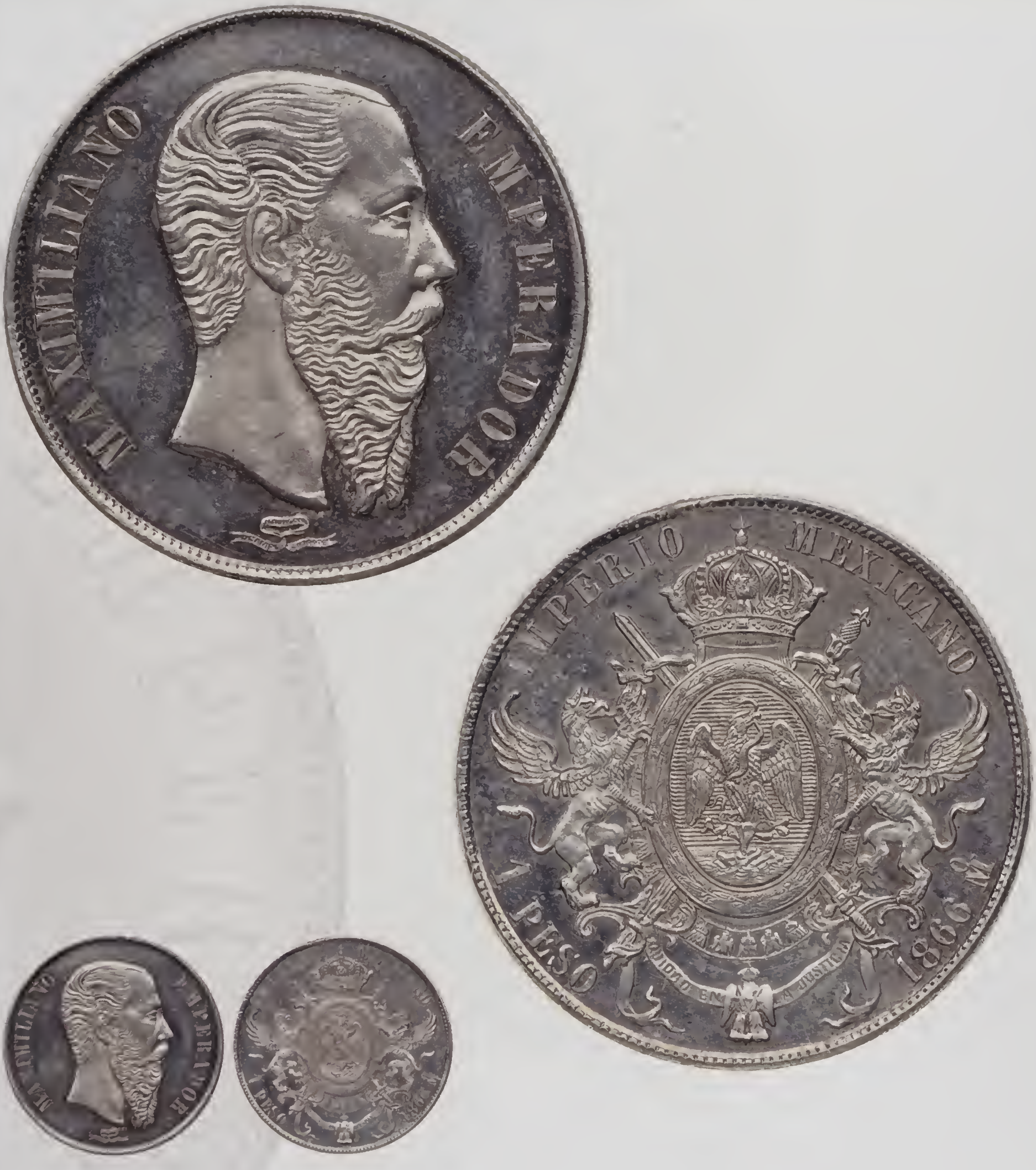
Maximilian was the brother of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, and Archduke in his own right. He was a well-intentioned individual who was ill-prepared for the rough and tumble politics of Mexico. The liberal forces had just won a decisive and bloody war in Mexico and were being ruled by Benito Juarez. The conservatives looked for a symbolic leader that would support their cause and overthrow Juarez. Maximilian was chosen. He foolishly believed he was being supported by the will of the people. In actuality, he was hated by the people as a royalist foreigner, and he was despised by the conservatives for not being conservative enough. In 1867 he was captured and executed by Juarez's soldiers.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000



1130

Mexico. Peso, 1866 Go (Guanajuato). Eliz-169; WR-64; KM-388. 27.02 grams. Empire of Maximilian. Bare head of bearded Maximilian right. Reverse: Crowned and wreathed oval shield displaying Mexican eagle supported on either side by griffin, sword and scepter en saltire; value and date below. Reverse shield a trifle soft, otherwise a fine detailed strike. Devices softly lustrous, with fields satiny to reflective. Faint gold to russet toning. Rare in this grade. **The key Maximilian silver issue. NGC graded MS-62.**

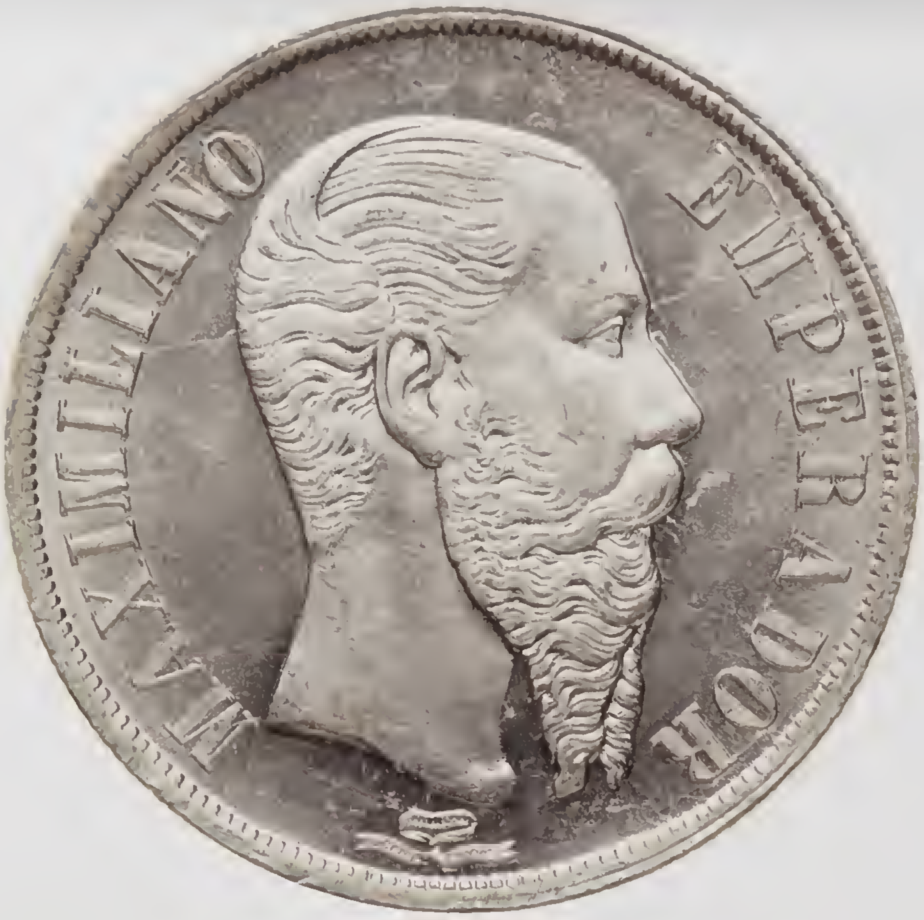
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,500

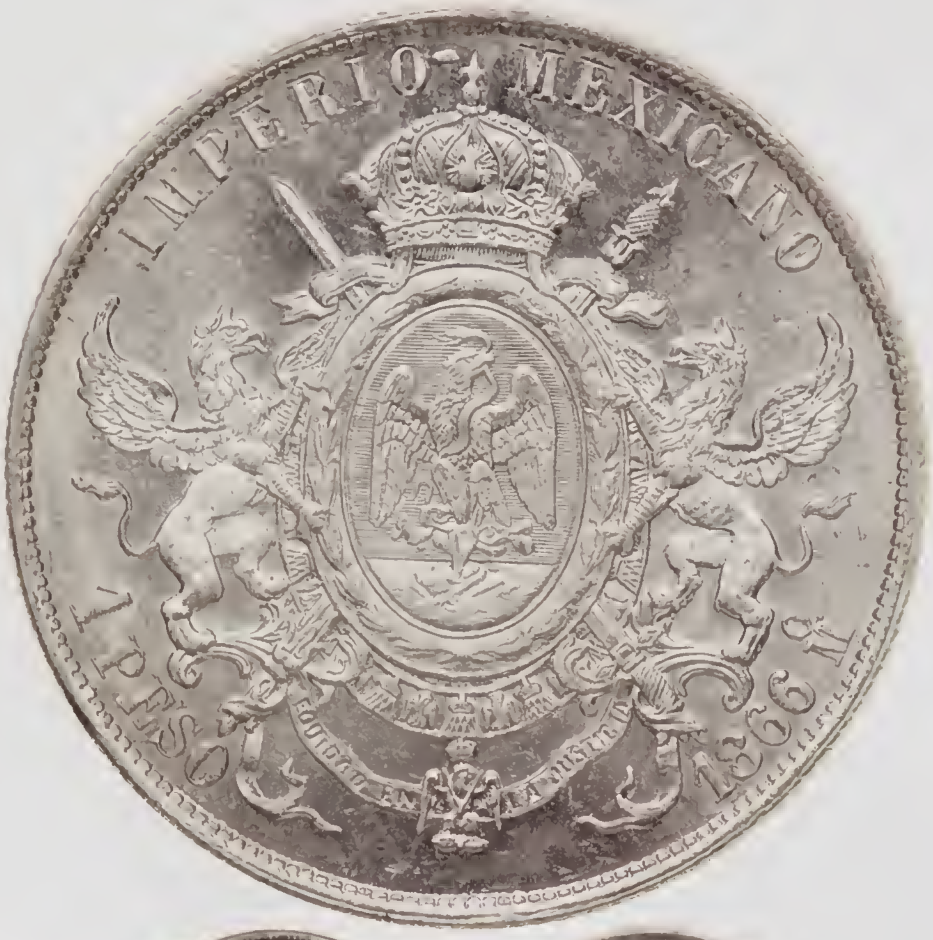


1131

Mexico. Silver Pattern Peso, 1866 Mo (Mexico City). Eliz-171; WR-64; KM-Pn100. 26.99 grams. Small letters type. Empire of Maximilian. Bare head of bearded Maximilian right. Reverse: Crowned and wreathed oval shield displaying Mexican eagle supported on either side by griffin, sword and scepter en saltire; value and date below. Choice detailed strike. Devices very lustrous, with mirror fields. Attractive light gray to russet toning in the recesses. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 62.**

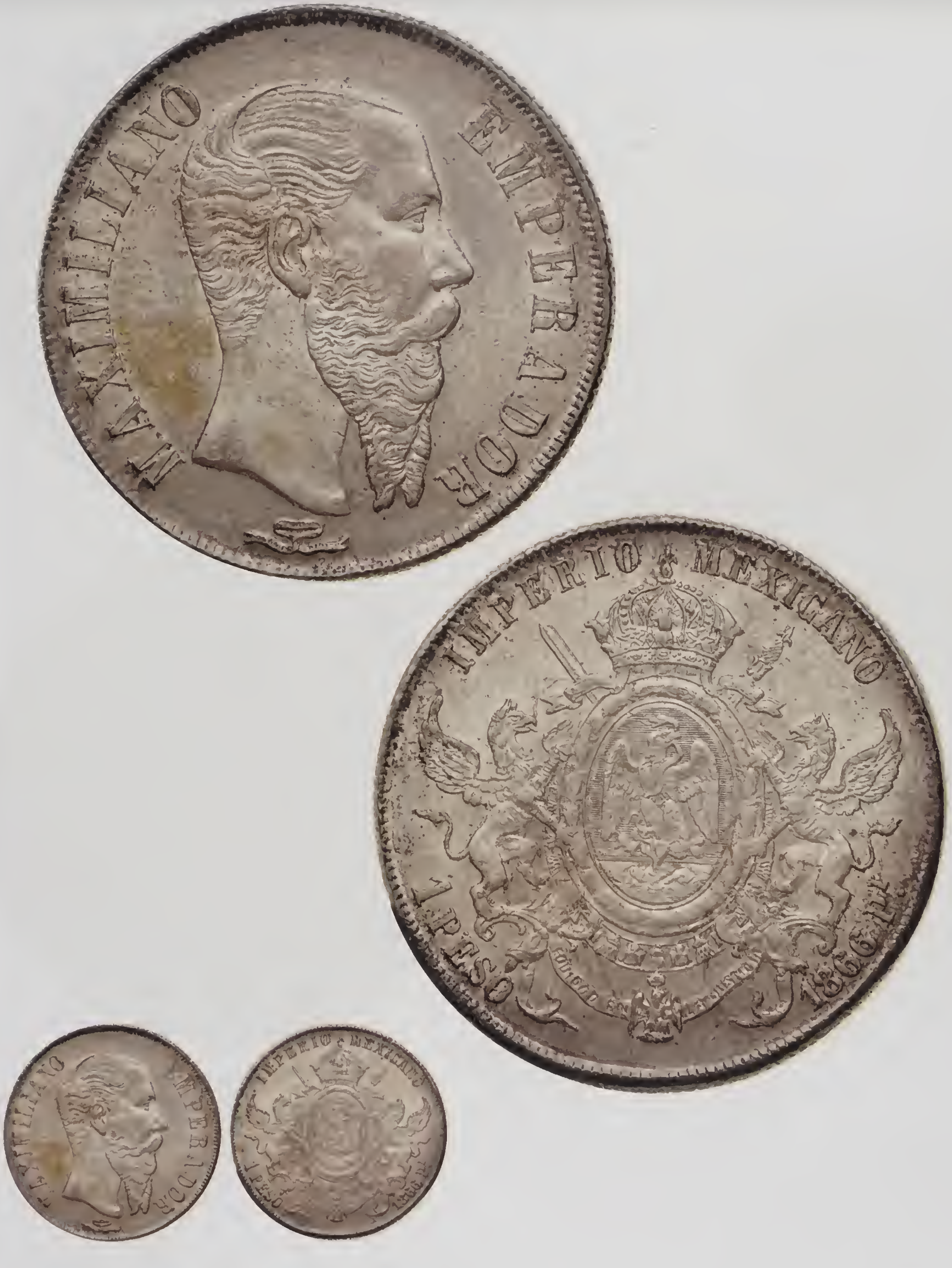
Maximilian and his wife, Carlota, were truly interested in the welfare of the exploited, native Indians of Mexico. Maximilian's main backers were the Catholic Church, and Emperor Napoleon III of France. The Church wanted to establish its authority, and Napoleon III wanted to possess the rich silver mines. Needless to say, the needs of the natives were ignored.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000





1132

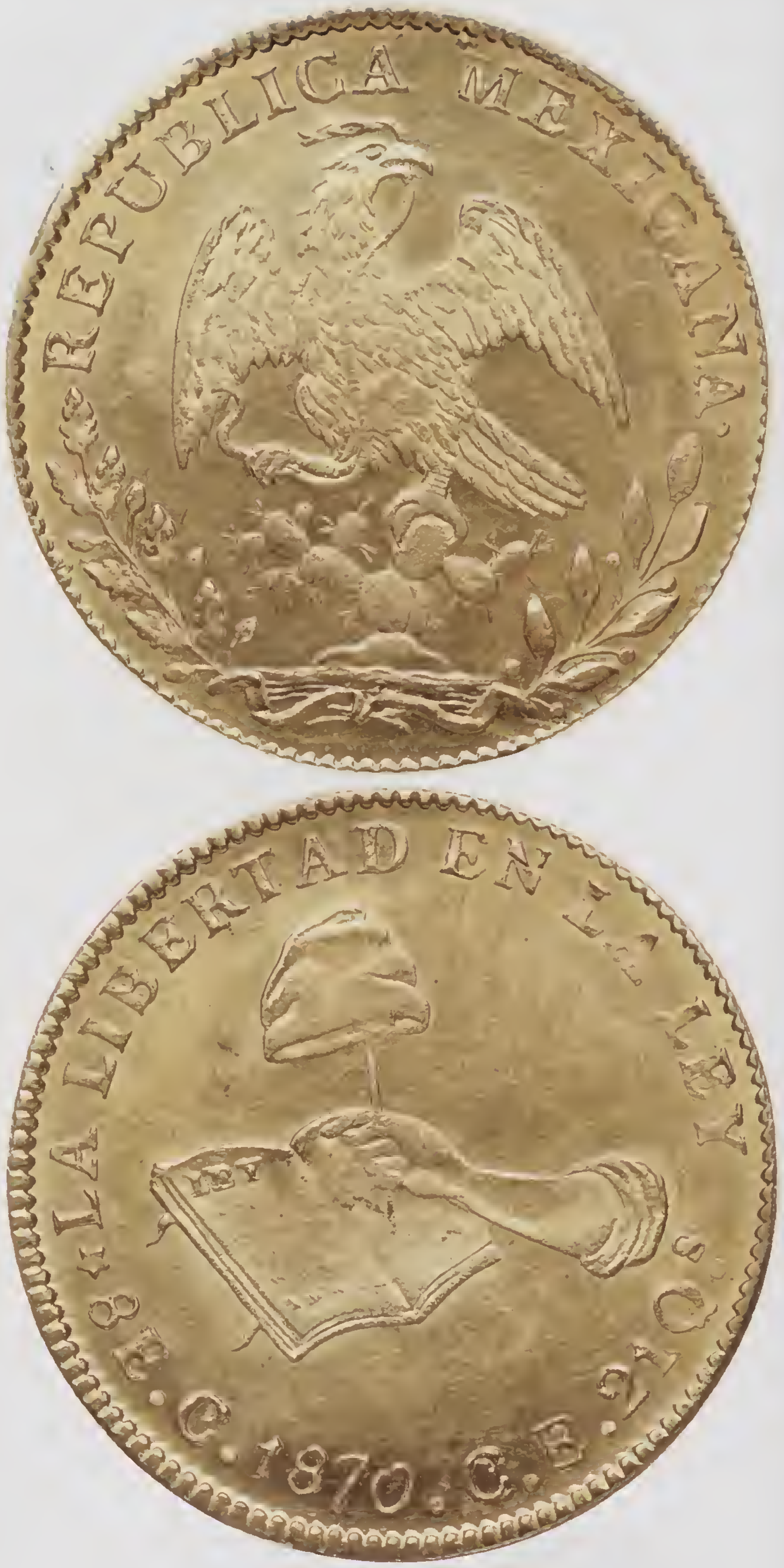
Mexico. Peso, 1866 Mo (Mexico City). Eliz-172; WR-64; KM-388.1. 26.80 grams. Empire of Maximilian. Bare head of bearded Maximilian right. Reverse: Crowned and wreathed oval shield displaying Mexican eagle supported on either side by griffin, sword and scepter en saltire; value and date below. Superb full strike. Devices satiny to lustrous, the fields bright to reflective with vivid cartwheel luster. Faint die clashing seen on both sides. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800


MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR
IMPERIO MEXICANO
1 PESO 1866 Pi

1133

Mexico. Peso, 1866 Pi (San Luis Potosi). Eliz-170; WR-64; KM-388.2. 27.02 grams. Empire of Maximilian. Bare head of bearded Maximilian right. Reverse: Crowned and wreathed oval shield displaying Mexican eagle supported on either side by griffin, sword and scepter en saltire; value and date below. Reverse shield a trifle soft, otherwise a fine detailed strike. Devices and fields softly lustrous, under matte light gray toning with iridescent undertones. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



1134

Mexico. 8 Escudos, 1870-C-CE (Culican). Fr-66; KM-383.2. 27.02 grams. Eagle frontal atop cactus, wings spread, serpent in beak. Reverse: Hand holding Liberty cap over book of laws. Fully lustrous. **NGC graded MS-63.**

After the first avalanche, the flow of New World gold into Spain slowed to a trickle. The new situation caused the replacement of the earlier Excellente, struck from fine gold, with that of the Escudo, struck in 22 karat (about 91.7% purity). Thus the escudo would be compatible with the other European gold coinages of like purity. Minting began under Carlos I around 1536. Smaller multiples of the coin were minted in what would become Columbia, during the reign of Felipe IV, 1621-1665. Under Carlos II, 1665-1700, Mexico would become one of the primary centers for the striking of the 8 Escudo denomination, with virtually uninterrupted production spanning nearly two centuries. This would be largest circulating gold coin issued in the New World, and would dominate the trading and financial transactions of the hemisphere for generations. The coin seen above is among the last of this venerable gold currency produced by Mexico. The same year would see the introduction of a reorganized decimal coinage based on the peso.

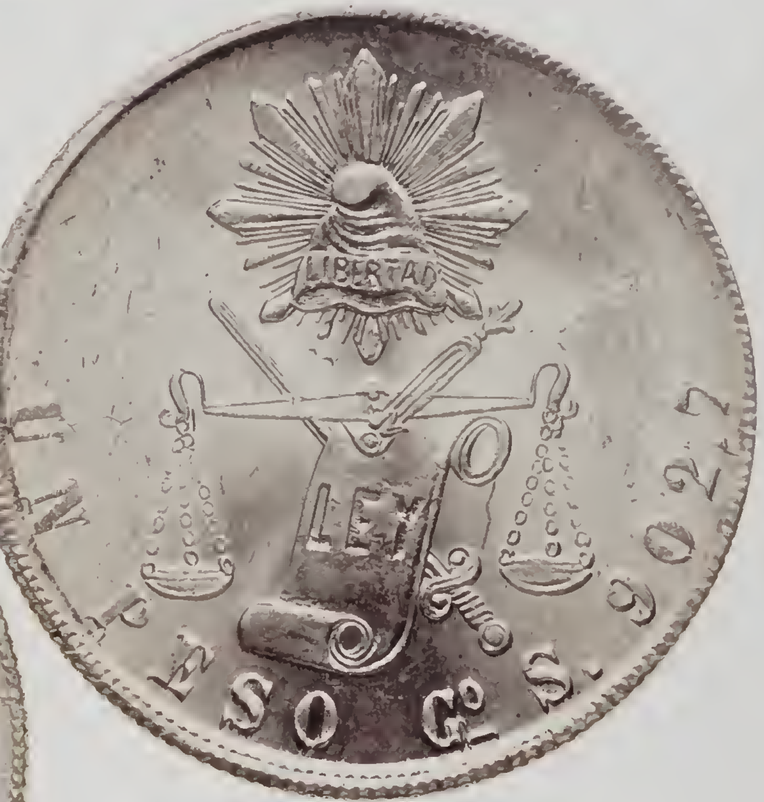
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

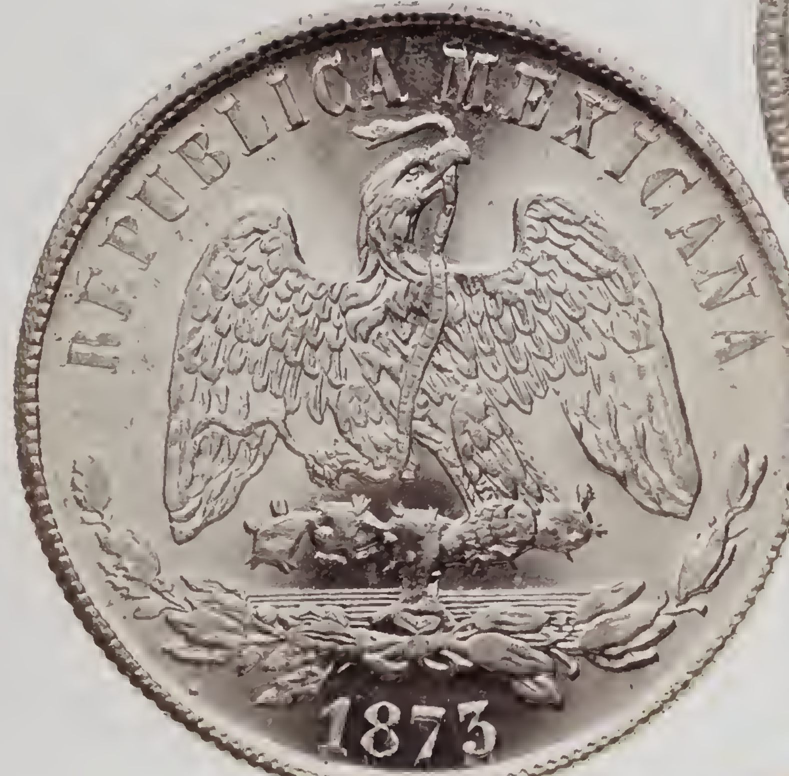
1135

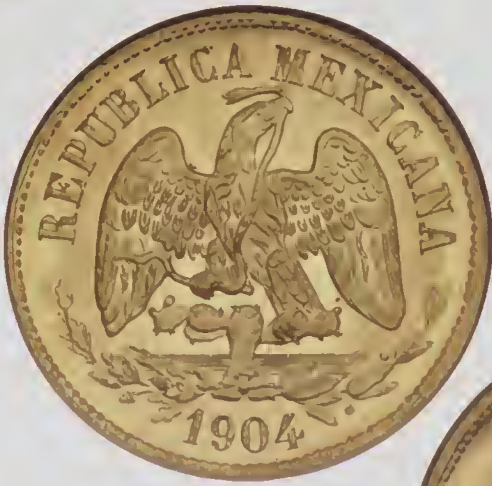
Mexico. Republic. Peso, 1873 Go-S (Guanajuato). Eliz-991; WR-65; KM-408.4. 27.02 grams. Eagle frontal atop cactus, wings spread, serpent in beak. Reverse: Scales with sword and constitution behind, nimbate Cap of Liberty above. Extraordinarily detailed strike. Devices brightly lustrous, on glittering fields with almost strident chartwheel luster. With barely a hint of toning to the obverse. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-64.**

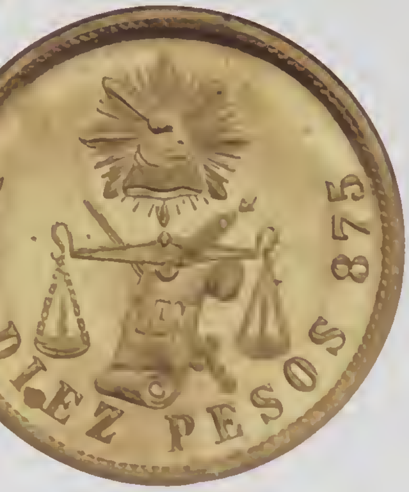
Guanajuato is actually a relatively small city with less than 100,000 inhabitants. Its importance lay in the large silver mines located nearby. These mines resulted in great quantities of provincial coins being minted. Guanajuato also played a major role in Mexico's independence movement. Father Miguel Hidalgo began the 1821 insurrection there.

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500









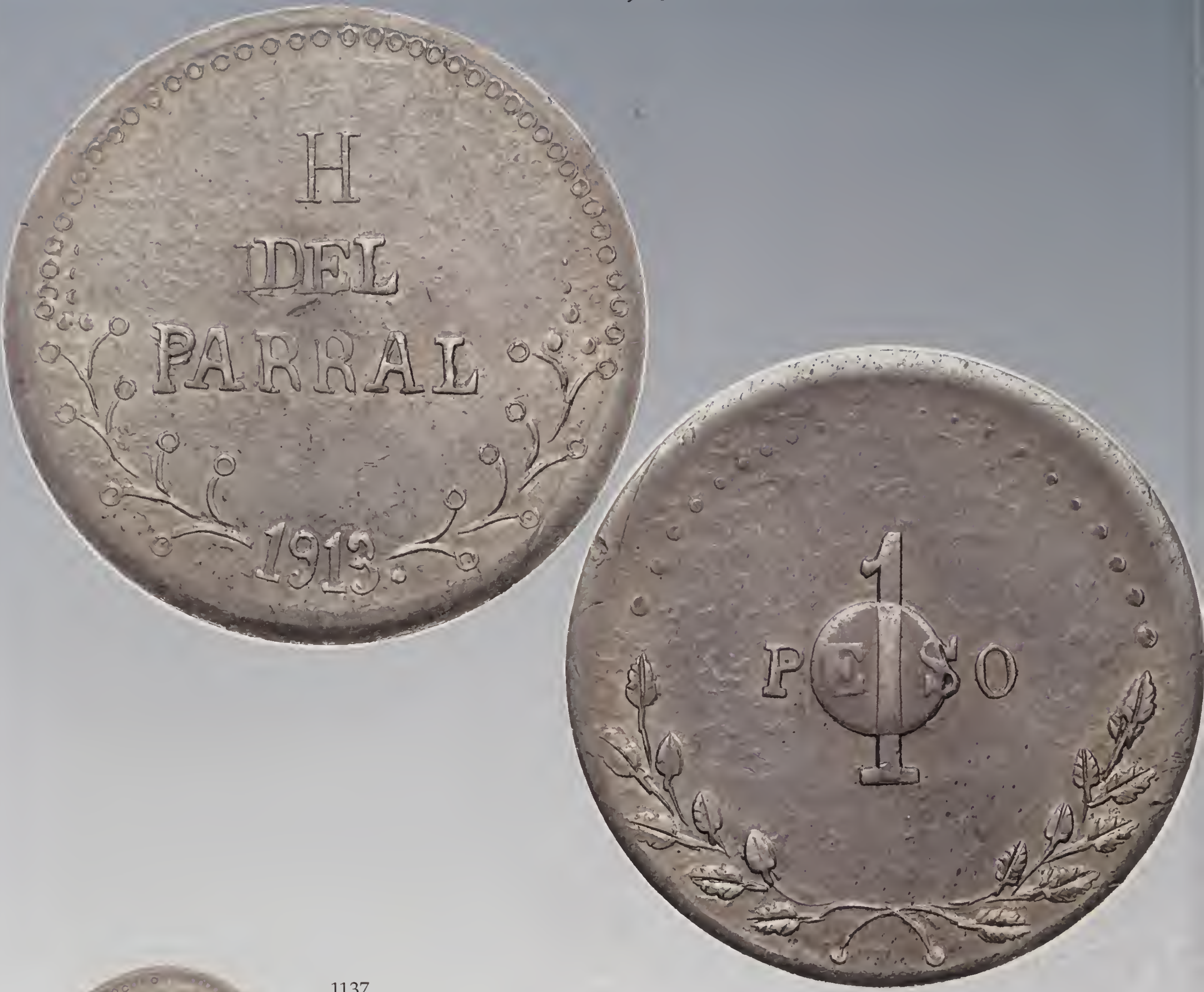
1136

Mexico. 10 Pesos, 1904-Mo M. Fr-128; KM-413.7. Republic. Eagle with snake on cactus. Reverse Radiant Liberty cap over balance scale with sword and constitutional scroll. Mintage of only 694 pieces. Razor sharp strike with booming mint luster. Gem Uncirculated. An outstanding coin for the connoisseur. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

"La Bolita" 1913 Peso



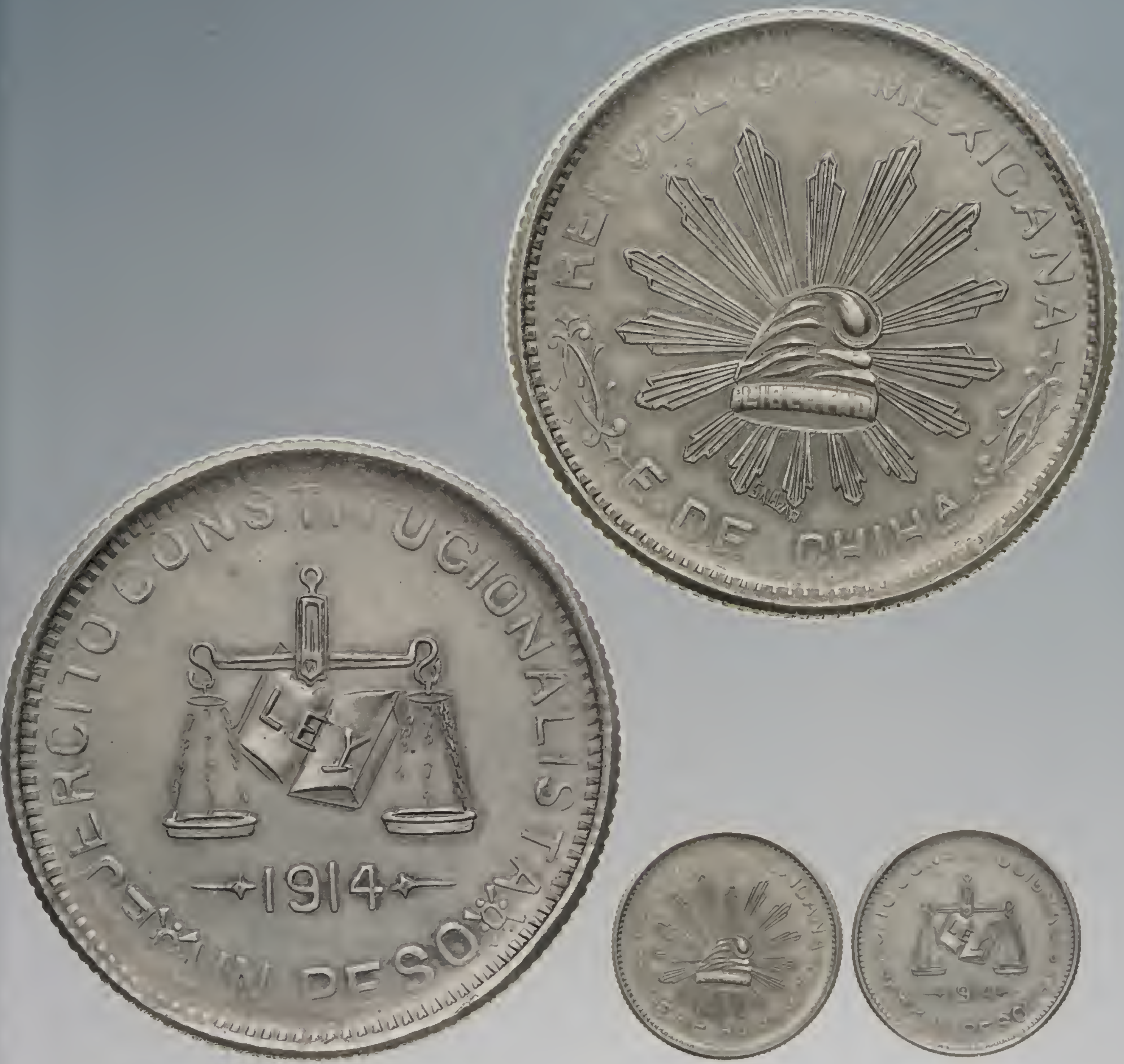
1137

Mexico - Chihuahua. Revolutionary Period. "La Bolita" Peso, 1913. WR-R2; Eliz-MX191; GB-78 (plate coin); KM-610 (plate coin). 31.20 grams. Hildago del Parral type. H DEL PARRAL in three lines, wreath and date below. Reverse: "1 PESO" superimposed on central sphere, wreath below. A fresh strike, the circular lathe marks on the poorly worked die clearly evident. Handsome even toning, with the peripheries tending towards the golds and coppers. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Another revolution plagued Mexico in the early twentieth century. This one lasted from 1910-1917, and was essentially over the same issues as those that existed in the nineteenth century; equitable land redistribution, and true political democracy. This time the general ruling Mexico was Porfirio Diaz. He viewed himself as an enlightened despot, who won respect for Mexico and instituted economic reform and established significant world trade. However, he accomplished these ends by throttling dissent and establishing a police state. Numerous opponents stepped up to begin revolutionary activities. It is still difficult today, to separate one side from the other, since they often fought amongst themselves. The Bolita Peso was one of many revolutionary coins minted, and quite rare.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Ostheimer-Roza Collection, from Superior C.O.I.N. Sale, June 15-19, 1976, lot 3191 (realizing $4000). A classic rarity. Long considered the finest known of the type; Illustrated in **Money of the World**, *coin 176.*

'Unique' Silver 1914 Peso



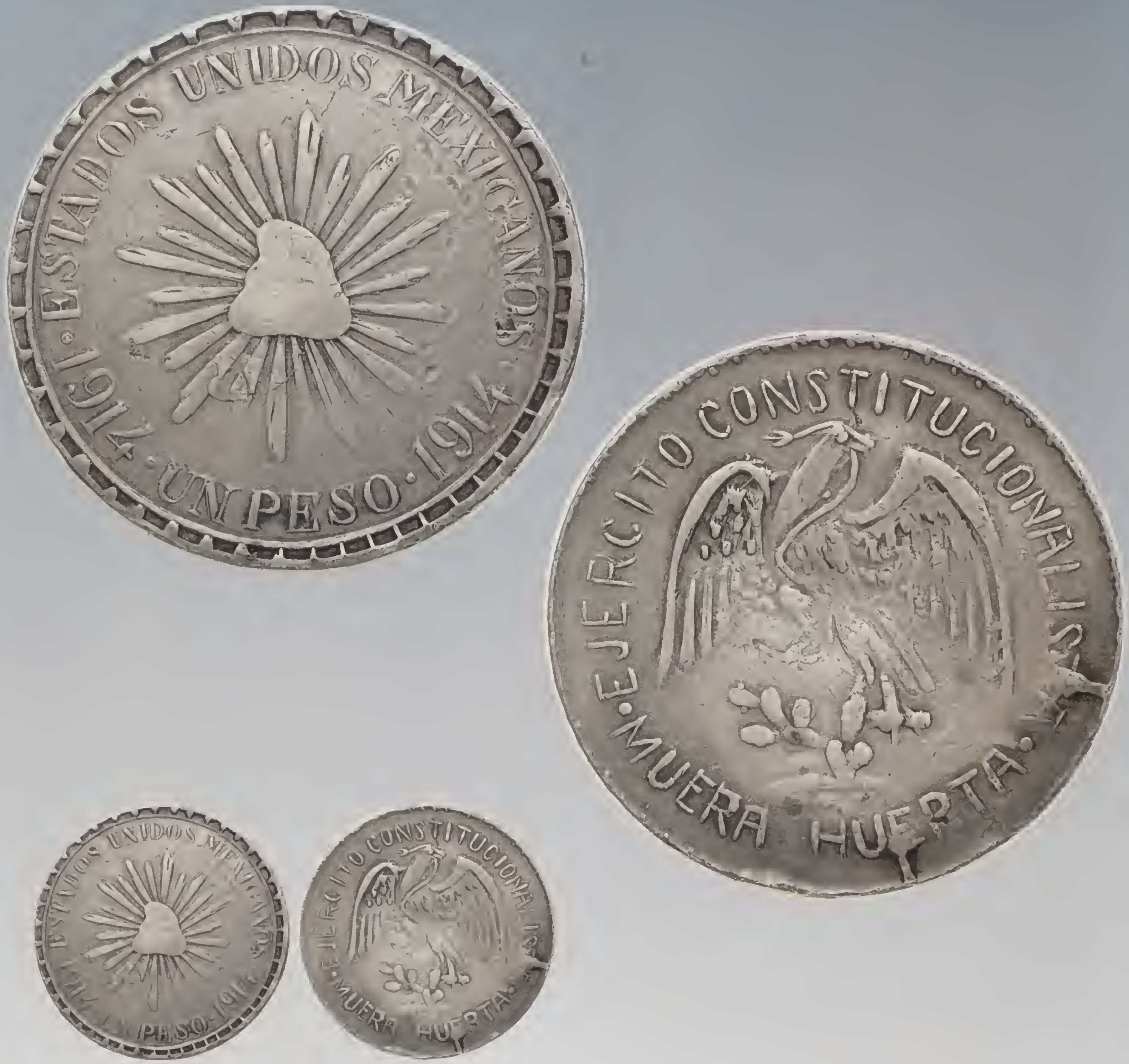
1138
Mexico - Chihuahua- Revolutionary Period. Silver Peso, 1914. KM-Pn-4. 26.76 grams. Constitutionalist Army. Liberty cap, rays behind. Reverse: Balance scale before book of law. Splendid strike. The fields clean and lustrous. Handsome even deep old toning, with warm to multicolored iridescence in the recesses. Of the Highest Rarity and importance.

A Discovery Coin! Struck in silver, with reeded edge. Silver specimens were for years only a numismatic myth until this coin's discovery in the early 1980's. **This coin remains the only specimen known. NGC graded MS-62.**

Pancho Villa made his infamous incursion into the border town, and military camp at Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. This played all over the American newspapers, branding Villa as a socialist revoulutionary. What is less known by the American public is that prior to that, when Villa held power in Chihuahua for two years, he had confiscated many large estates but, from fear of provoking US intervention, he would not redistribute the land to the peasants, nor did he touch other U.S. properties. Nor would he allow the socialist organizers surrounding him near US-owned mines and oil fields. For a "revolutionary," Villa could be surprisingly conservative.
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

*Illustrated in **Money of the World**, coin 177.*

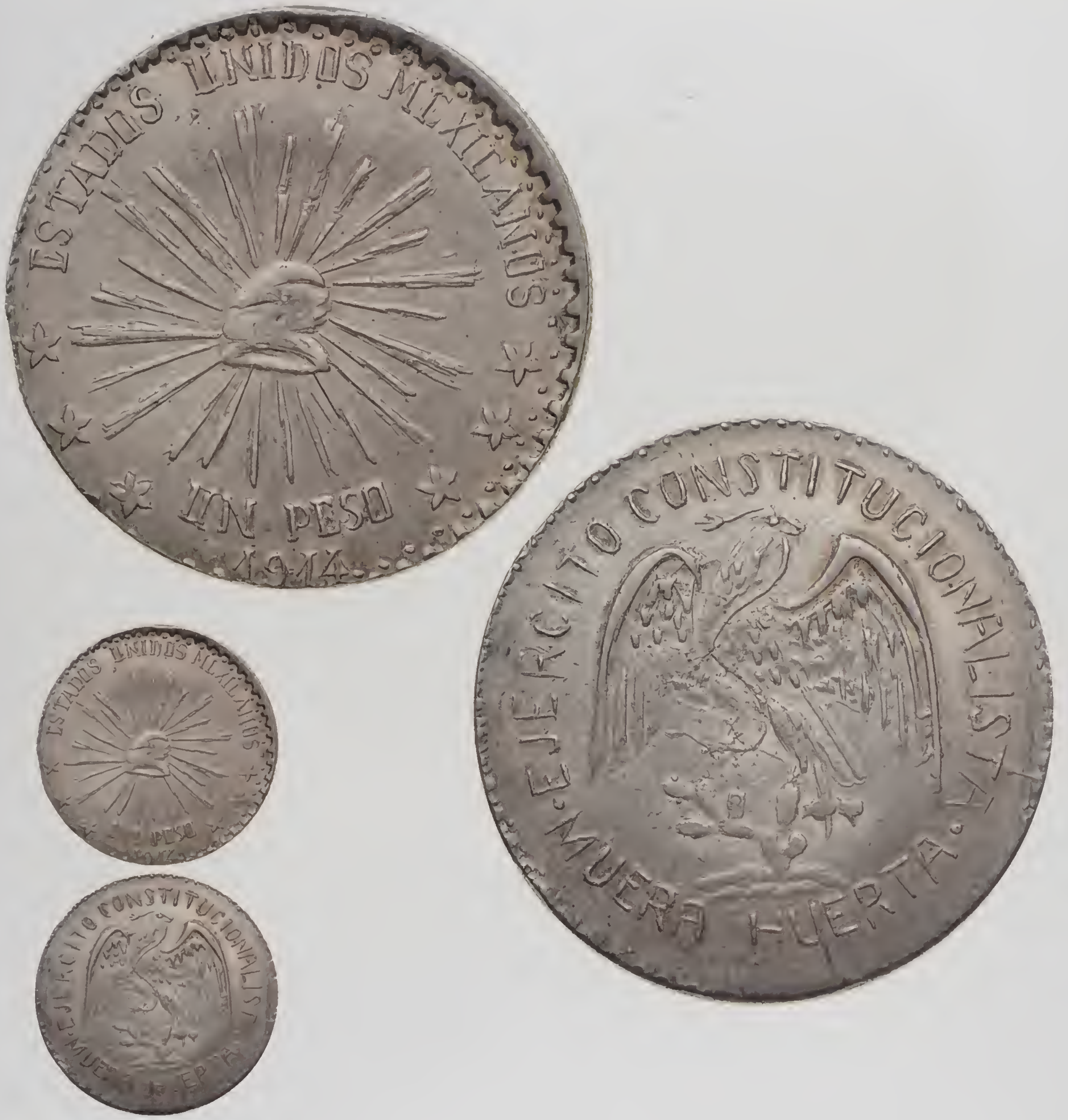
Extremely Rare Mule "Muera Huerta" 1914 Peso


ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
1914 · UN PESO · 1914
EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA
MUERA HUERTA

1139

Mexico -Durango. Revolutionary Period. Mule "Muera Huerta" Peso, 1914 (Cuencame). GB-85. 22.60 grams. Liberty cap, rays behind. Reeded edge. Centers a bit weak; noticeable contact marks on reverse. Even old toning, somewhat iridescent towards the peripheries. Reverse: Constitutionalist Army. Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake; inscription beneath: "Muera Huerta." Excessively Rare.

A muling of the obverse and reverse of the two main types. The eagle die typical of the "six star" variety: GB-84. The cap & ray die is of the later series: GB-86 through 89. Excessively Rare, and a most important coin for the series. Only 3 or 4 are known. **NGC graded EF-40.**
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000



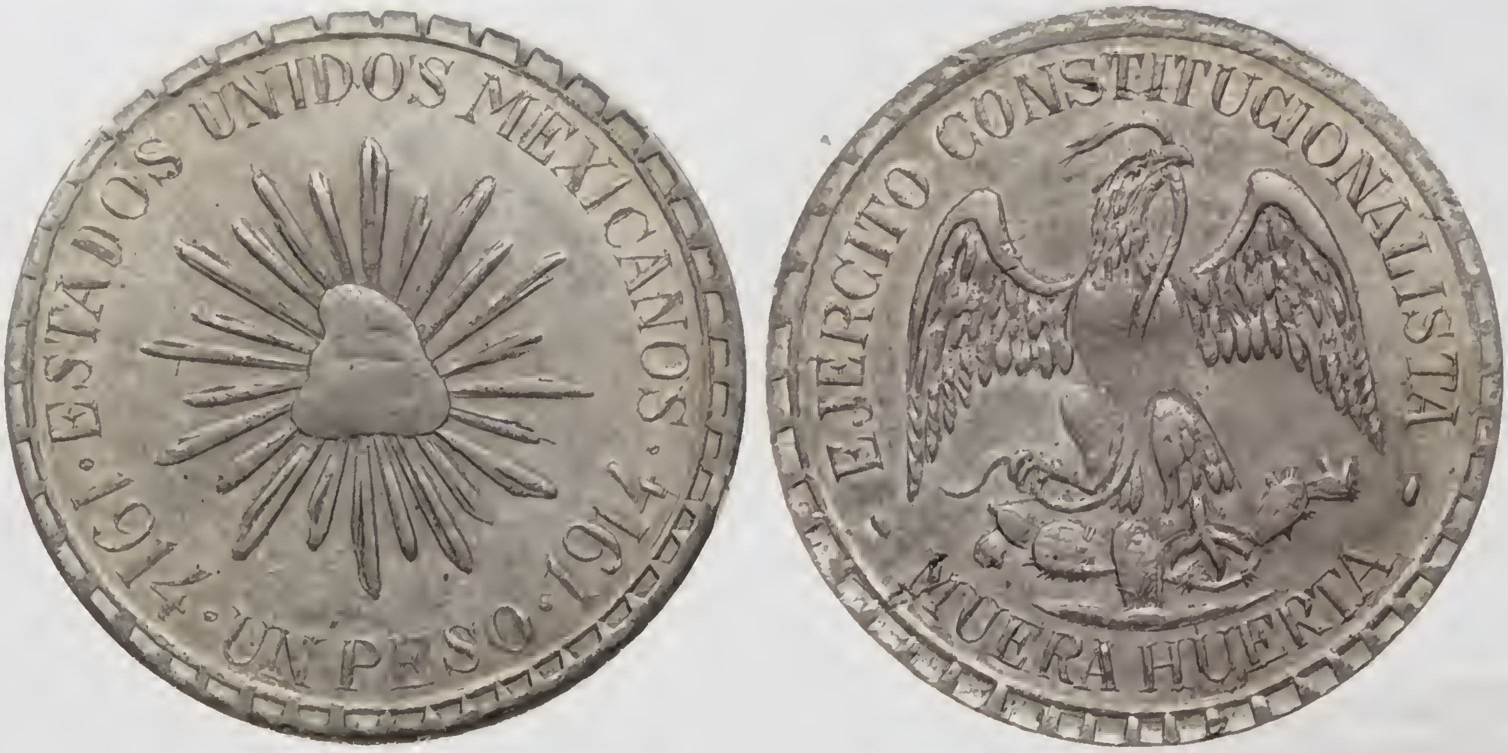
1140

Mexico —Durango. Revolutionary Period. Constitutionalist Army. "Muera Huerta" Peso, 1914 (Cuencame). WR-R4 var (plain edge); KM-620. 24.37 grams. Liberty cap, rays behind. Reverse: Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake; inscription beneath: "Muera Huerta." Bold, even strike. The fields generally clean and lustrous, although there is evidence of old cleaning around the obverse inscription at the 9:30 to 11:00 o'clock areas. Even deep old toning, with warm-colored iridescence in the recesses. Rare.

As Guthrie-Bothamley-84; the plain edge variety is rarer and is not noted in GB. Even with the ancient cleaning, **this example remains the finest known.** This the Grove, Coins of Mexico, plate coin: no. 7785 = GB-84, although the type is described as having a milled edge. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Jose Victoriano Huerta Ortega was a general in the Mexican army and ostensibly loyal to the government. Yet in the confused politics of the time, he rose to president, and had his opponents either killed or imprisoned. His rule was a harsh military dictatorship, and he so antagonized the United States, that President Wilson landed troops at Veracruz. "Muera Huerta" means death to Huerta, and that is the view of most Mexicans today.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000



1141

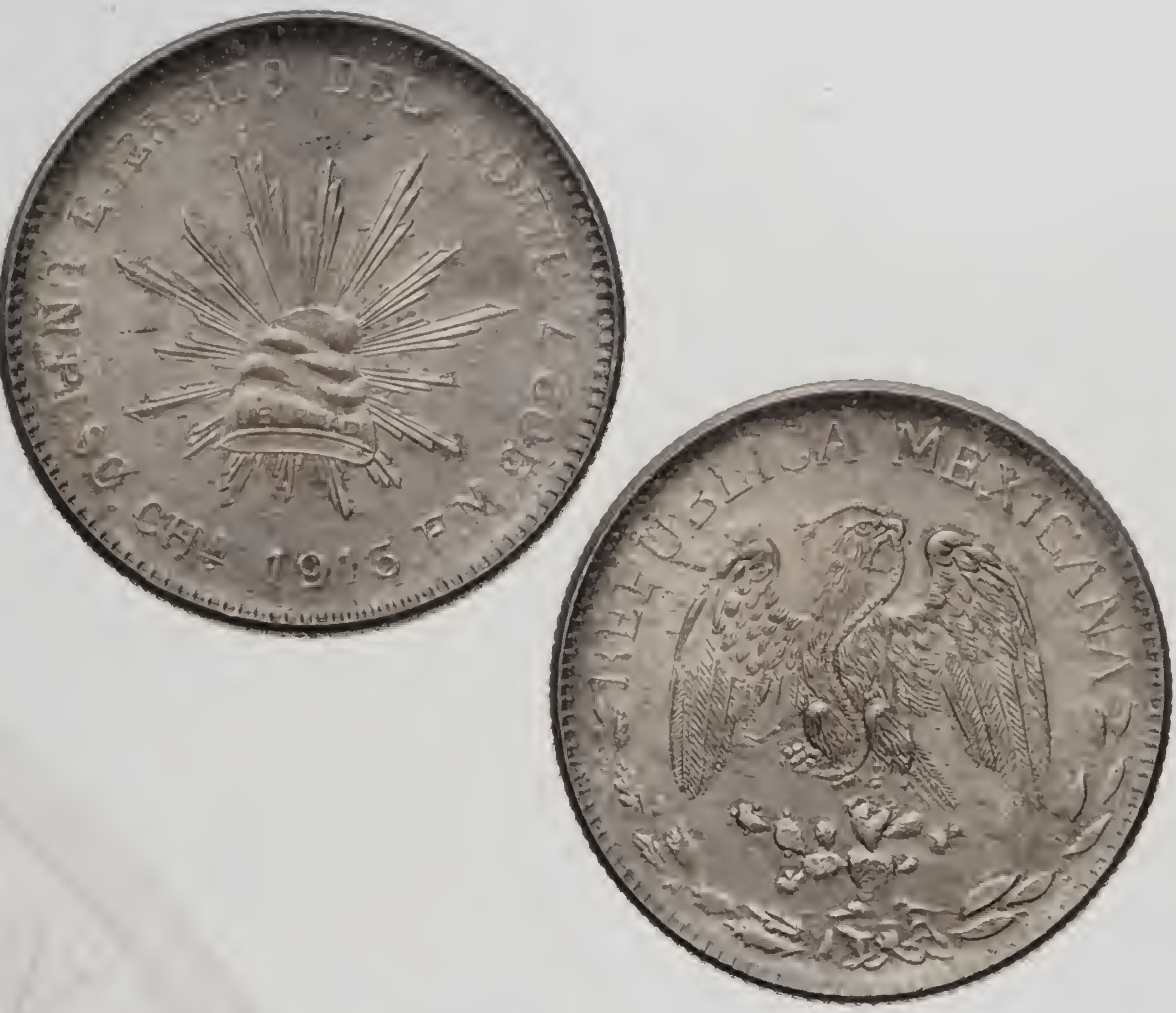
Mexico- Durango. Revolutionary Period - "Muera Huerta" Peso, 1914 (Cuencame). KM-621; Y-R4; Guthrie et al., Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, no. 86 (this coin the plate coin). Liberty cap, rays behind. Reverse: Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake; inscription beneath: "Muera Huerta." Centers less week than typical; fields clean and lustrous. Even deep old toning, faintly iridescent. Scarce. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Durango, a state in north central Mexico, was one of the areas where Pancho Villa and his Army of the North operated out of. During the Revolution, Villa, under his authority as a commanding general of the northern revolutionary forces, issued not only considerable paper script, as did his opponents, but, he also struck substantial quantities of silver coin. This helped insure the loyalty of his soldiers. Pesos like the above are what paid the troops, and this one is perhaps the most famous of the revolutionary coinages of the period. The "Muera Huerta" (Death to Huerta") Peso, is a one year issue which comes in several varieties. Made in the town of Cuencame, Durango, they were struck under the supervision of General Calixto Contreras, one of Villa's most dependable commanders in his army. The issue was an ingenious form of propaganda.

Villa knew that paying soldiers with a tangible asset like silver, would be comprehensible to these peon-types, unlike a token or credit form of money, which was commonly used as payment by his opponents. This would more easily retain their devotion and loyalty. Thus Villa insured that some of the targets of his military raids would be banks, mines, and payroll trains. The payoff resulted in large quantities of silver - some in bullion form, but also sizeable amounts of earlier Mexican coin. Here Villa was astute enough to realize that merely putting old coin back into circulation was a missed opportunity. Thus he struck his own currency. With the Huerta peso, one aspect of his revolutionary goals is clearly spelled out.

In the ever changing personalities attempting to seize or retain the office of president of Mexico during this period, Victoriano Huerta was perhaps the most despised of all. As commander of the federalists, his treatment of civilians in the areas of rebellion could range from callous to brutal, and with combatants, often worse. Huerta overthrew existing President Madero in 1913, and had him killed in short order. He then set himself up as dictator, with his regime marked by violence and corruption. Numerous revolts quickly flared up so that by 1914 Huerta was forced to resign and then to flee into exile.
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Ex Munoz (Superior, 6/78, no. 485), and Bothamley (Superior, 6/76, no. 3190) Collections; ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.

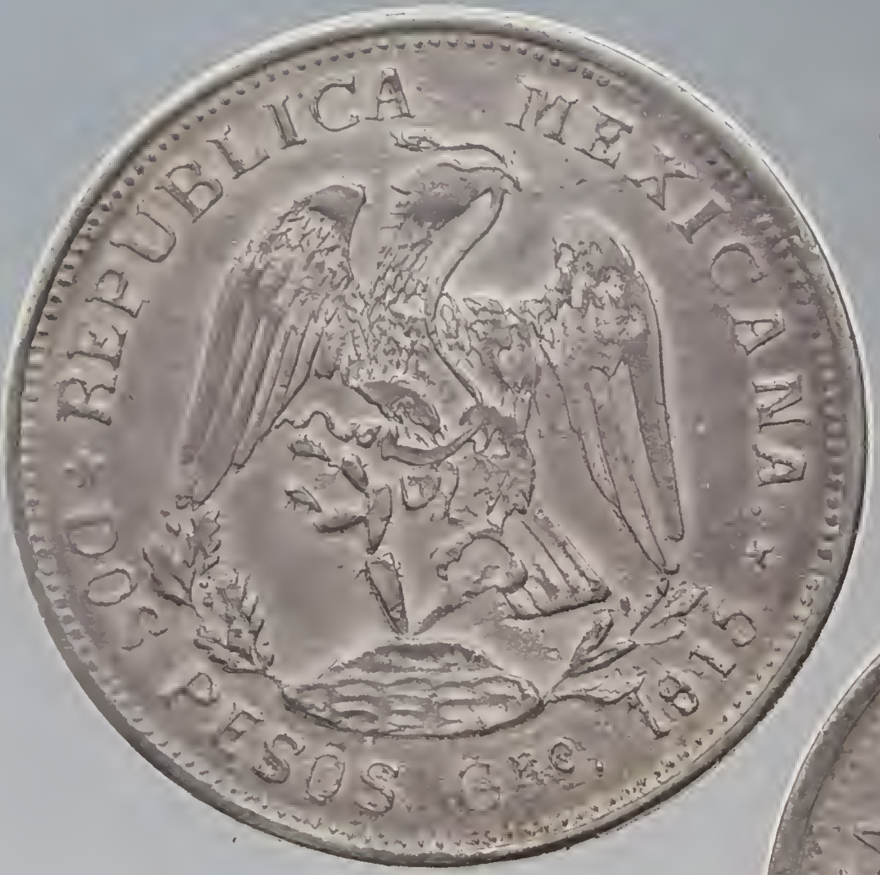


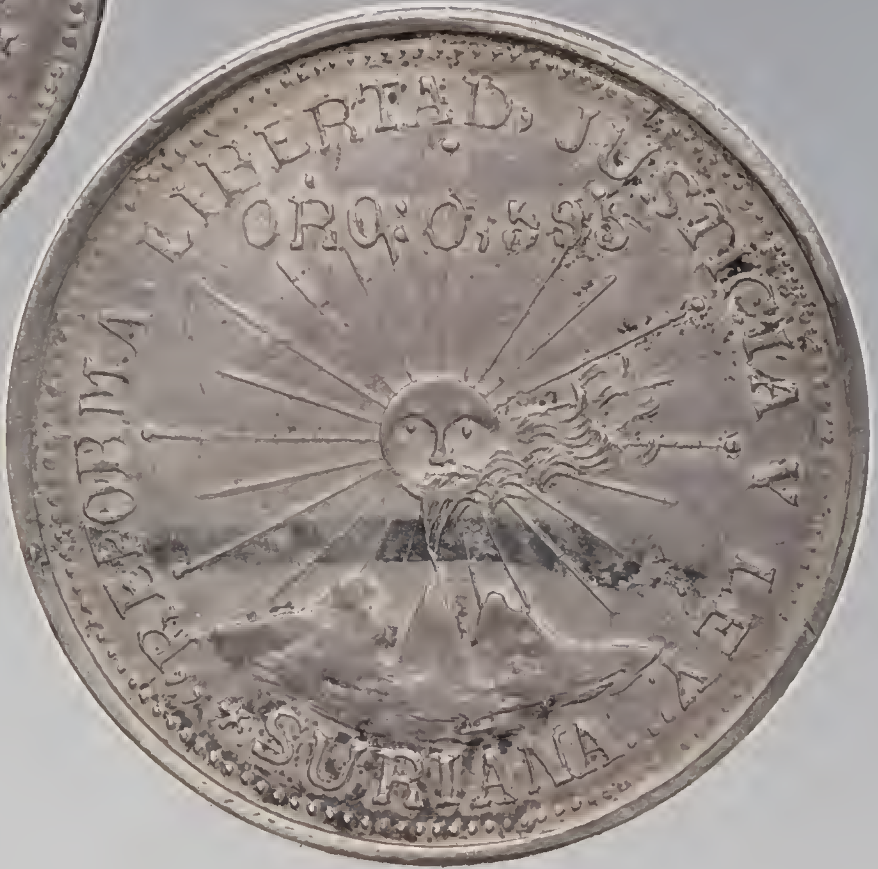
1142
Mexico - Chihuahua. Revolutionary Period – Peso, 1915. KM-619; Y-R3; Guthrie et al., Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, no. 72. Army of the North. Liberty cap, rays behind. Reverse: Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake. Finely, and sharply struck, a particularly choice example of this type. Clean fields, and soft luster under handsome old toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Pancho Villa, without a doubt, was one of the most colorful of the many leading characters who played out their parts in the Mexican Revolution - and one of the few to have remained in the memories of the American public. While his name was blackened in the American press, he was actually a more complex individual than the vicious and loathsome marauding bandit that sometimes filled the headlines of U.S. newspapers during the second decade of the last century. To his countrymen of the lower and disenfranchised classes, he was one of the most popular of their leaders during their decade of insurrection and political struggle. As a revolutionary, the bandit leader became the leader of the famed Division el Norte — the largest army of the insurgents, and which numbered over some 8000 individuals at its peak. In his prime, Villa exhibited an inexhaustible energy, military boldness, personal courage and incorruptibility, that inspired the loyalty of his peasant army and devotion of those who benefited from his "Robin Hood" largesse. On the other hand, the politically unsophisticated Villa was for a time an often easy victim of the manipulations of the conservative Madero, who used Villa to disarm his rival revolutionaries.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Ex Norweb Collection.

The Famous "Suriana" 1915 2 Pesos





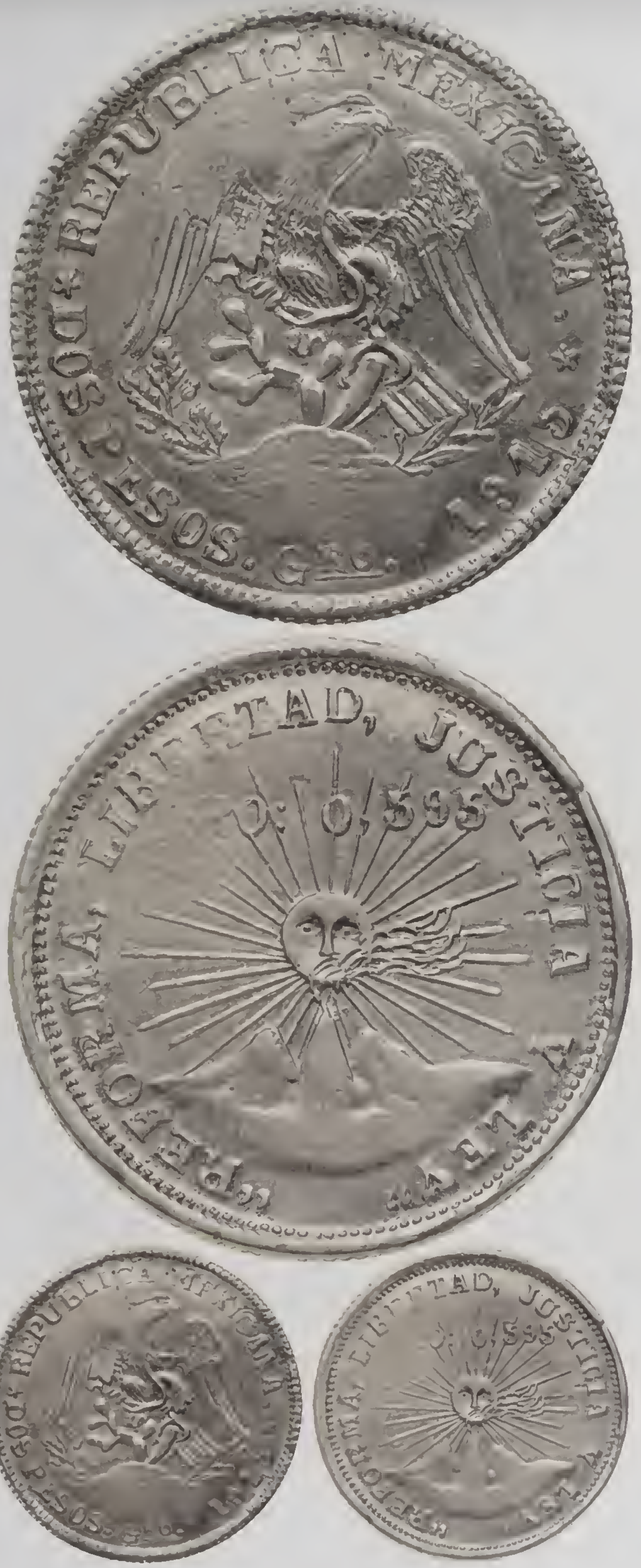
1143

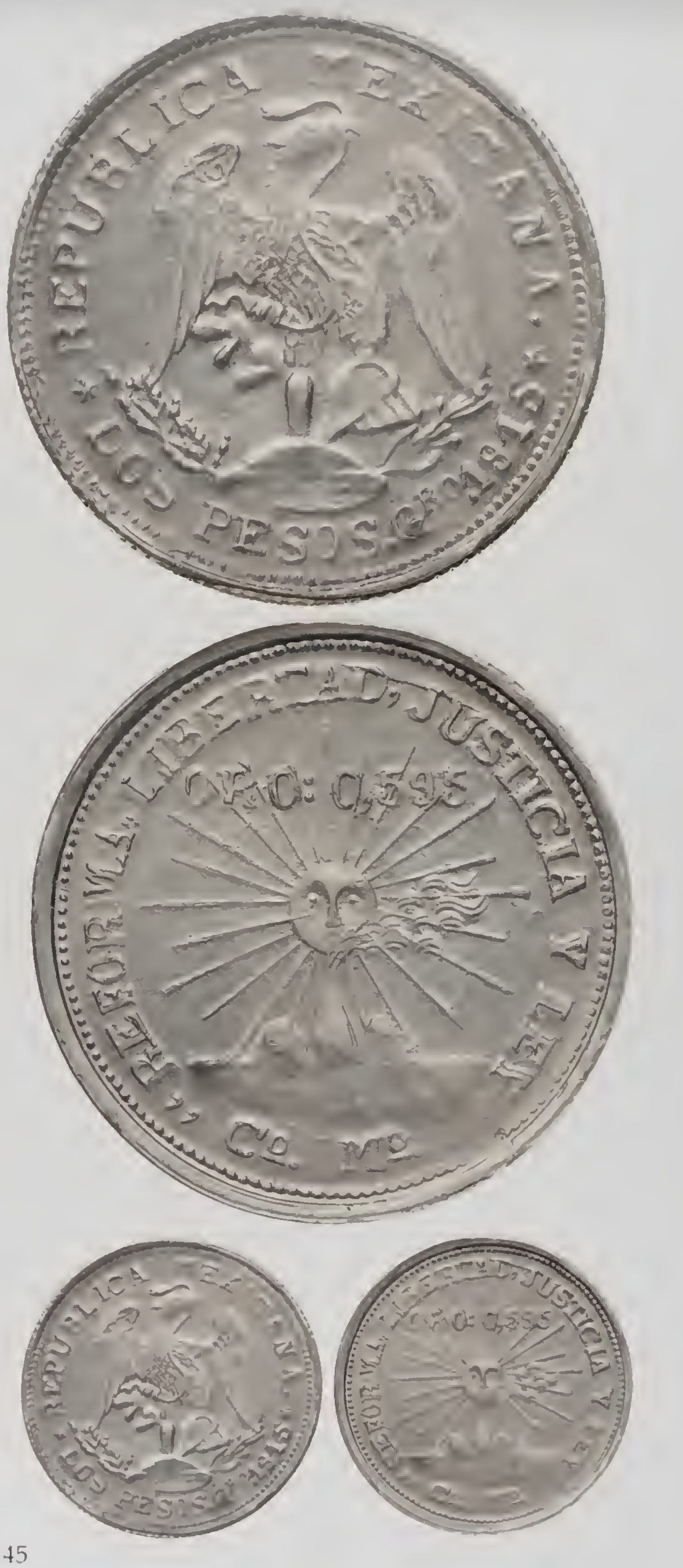
Mexico — Guerrero. Revolutionary Period. 2 Pesos, 1915-GRO (Suriana). WR-R5; Eliz-MX 199; KM-665; GB-220. 24.30 grams. Zapata Issues. Suriana "DOBE" Dollar. Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake. Reverse: Sunface over smoking volcano; SURIANA below. Plain edge. An unusually good, even strike for series. Quite clean and lustrous, with appealing violet-dominant toning over warmer apricot-tinted grays in the recesses. Exremely Rare and desirable! **NGC graded AU-55.**

A classic rarity of the Revolutionary series. Of the "plain edge" varieties, only two specimens are known: this coin, along with an example in the Banco de Mexico collection. Normally a crude issue, these two are considered to be specimen or presentation strikes. Considering the flans and their fabric, and production technique evident in these two, their quality is far above the norm in the series. Being well and fully struck on thicker, well laminated planchets, with collars being utilized in their production, the resulting quality well exceeds even the best of the reeded edge issues. **The above coin has long been considered the finest of the two plain edge strikes, and thus by far the finest Suriana "Dobe" Dollar known.**

Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection, Superior A.N.A. Sale, 1975, lot 3323; Illustrated in **Money of the World**, *coin 178.*





1144

Mexico —Guerrero. 2 Pesos, 1915-GRO. WR-R5; Eliz-MX 199; KM-644; GB-220. 23.73 grams. Revolutionary Period. Zapata Issues. "DOBE" Dollar. Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake. Reverse: Sunface over smoking volcano. Reeded edge. Good strike for series; with only noticeable flatness towards one side. Overall clean and very lustrous. Lightly toned. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Guerrero is a small state in southern Mexico that was, in colonial times, not very important. Its rough topography and harsh climate were viewed as disincentives to settlement. Ironically, as the world has changed, it is now a major tourist area. Acapulco, Zihuatenejo, and Taxco are major tourist attractions. Its beachfront property is now valued at hundreds of millions of dollars (or Pesos).

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

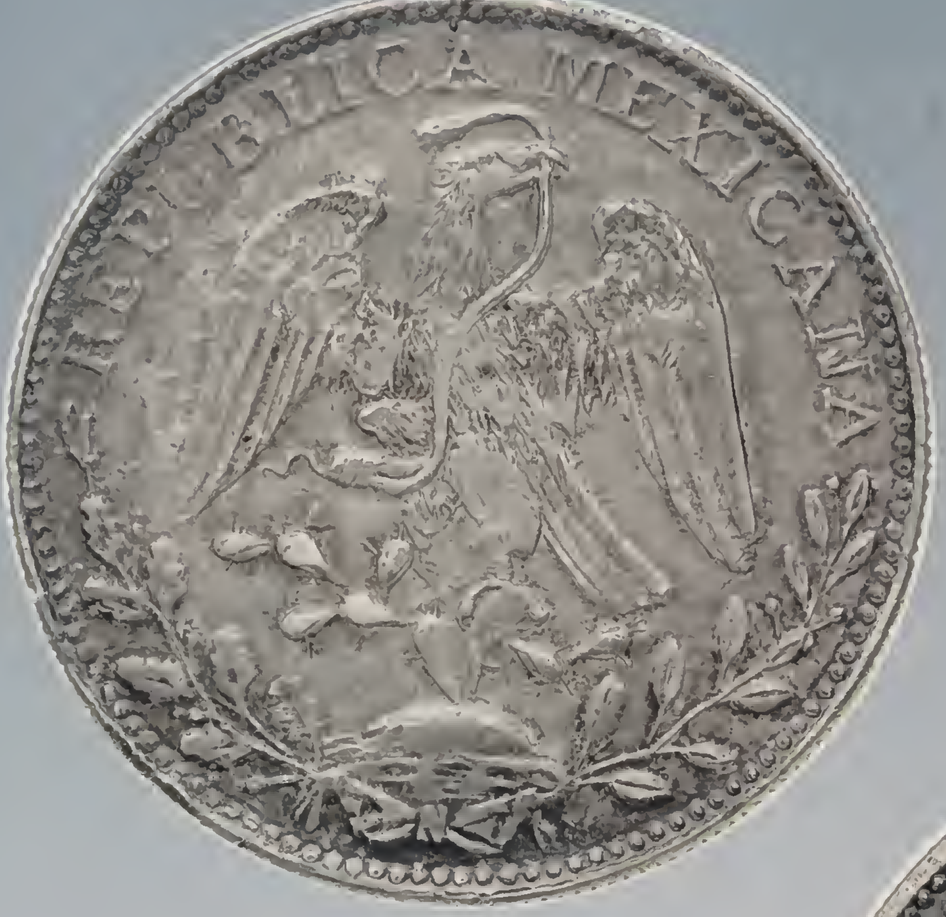
1145

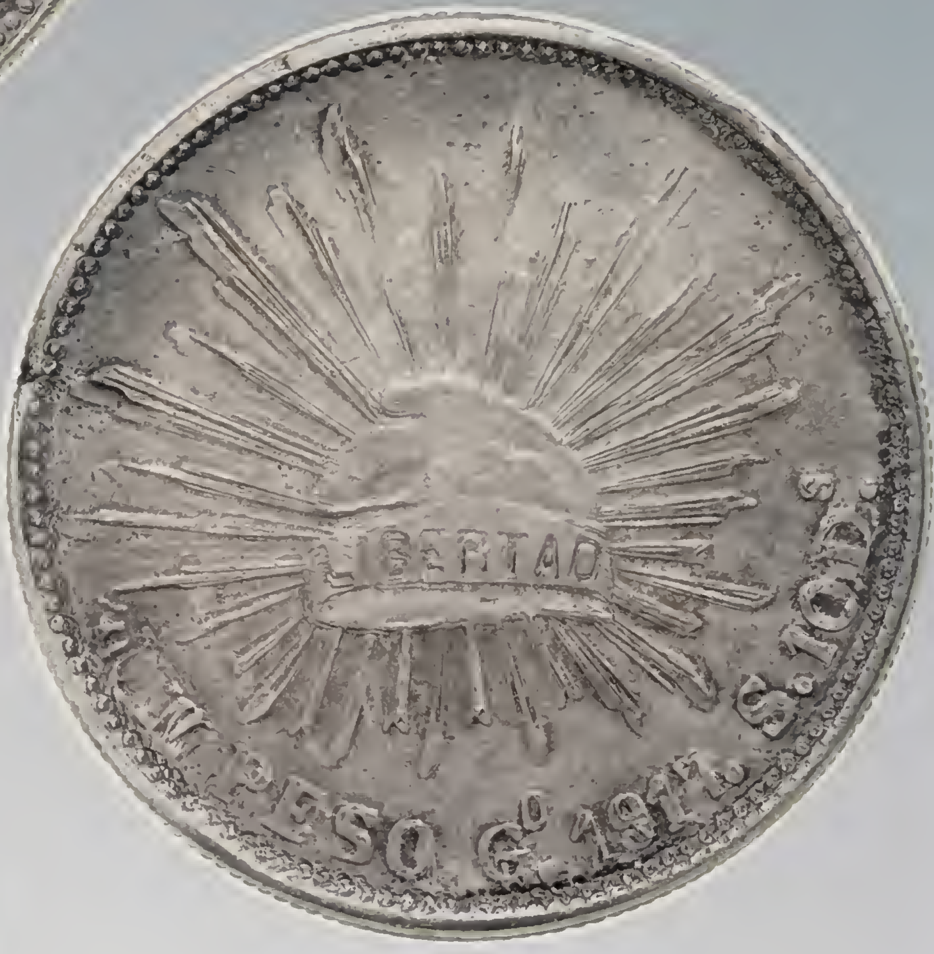
Mexico - Guerrero. Revolutionary Period. 2 Pesos, 1915-CoMo (Campo Morado). WR—; Eliz—; KM-660; GB-174. 26.20 grams. Zapata Issues. "DOBE" Dollar. Eagle atop cactus, seizing snake. Reverse: Sunface over smoking volcano. Reeded edge. A better strike for series, with less weak areas than usual. Overall clean and very lustrous. Lightly toned a warmish gray, with areas tending to blue and violet. **NGC graded MS-61.**

In the state of Guerrero, during the revolution, the Zapata forces operated seven mints. Campo Morado was one of these mints. Coins of 2 Pesos was the largest denomination produced.

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Very Rare Guerrero 1917 Peso





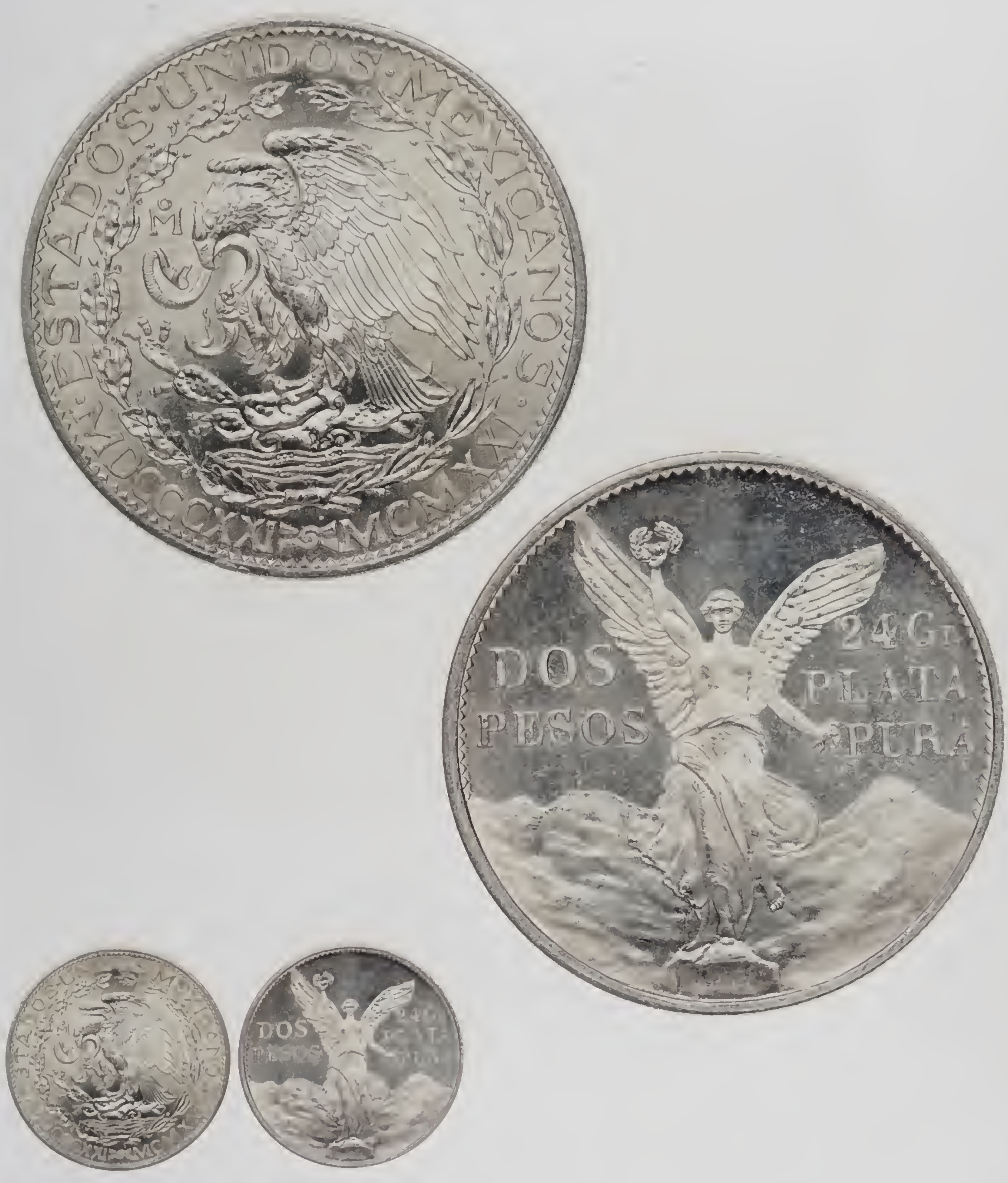
1146

Mexico - Guerrero. Revolution. Peso, 1917-Go-S (Cacahuatepec). WR-R7; Eliz-MX 200; KM-651; GB-150. 29.99 grams. Eagle and snake on cactus. Reverse: Liberty Cap, rays behind. Very fine strike, and free of serious handling marks. The fields surprisingly clean for these often worn or badly mishandled issues. Handsome old toning - a deep medium gray, with some warmth in the recesses.

This issue based on the venerable Cap and Rays 8 Reales of previous years. Slightly better than the F.C.C. Boyd specimen, which had long been considered the finest known. **NGC graded AU-53.**

The only 1917 Peso of the Revolution.

Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

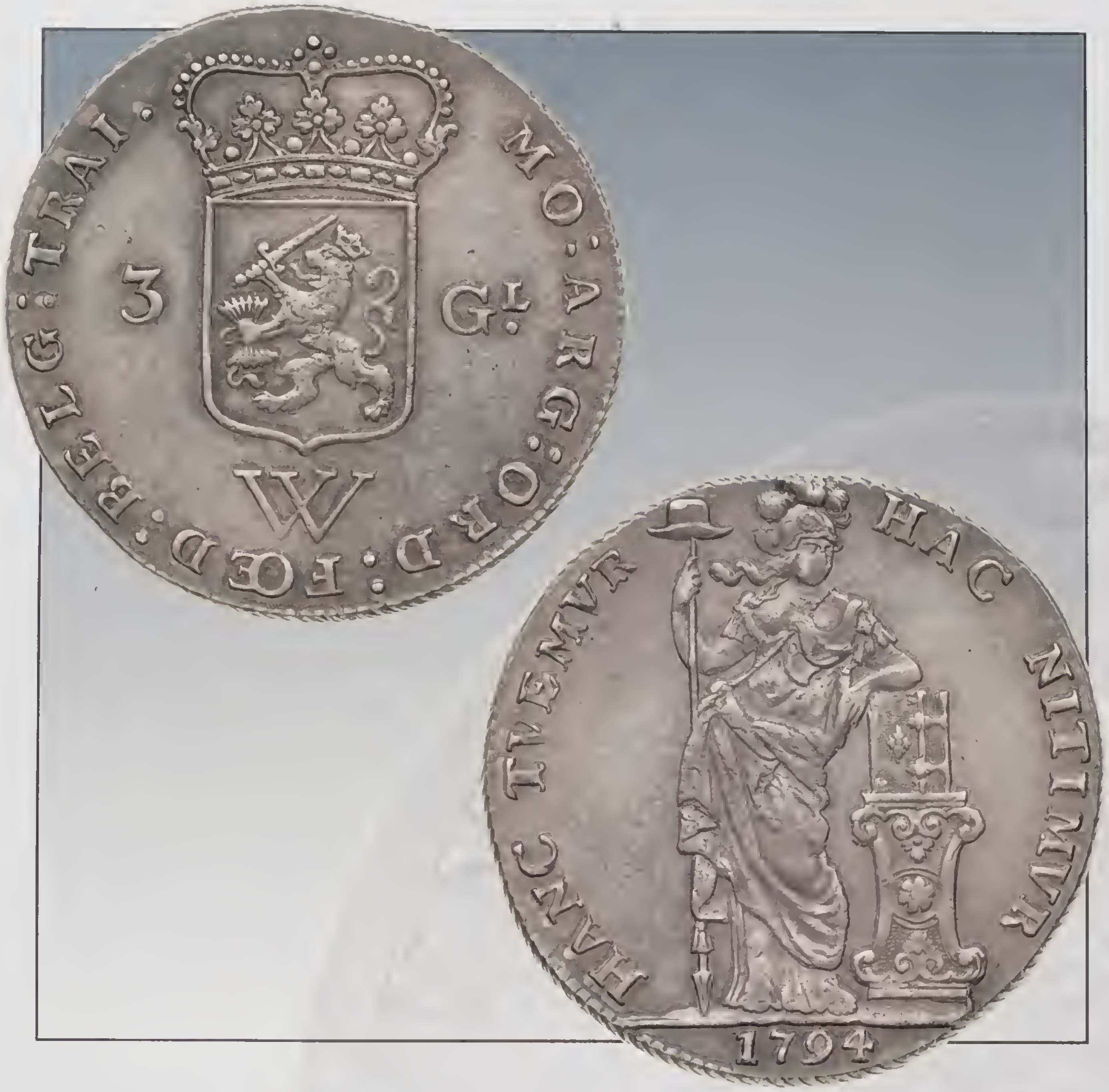


1147

Mexico. Two Pesos, 1921 Mo (Mexico City). Eliz-1061; WR-69; KM-462. 26.68 grams. Centennial of Independence Issue. Eagle left, atop cactus with wings spread, serpent in beak. Reverse: Victory, semi-draped and facing frontal, stands on rocky plinth and holding up wreath, broken chains in other hand. An exceptionally clean coin with a sharp strike. Devices brightly lustrous, on glittering fields with bold chartwheel luster. With barely a hint of toning. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

West Indies 1794 3 Gulden

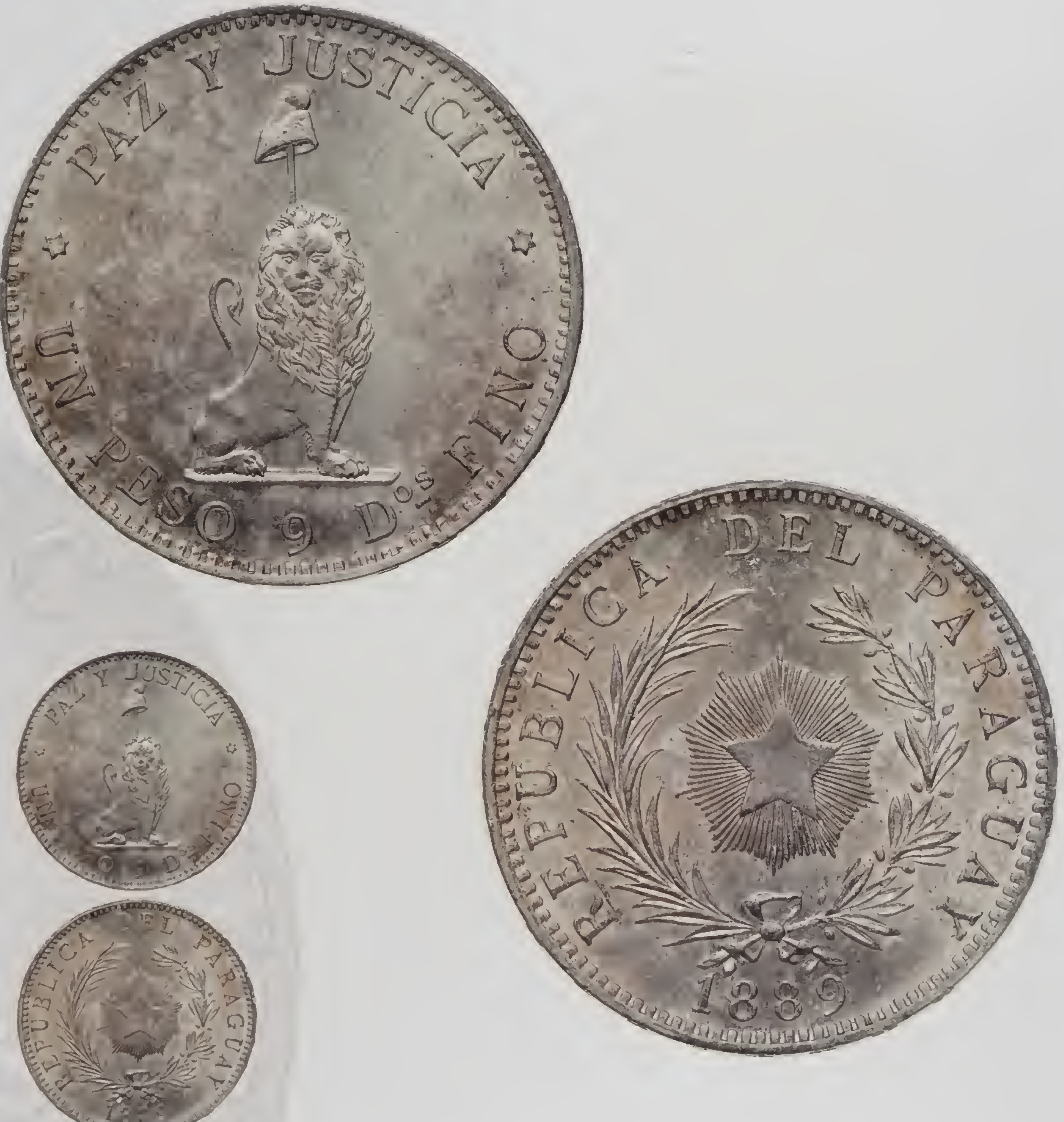


1148

Netherlands West Indies. 3 Gulden, 1794 (Utrecht). Eliz-1; KM-4; Scholten-1353. 31.48 grams. Crowned arms. Value flanking, large W below. Reverse: Pallas Athene holding inverted spear with hat atop, and resting arm on upright book which sits upon ornate pedestal. One year type and very rare. Attractive light toning and evenly struck. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The 3 Gulden was an outgrowth of the Ducaton, but being the same denomination as the standard Nertherlands issues. The coin was issued for trade in the Caribbean, and to compete with the Spanish 8 Reales, and the British counterstamped or overstruck Spanish Reales.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



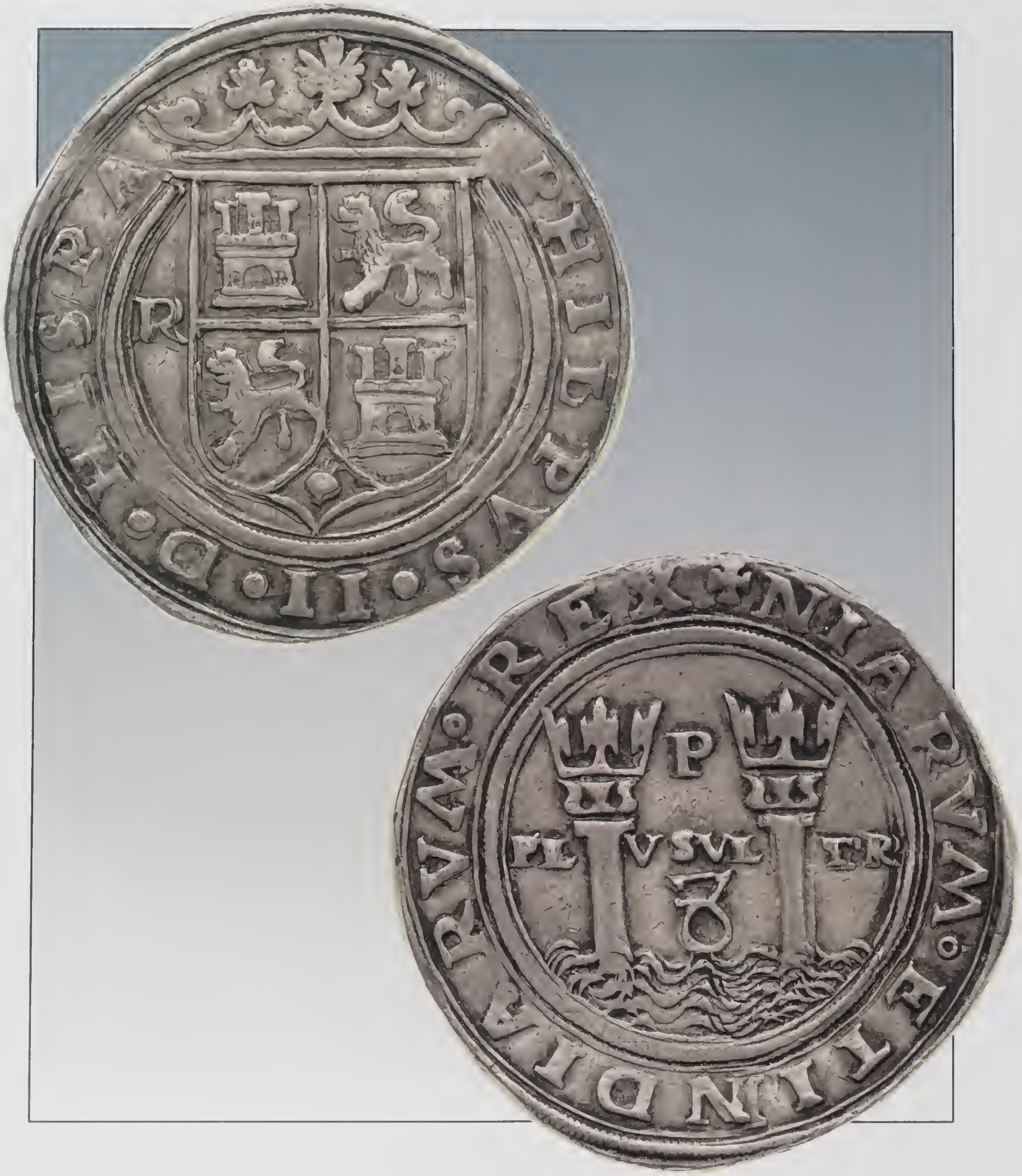
1149

Paraguay. Peso, 1889. Eliz-1; KM-5. 24.92 grams. Star with rays within wreath of laurel and palm. Reverse: Seated lion, head facing, with pole topped by liberty cap behind. Totally original, well struck example, thus very scarce. With fine cartwheel luster, very clean fields, and appealing apricot gold to russet toning amid slightly bluish fields. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Paraguay is one of only two landlocked countries in South America (the other is Bolivia). It has been technically a republic since 1811, but in actuality it has been a haven for ruthless dictators and displaced unpopular exiles from around the world. The name Paraguay derives from the native Guarani language and means great river. The river is the Parana which produces more hydroelectric power than any place in the world, and is home to Iguassu Falls. These falls, which actually meet at the conjunction of Argentina and Brazil are one of the major wonders of the world.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

The First Crown-Size Coin of South America!


PHILIPVS · II · D · HISPA
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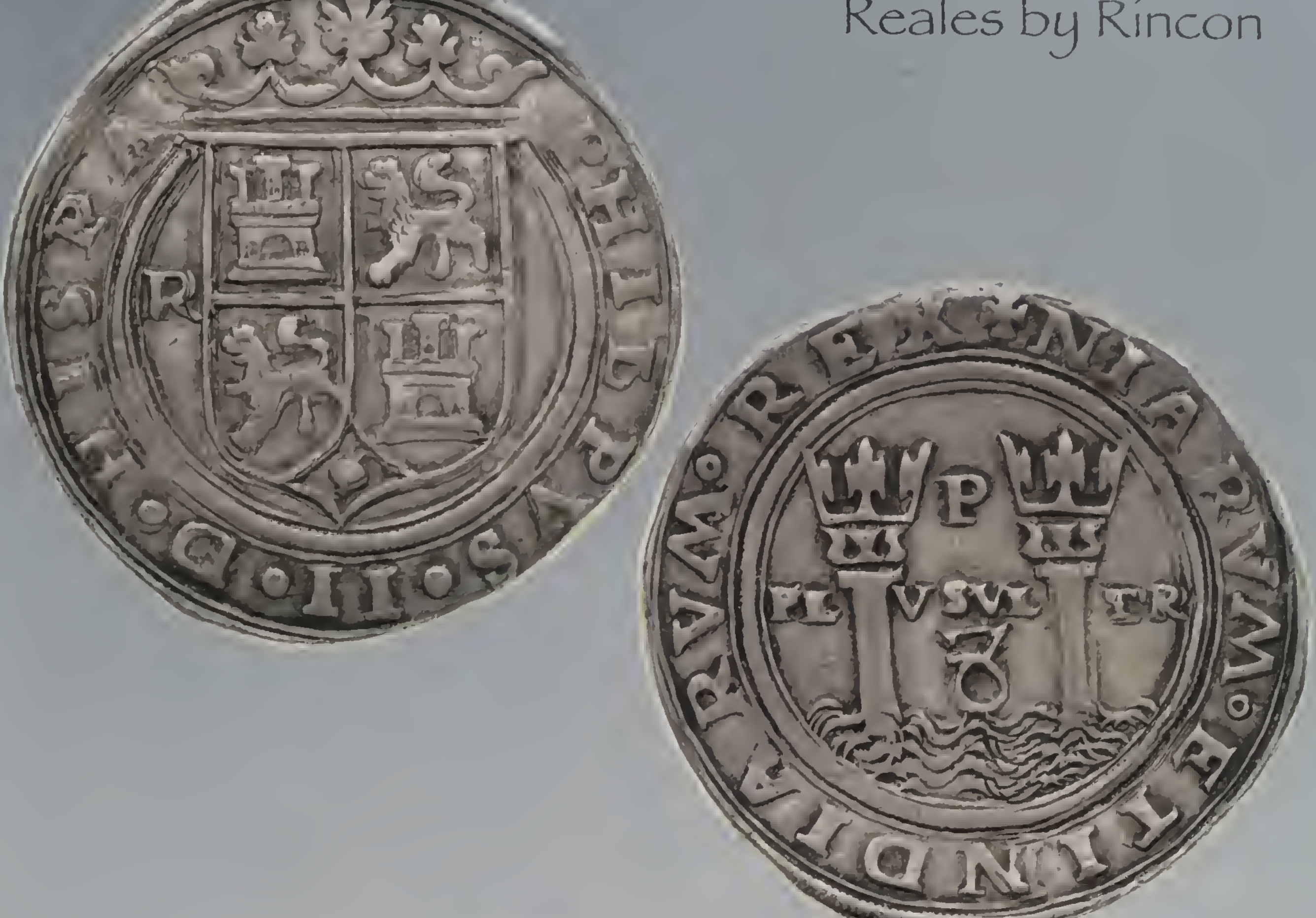
8
NIARVM · ET INDIARVM · REX

The Phenomenal Peru Philip II 8 Reales by Rincon

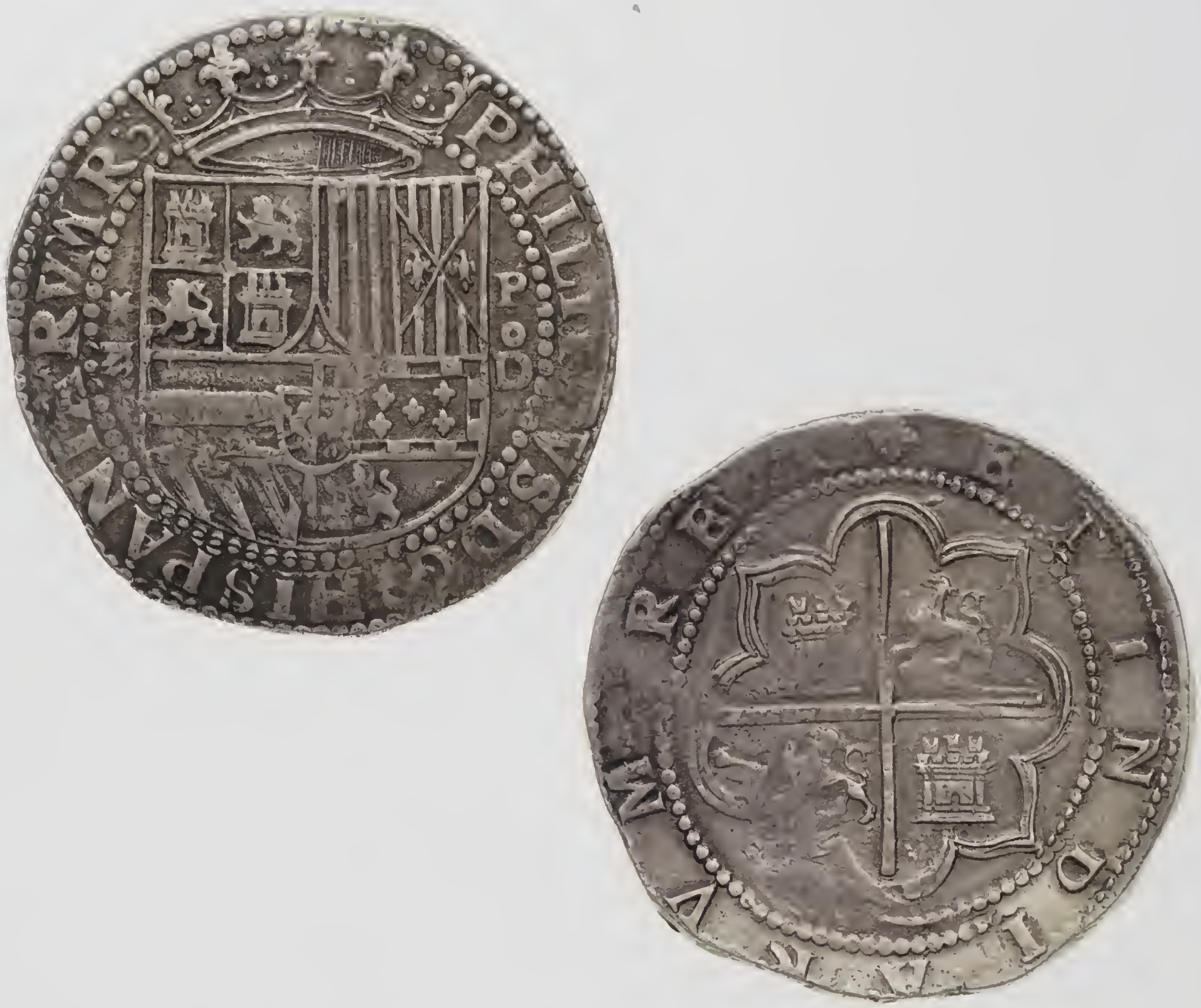


1150
Peru. 8 Reales, No Date (c. 1568-1571), P-R (Lima). WR-1; KM-13; Sellschopp 1; Calbeto 243; Guttag 3993; Dasi 126 (Francisco del Rincon, assayer). 26.70 grams. **Philip II**, of Spain, 1554-1598. Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; assayer's initial at left. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves, motto between; value below. Choice even strike, perfectly centered on very round flan. Very fine old collection toning. Of the highest rarity, and the utmost historical interest for New World numismatics. This is among the finest of little more than a handful of known examples.

It is thought that from 7 to 10 examples at most, in any grade, exist. **The coin's fame and desirability rests on the fact that it was the first crown-size coin of South America.** Francisco del Rincon opened the first mint in the Americas in Mexico City in 1536. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Lima was founded by the conquistador, Francisco Pizarro in 1535. He named it the city of the kings. It became home to the Viceroyalty of Peru, and an important religious center as well. In fact, Lima was the second city of the New World behind Mexico City. Its mint was opened in 1568. The first 8 Reales coins struck there are great rarities. As stated by Wayte Raymond, "Of the greatest rarity and interest."
Estimated Value .... $200,000 - 250,000

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection. This coin is the Wayte Raymond plate coin (F.C.C. Boyd); and so too for Dasi (copied from the Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1947, page 13). This coin's only auction appearance was in the Superior A.N.A Sale, August 1975, lot 2022, selling against a $2000 estimate for an astounding, at the time, $23,000. A similar but somewhat lesser example (lot 20) sold in 1988, at the Swiss Bank Coins of Peru Auction, October 1988, for an even more astounding $120,600! Illustrated in **Money of the World**, *coin 145.*



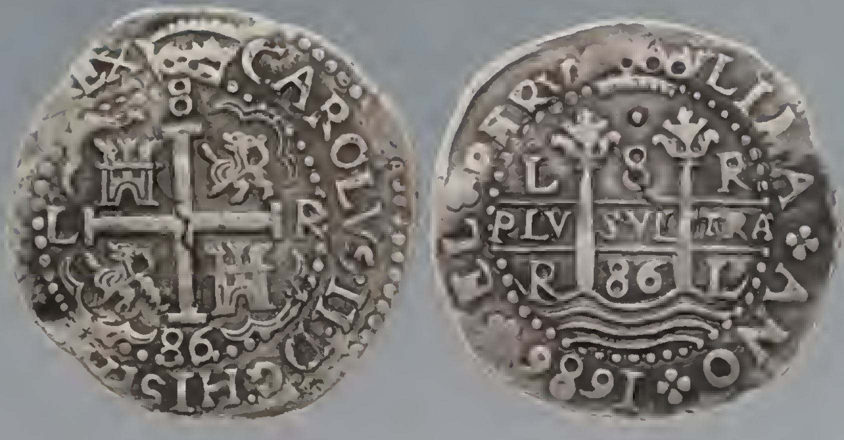
1151

Peru. 8 Reales, N.D (1577-1589), *8-PoD (Lima). WR—; KM-14 var.; Cayon-3906; Sellschop 87 (same obverse die); Calbeto 24A. 27.26 grams. **Philip II,** 1556-1598. Assayer: Diego de la Torre (1577-1588). Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. Remarkably fine strike for this early issue. Perfectly centered on especially round flan, with handsome old toning and full legends. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection. Ex Superior A.N.A Sale, August 1975, lot 2023.

Extremely Rare "Royal" 8 Reales of 1686

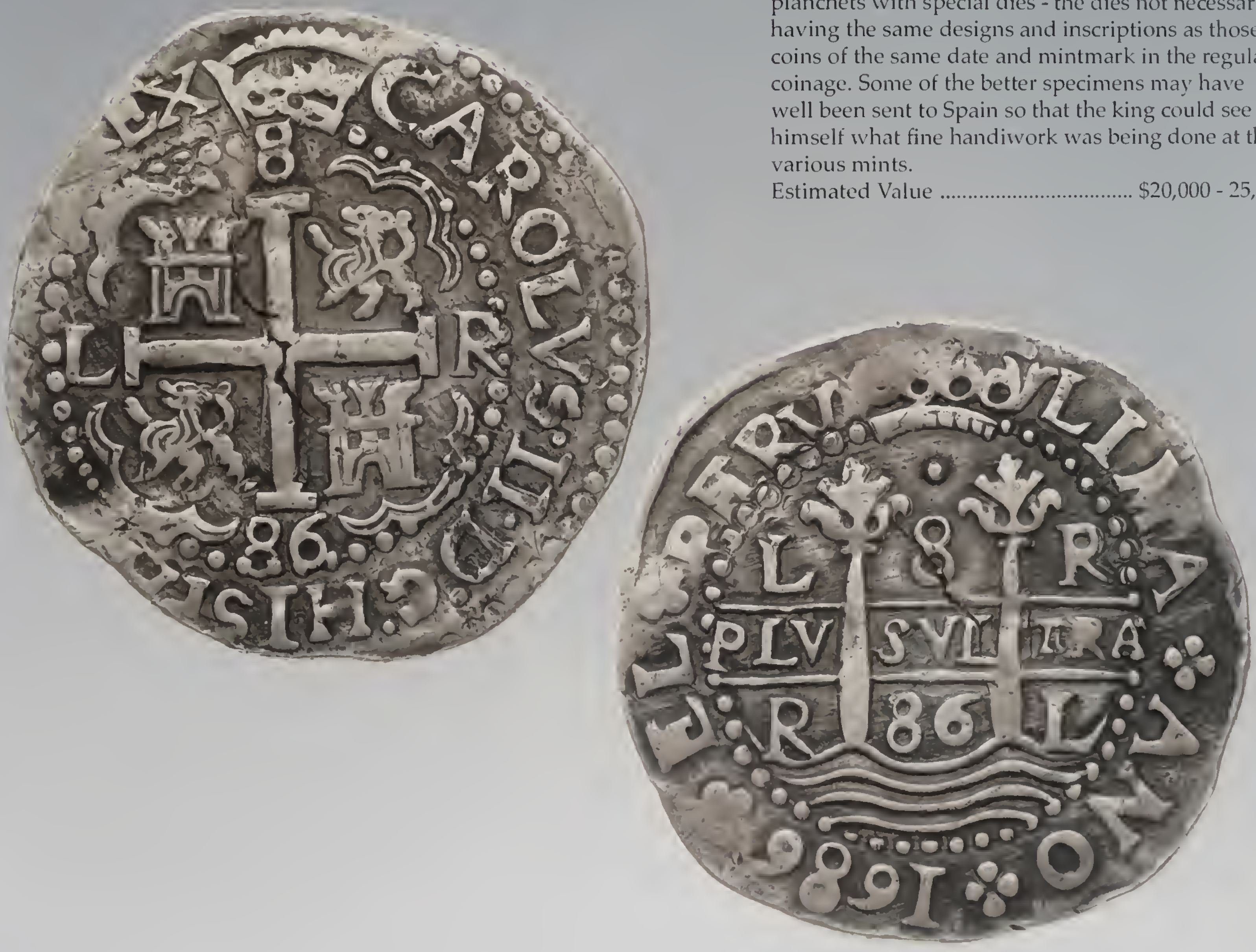


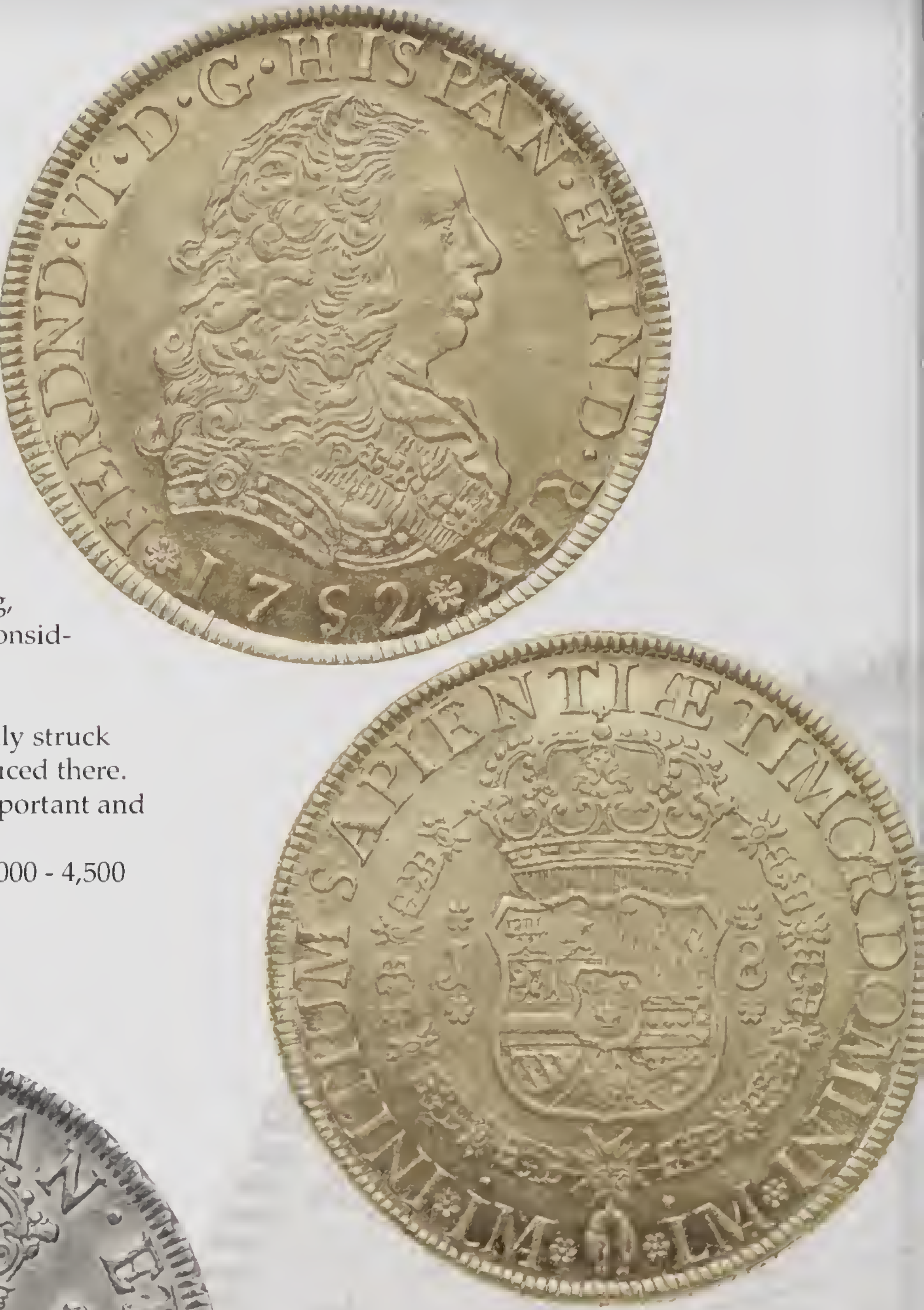
1152

Peru. "Royal" 8 Reales, 1686-L-R (Lima). WR-3; KM-24. 26.86 grams. **Charles II,** 1665-1700. Crowned Cross of Jerusalem, quartering arms of Castille and Leon, all in tressure. Reverse: Crowned pillars over waves. Choice even strike, on excellent metal. On huge, nearly round flan (modest flan flaw at center). Three dates visible. Toned. Large and impressive. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded EF-40.**

The "Royals" were struck on specially selected, round planchets with special dies - the dies not necessarily having the same designs and inscriptions as those coins of the same date and mintmark in the regular coinage. Some of the better specimens may have well been sent to Spain so that the king could see for himself what fine handiwork was being done at the various mints.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000



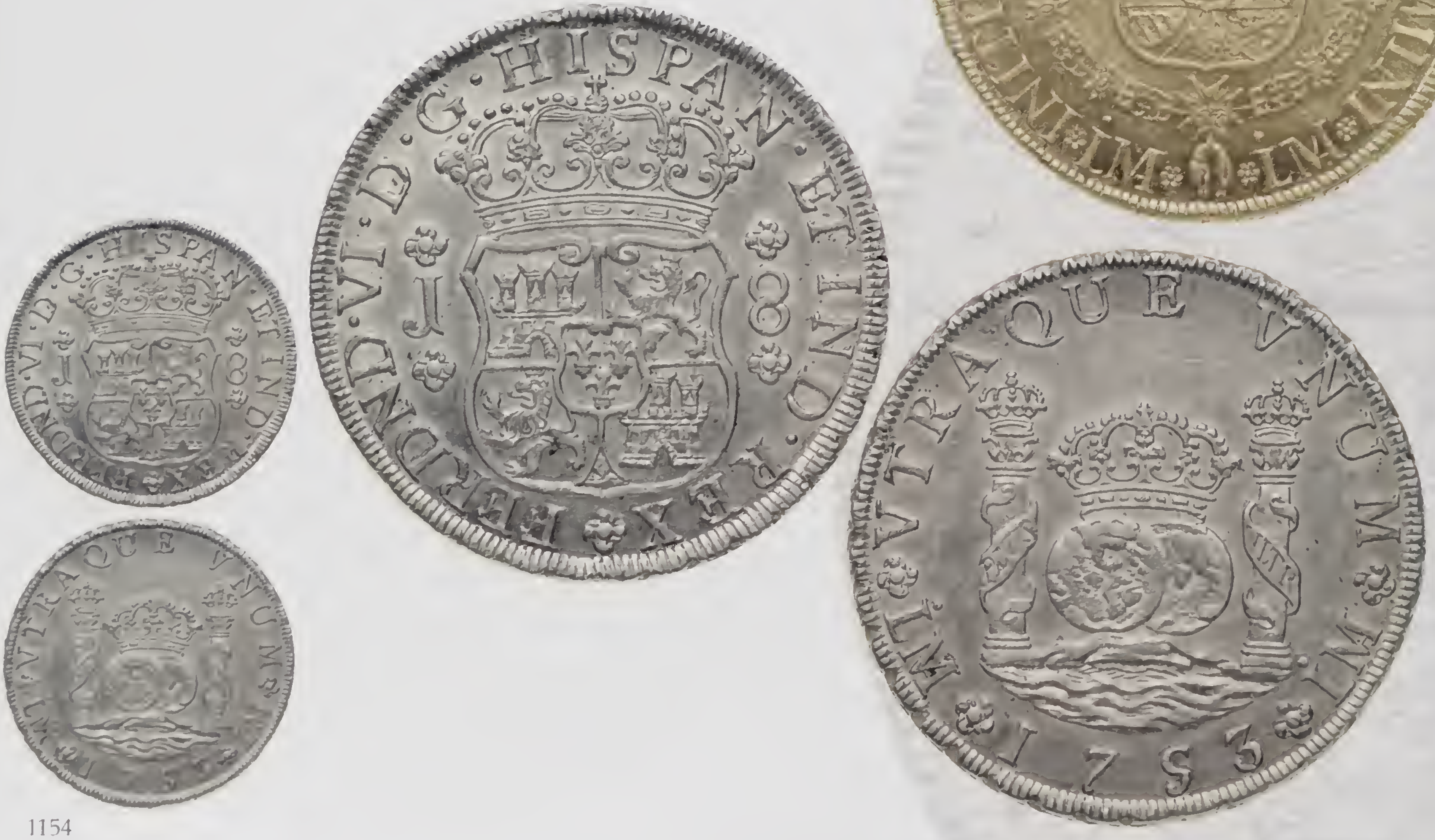


1153

Peru. 8 Escudos, 1752-J (Lima). Fr-16; KM-50. 26.95 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Large bust type. Draped and cuirassed bust of Ferdinand VI right. Reverse: Small crowned Bourbon arms within chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Bold, virtually fully struck centers. The reflective fields showing, mostly on the obverse, modest even wear. Rare in this grade. Considered among the finer known. **NGC graded MS-61.**

This particular design, with the large bust of Ferdinand, was only struck at the Lima mint, and was the first 8 Escudo portrait type produced there. The type was only issued for three years (1751-1753). A very important and highly desirable coin.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 4,500



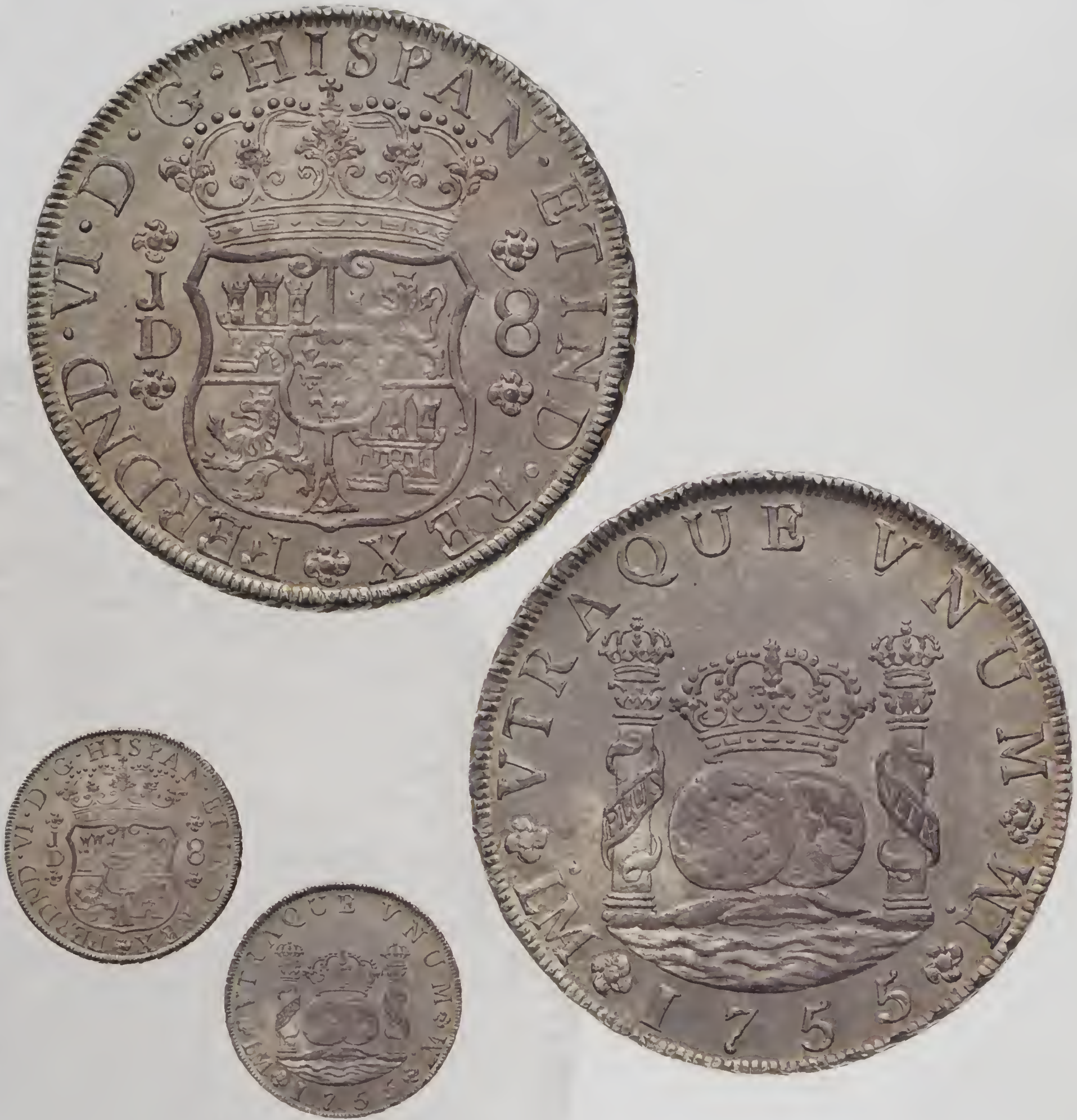
1154

Peru. 8 Reales, 1753-J (Lima). Eliz-2; KM-55. Ferdinand VI. Well struck with considerable luster. The earliest pillar dates featured a single assayer letter, which was highly atypical (and arguably illegal) for any Spanish colonial issue. This may be the finest such example available to the public market. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Gem 1755 Pillar 8 Reales

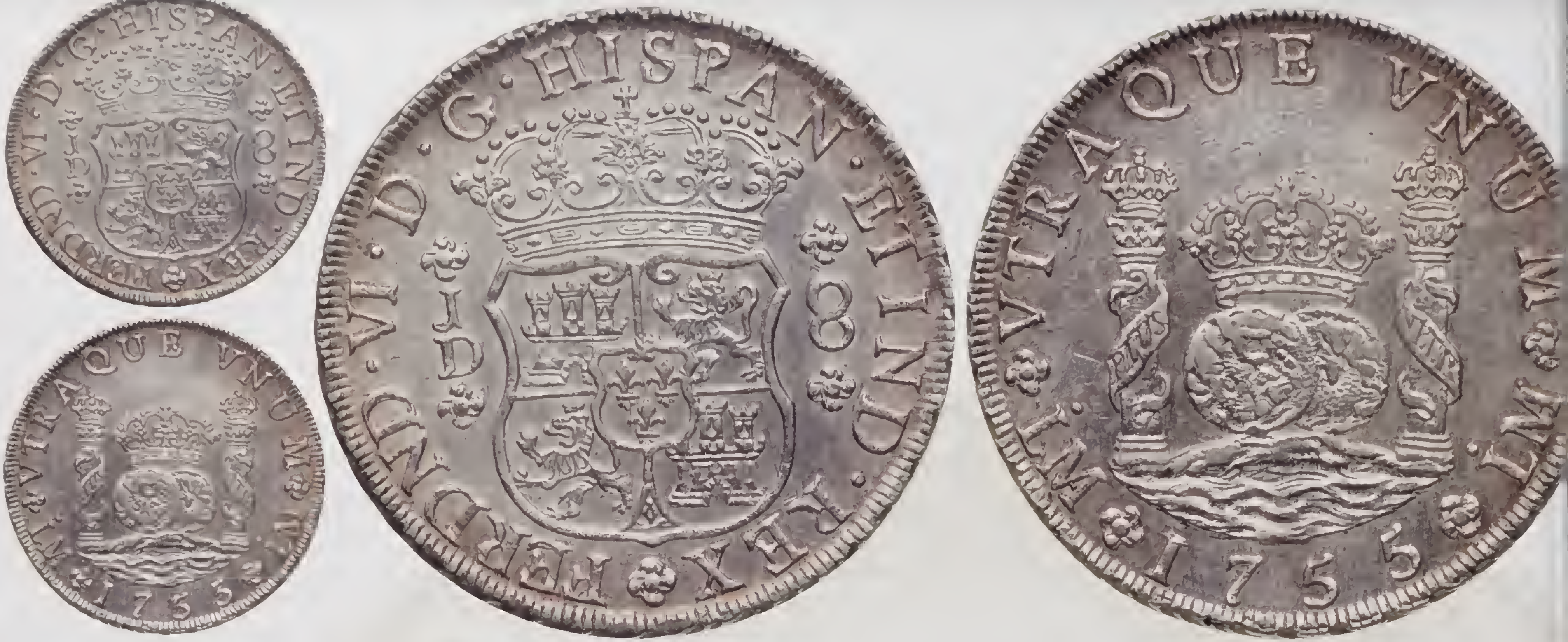


1155

Peru. 8 Reales, 1755- JD (Lima). Eliz-4; WR-6; KM-55.1. 26.92 grams. Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759. Pillar coinage. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Light clashing seen on reverse die. Otherwise, crisp, virtually complete strike. Pristine surfaces and shimmering cartwheel luster beneath matte old gray toning, which lightens towards the edges to an iridescent display. **Probably the finest known.** Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-65.**

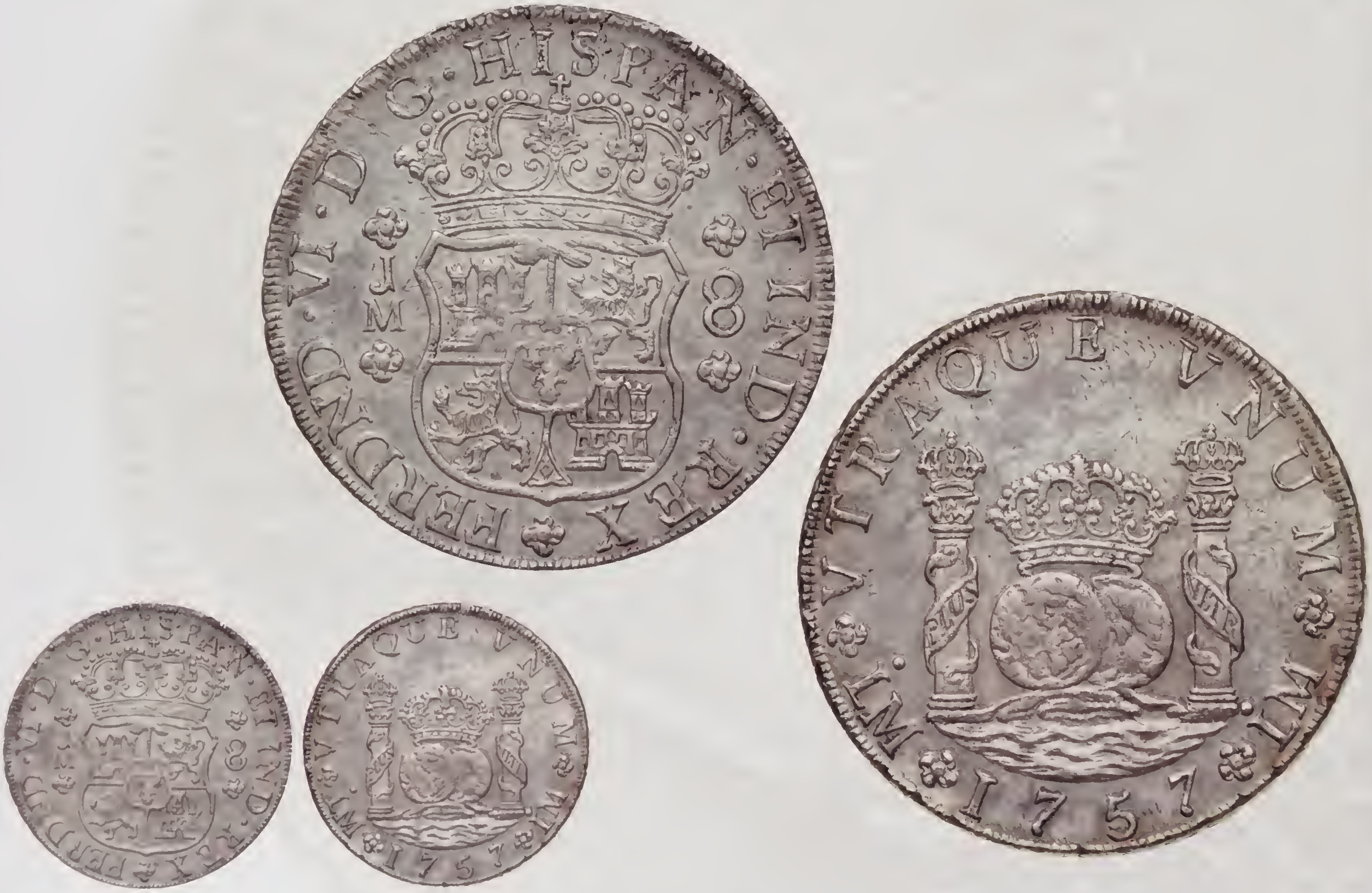
It must be remembered that coin collecting was not a hobby practiced in Peru or Spain at this time to any significant degree. Thus, high grade silver crowns such as this example are very rare in grade, since there was little motivation to preserve them. Some can be found as sea salvage examples, but they show evidence of saltwater corrosion. To find an example such as this one is special indeed.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Calbeto Collection.



1156
Peru. 8 Reales, 1755-JD (Lima). Eliz-4; KM-55. Ferdinand VI. Pillar coinage. Bold strike. Lustrous. **NGC graded MS-62.** Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

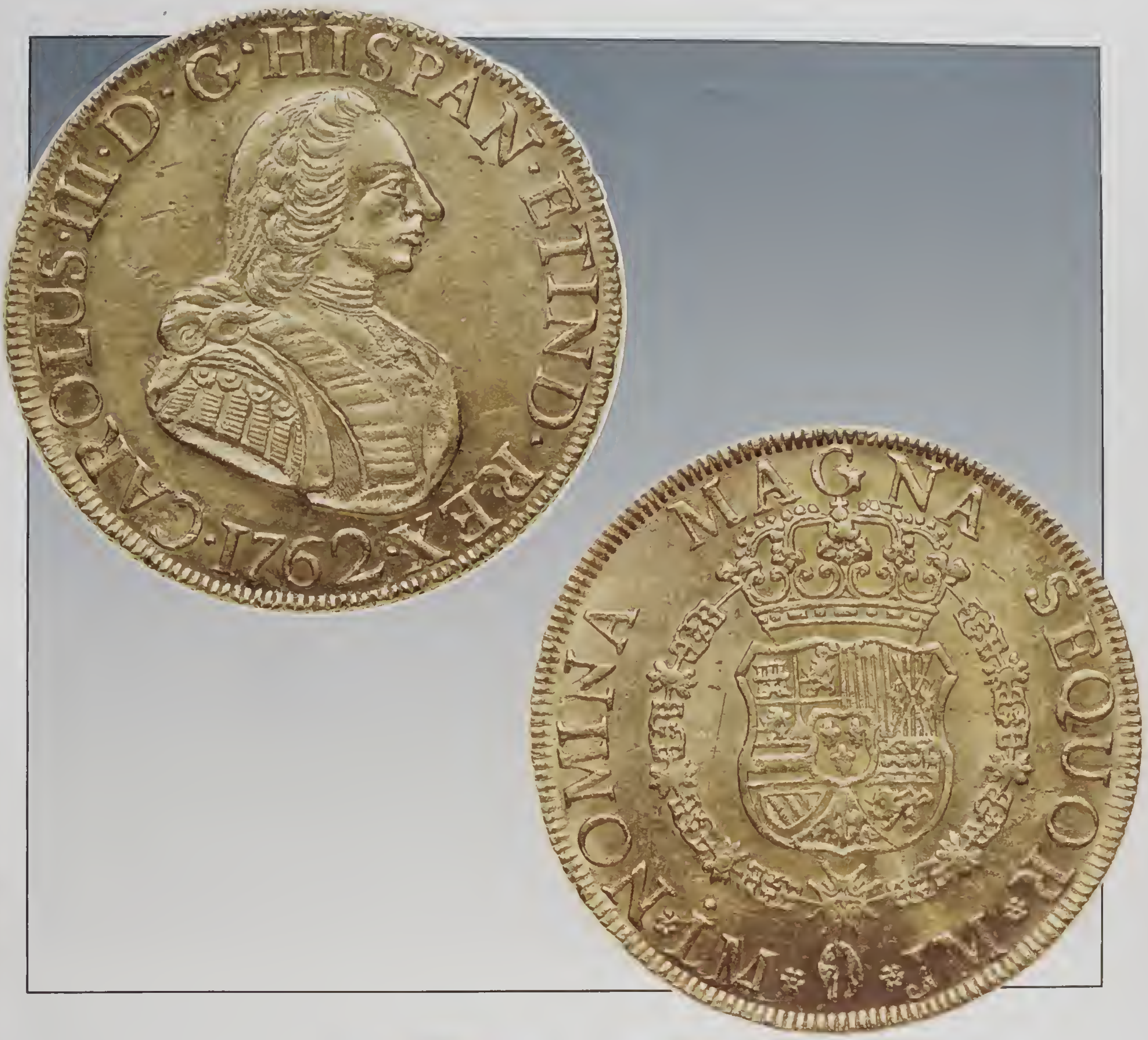
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



1157
Peru. 8 Reales, 1757-JM (Lima). Eliz-7; KM-55. Ferdinand VI. Pillar type. Full even strike, virtually full luster beneath a purple, blue and gray tone. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

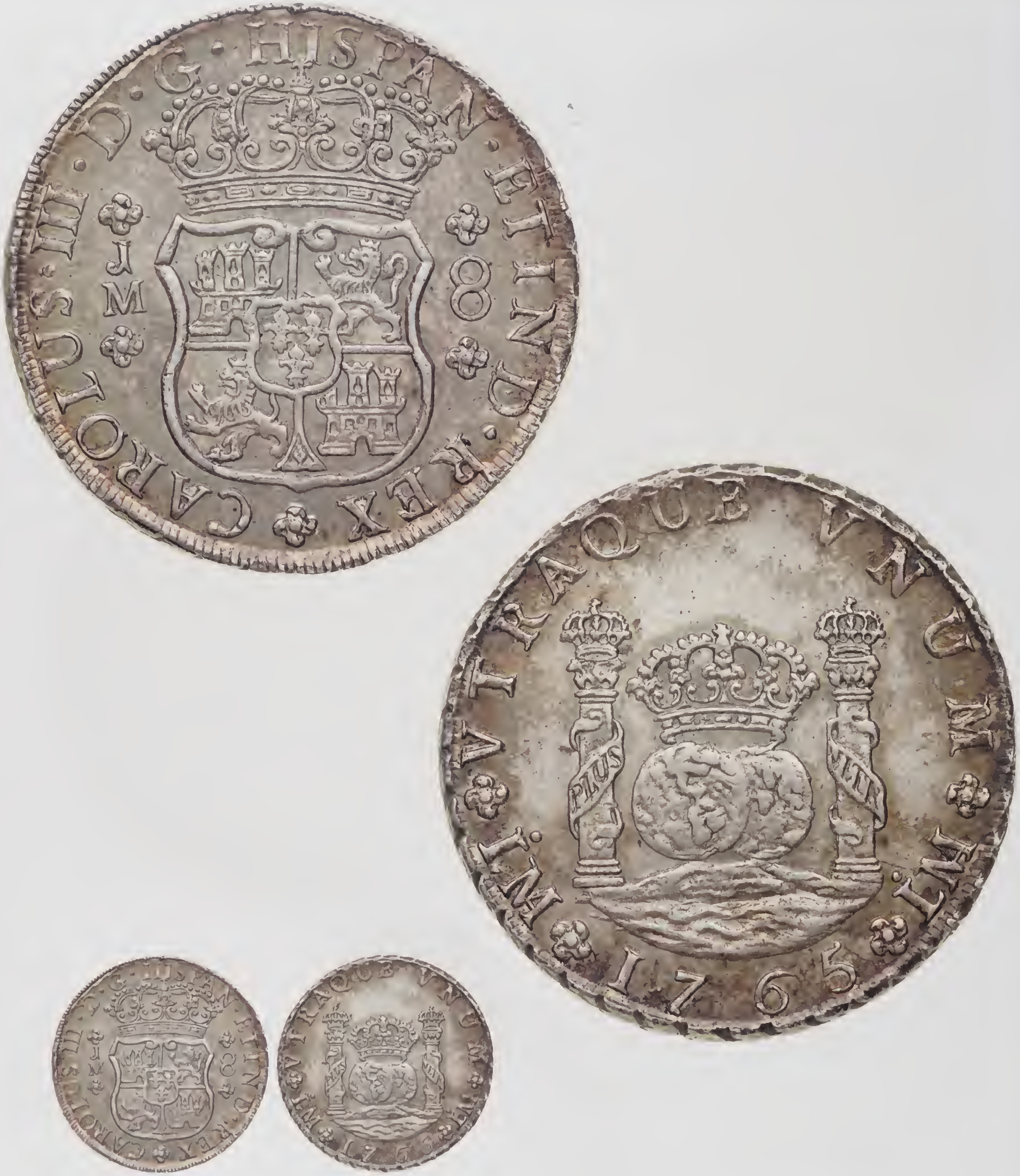
Choice Charles III Young Bust 1762 Gold 8 Escudos


CAROLUS·III·D·G·HISPAN·ET·IND·REX·1762·
NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR·M·J·M·

1158
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1762-JM (Lima). Fr-24; KM-68. 27.03 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Small young bust. Draped and cuirassed bust of Carles III right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Excellent strike, with only two light of adjustment marks seen on obverse. Bright to velvety fields, and lustrous devices. Very Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This is the first gold coin type of Charles III issued at the Lima mint. **Just a two year type.** Very diificult to find.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Trigo Collection.

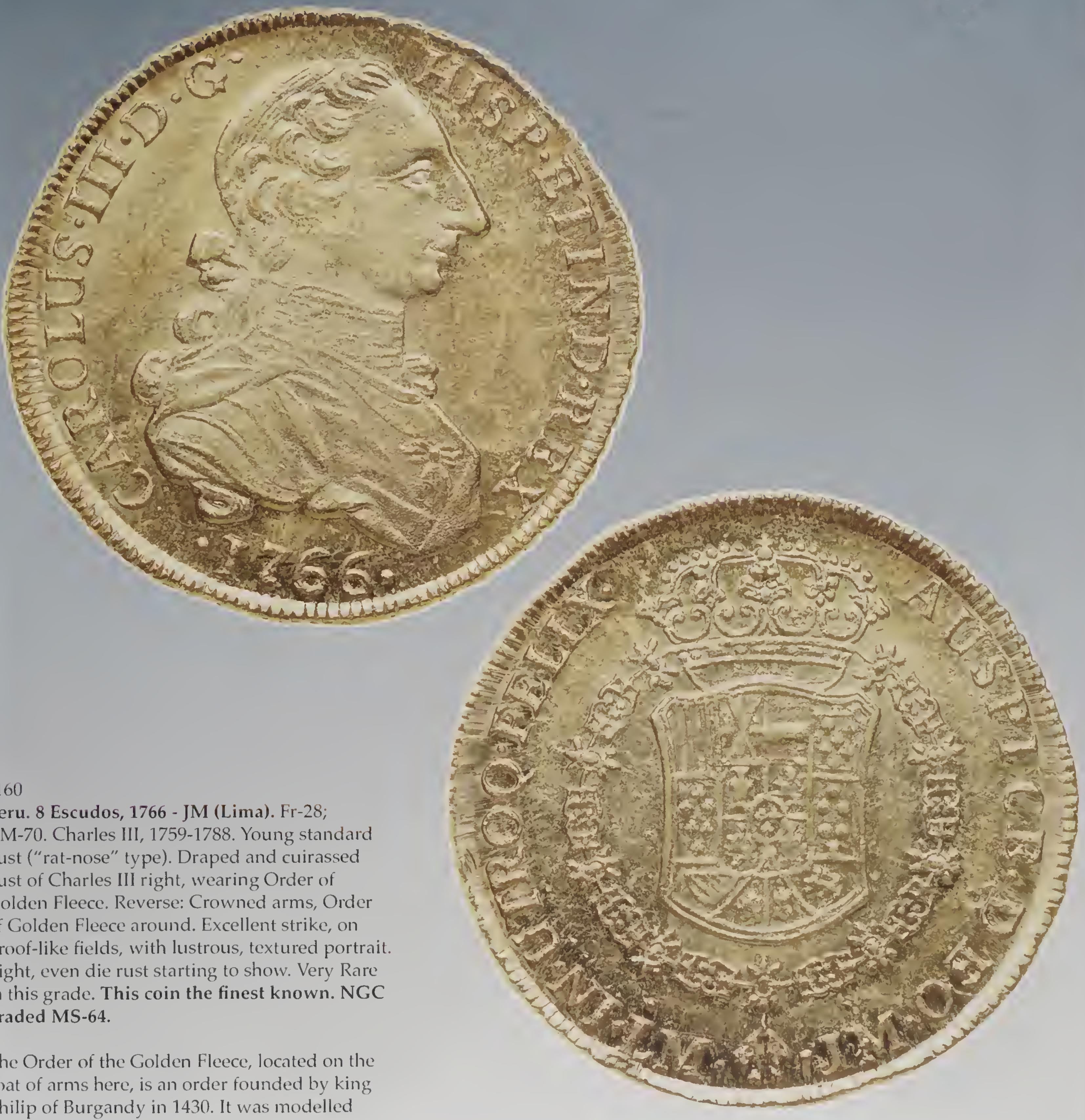


1159

Peru. 8 Reales, 1765-JM (Lima). Eliz-17; KM-64. Charles III. Pillar series. Lovely iridescent toning. Rarely are examples seen that excel in so many ways as does this lovely coin. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Finest Known 'Rat-Nose' 1766 Gold 8 Escudos

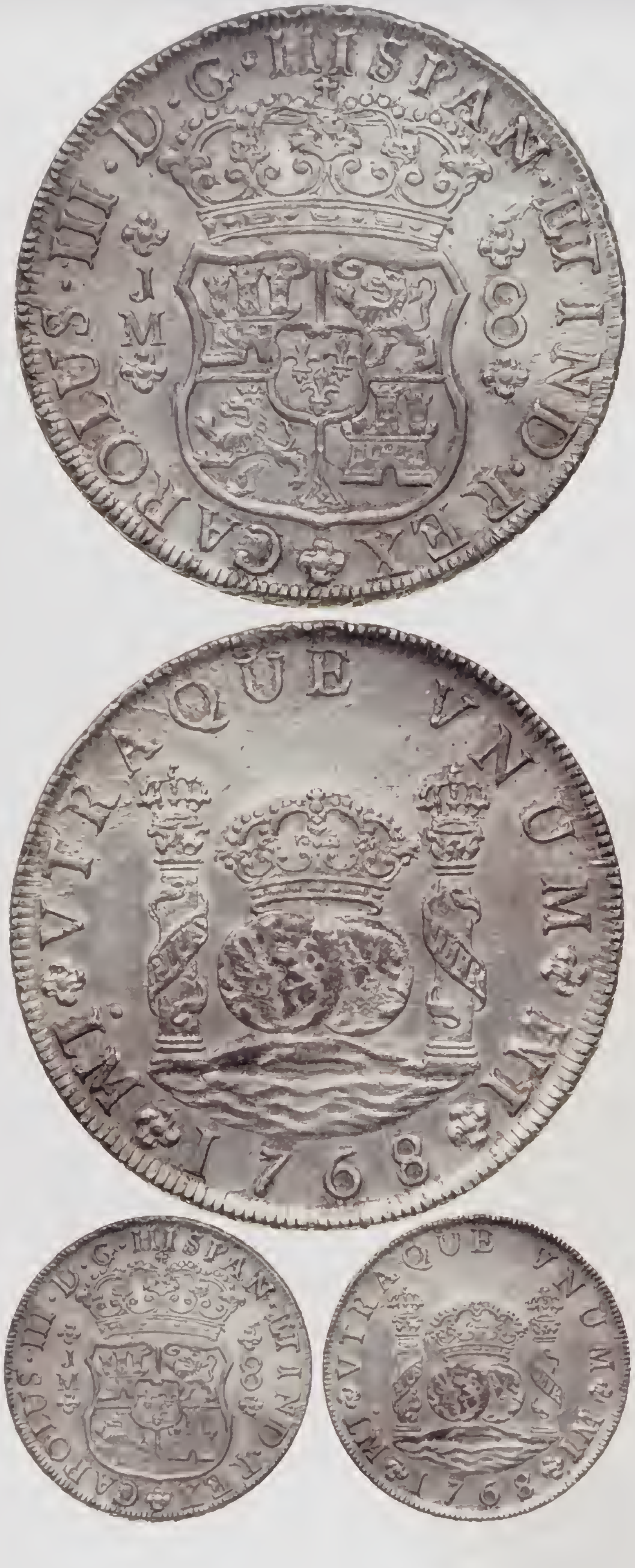


1160

Peru. 8 Escudos, 1766 - JM (Lima). Fr-28; KM-70. Charles III, 1759-1788. Young standard bust ("rat-nose" type). Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Excellent strike, on proof-like fields, with lustrous, textured portrait. Light, even die rust starting to show. Very Rare in this grade. **This coin the finest known. NGC graded MS-64.**

The Order of the Golden Fleece, located on the coat of arms here, is an order founded by king Philip of Burgandy in 1430. It was modelled on the English Order of the Garter, and its membership was limited to thirty knights plus the king. Its members were part of a very elite group enjoying significant privileges. All crimes commited by these knights could only be abjudicated by the same knights. The king had to consult the knights before going to war, and any knights found guilty of a crime would not be imprisoned, but would be placed in the custody of other knights from the Order.

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

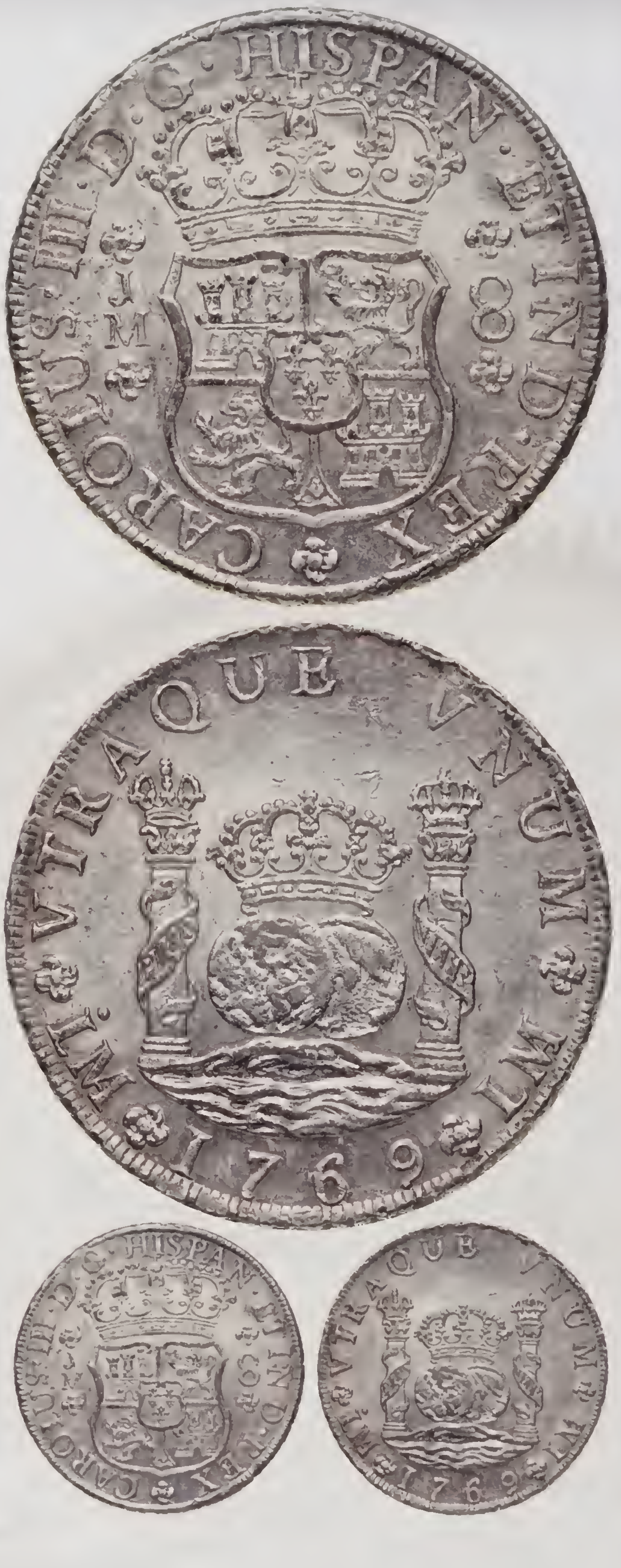


1161

Peru. 8 Reales, 1768-JM (Lima). Eliz-20; KM-64. Pillar series. Charles III. Sharply struck detail with considerable mint luster beneath light gray toning. Very scarce this nice. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

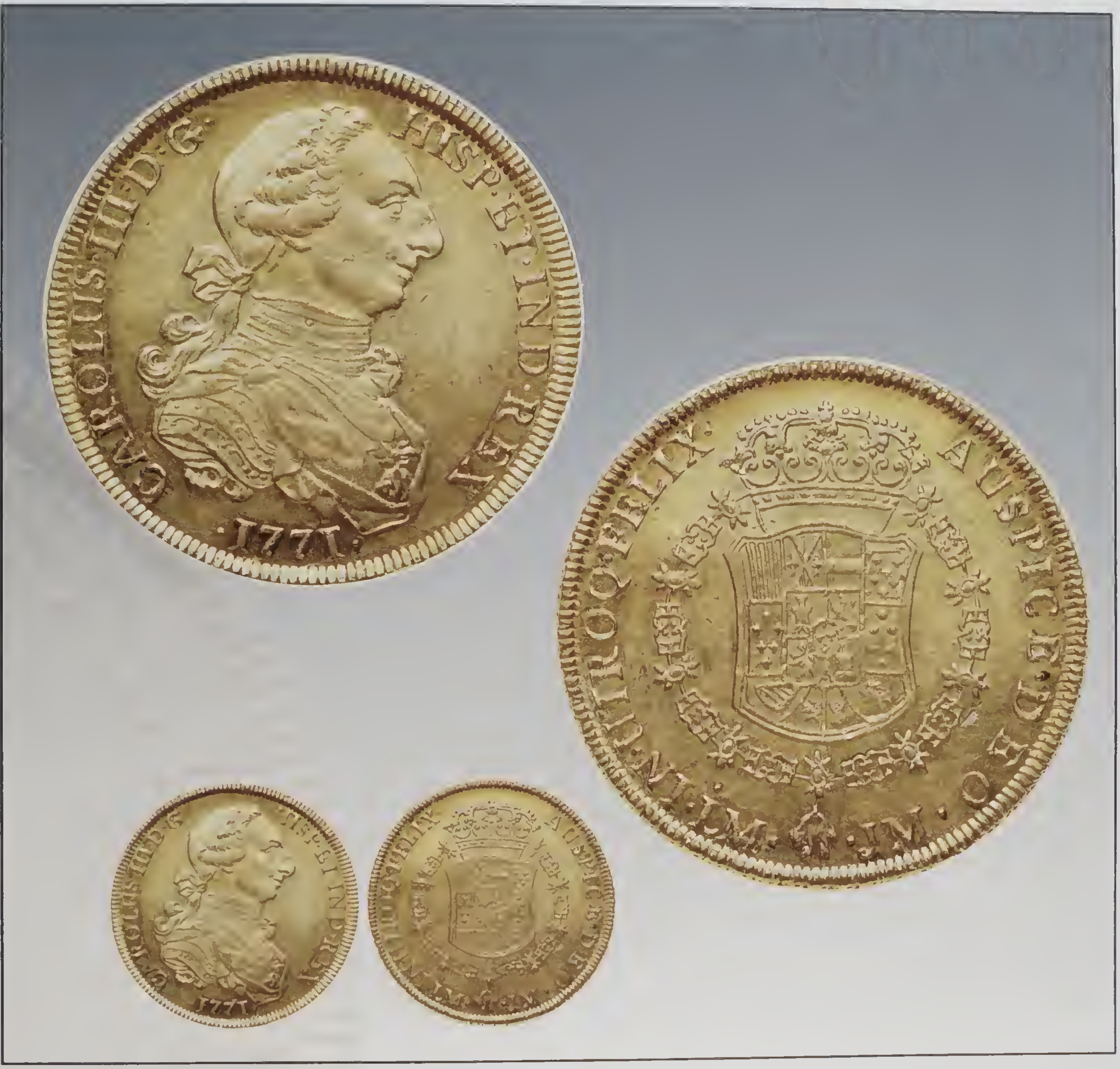


1162

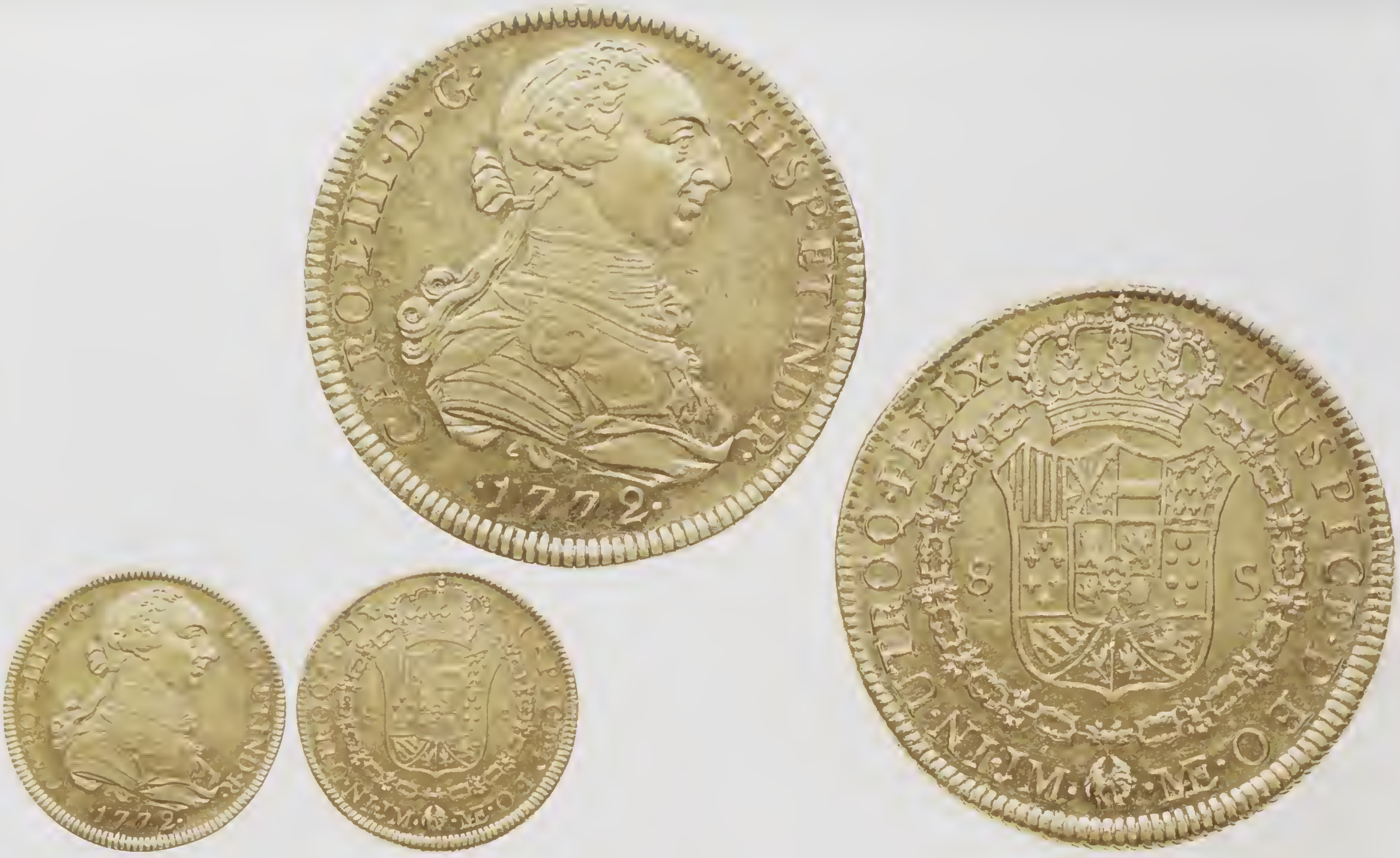
Peru. 8 Reales, 1769 JM (Lima). Eliz-22; WR-7; KM-64.2. 26.96 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. One Dot. Pillar coinage, with Imperial Crown on left pillar. Crowned Bourbon arms. Reverse: Crowned globes flanked by crowned and bannered pillars, over water. Choice full strike. Satiny to lustrous devices on semi-reflective fields. Excellent original surfaces and bold cartwheel luster. Faint russet toning towards edges. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Very Rare Modified Bust 1771 Gold 8 Escudos

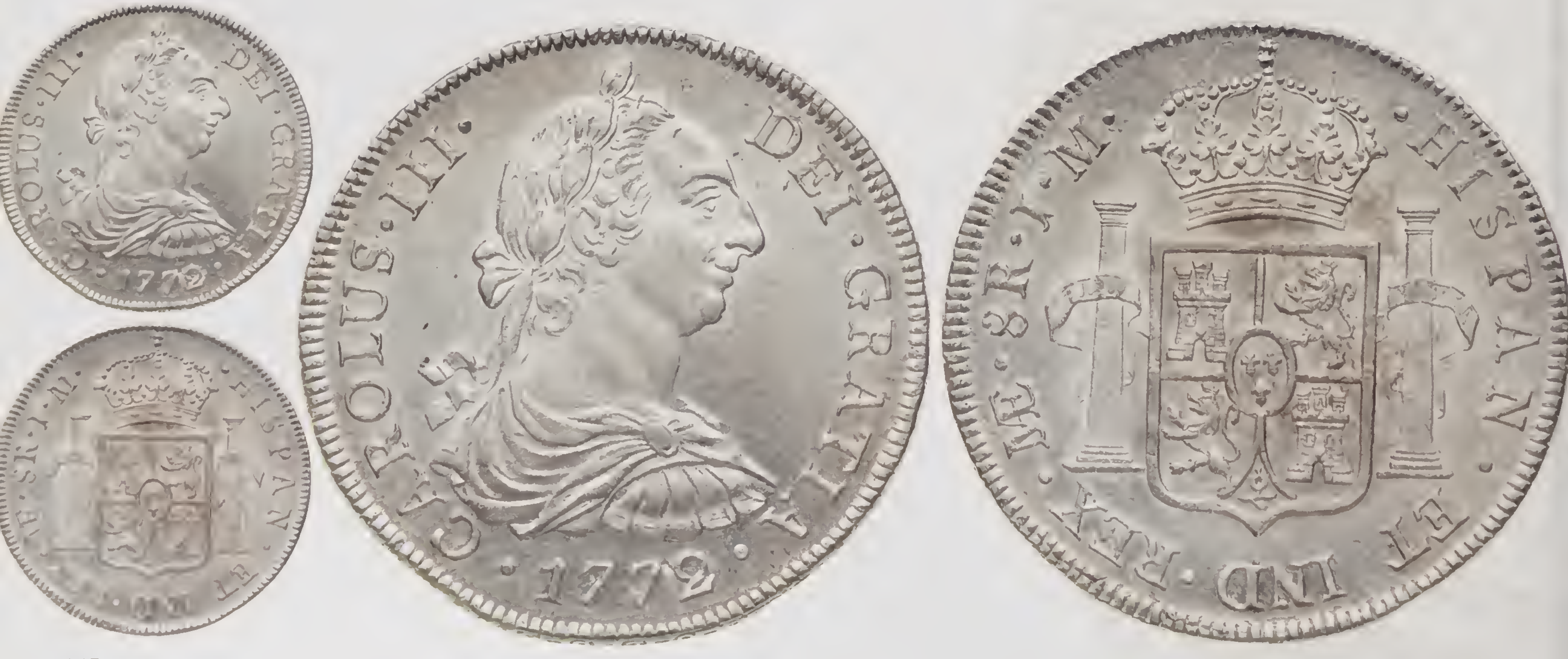

CAROLUS·III·D·G·HISP·ET·IND·REX
·1771·
AUSPICE·DEO·IN·UTROQ·FELIX·
LM·JM

1163
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1771 JM (Lima). Fr-32; KM-73. 26.97 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Type III, modified bust ("semi-rat-nose"). Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Exceptional strike, with only a few slight adjustment marks seen on reverse. Proof-like fields, with velvety devices. Rarer 5 year series, and Very Rare in this grade. One of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500


CAROL·III·D·G·HISP·ET IND·R·
·1772·
NUMEN·LIMA·AUSPICE·DEO·IN·UTROQ·FELIX·
8 S
JM·ME·O

1164

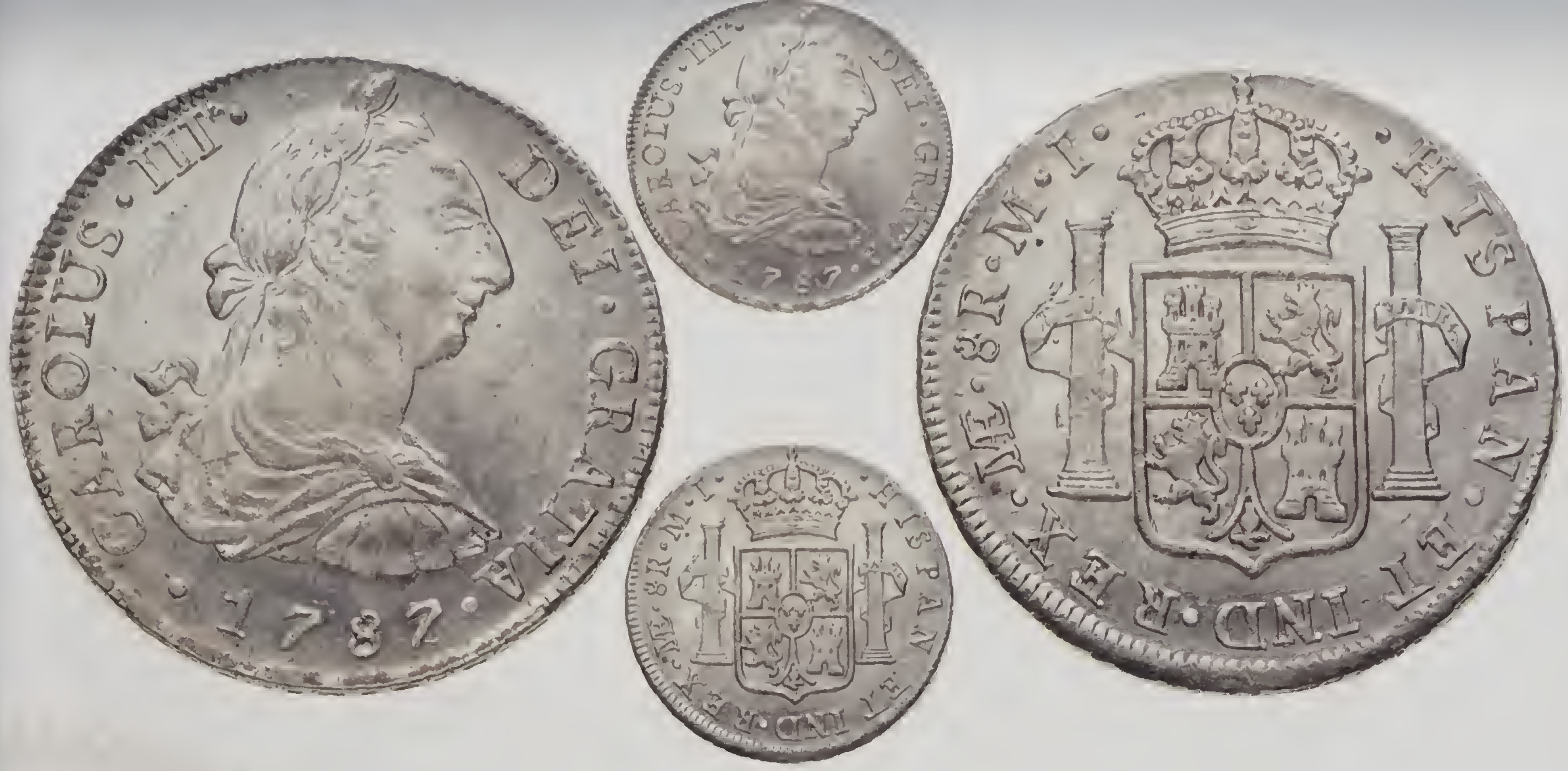
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1772 -JM (Lima). Fr-32; KM-82.2. 26.93 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Late standard bust. Draped and cuirassed bust of Charles III right, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Centers faintly soft, but still well detailed and lustrous. The fields proof-like, with reverse die beginning to show traces of rust. Rare mintmark error with positions of mint and moneyer transposed. Very Rare in this grade. Probably among the finest known of this two year type. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000


CAROLUS·III·DEI·GRATIA·
·1772·
ME·8R·J·M·HISPAN·ET IND·REX·

1165

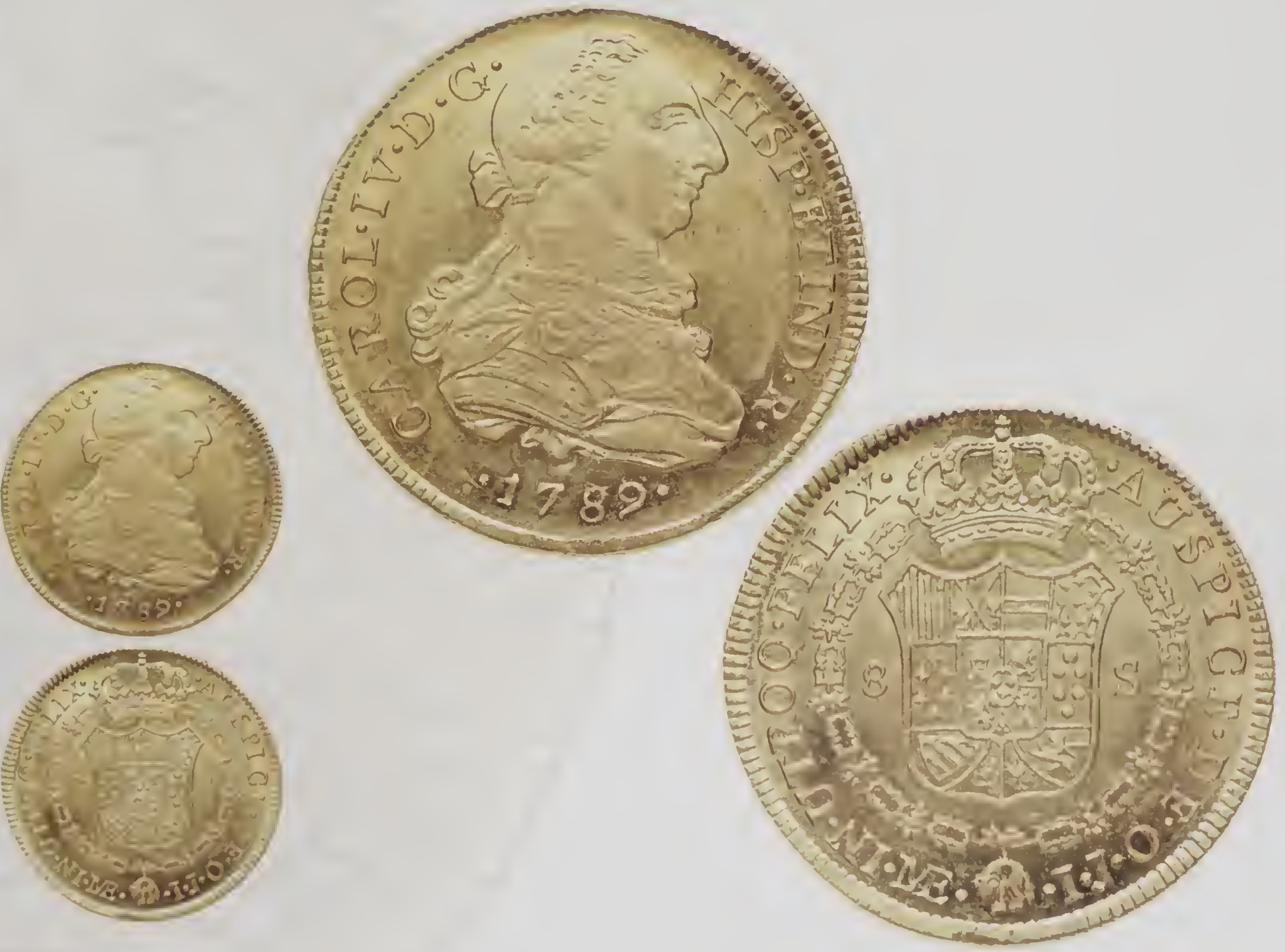
Peru. 8 Reales, 1772 J.M (Lima). Eliz-27; WR-8; KM-78. 26.88 grams. Charles III, 1759-1788. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Superbly struck, with satiny to lustrous devices on reflective fields. Some very faint hairlines, othwerwise choice surfaces with fine cartwheel luster. A superb coin.

First year of issue. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250



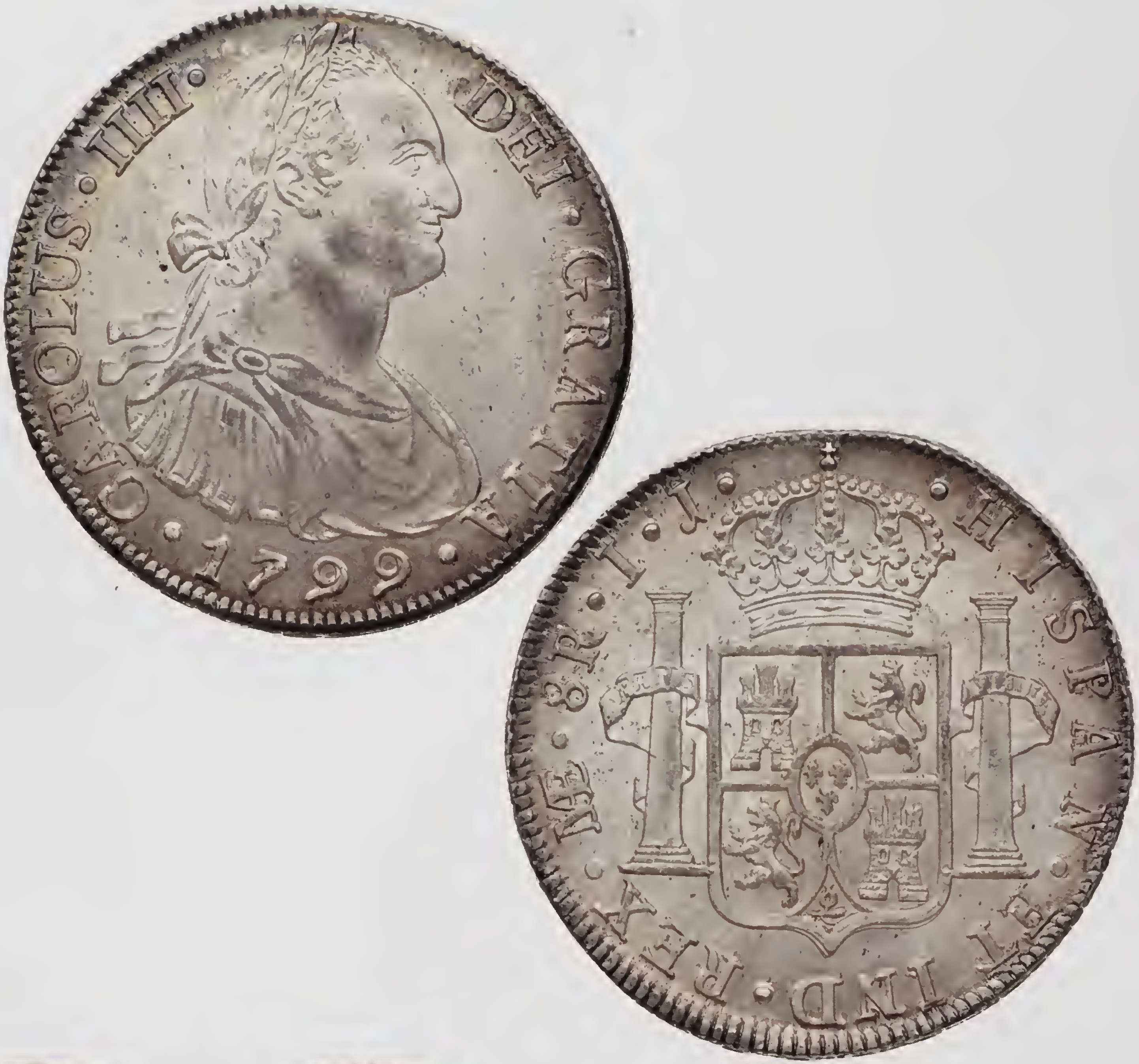
1166

Peru. 8 Reales, 1787/6-MI (Lima). WR-8; KM-78. Charles III, 1759-1788. Bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. The centers a trifle soft, yet complete. Lovely satiny luster throughout. Lightly toned. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,700 - 2,000



1167

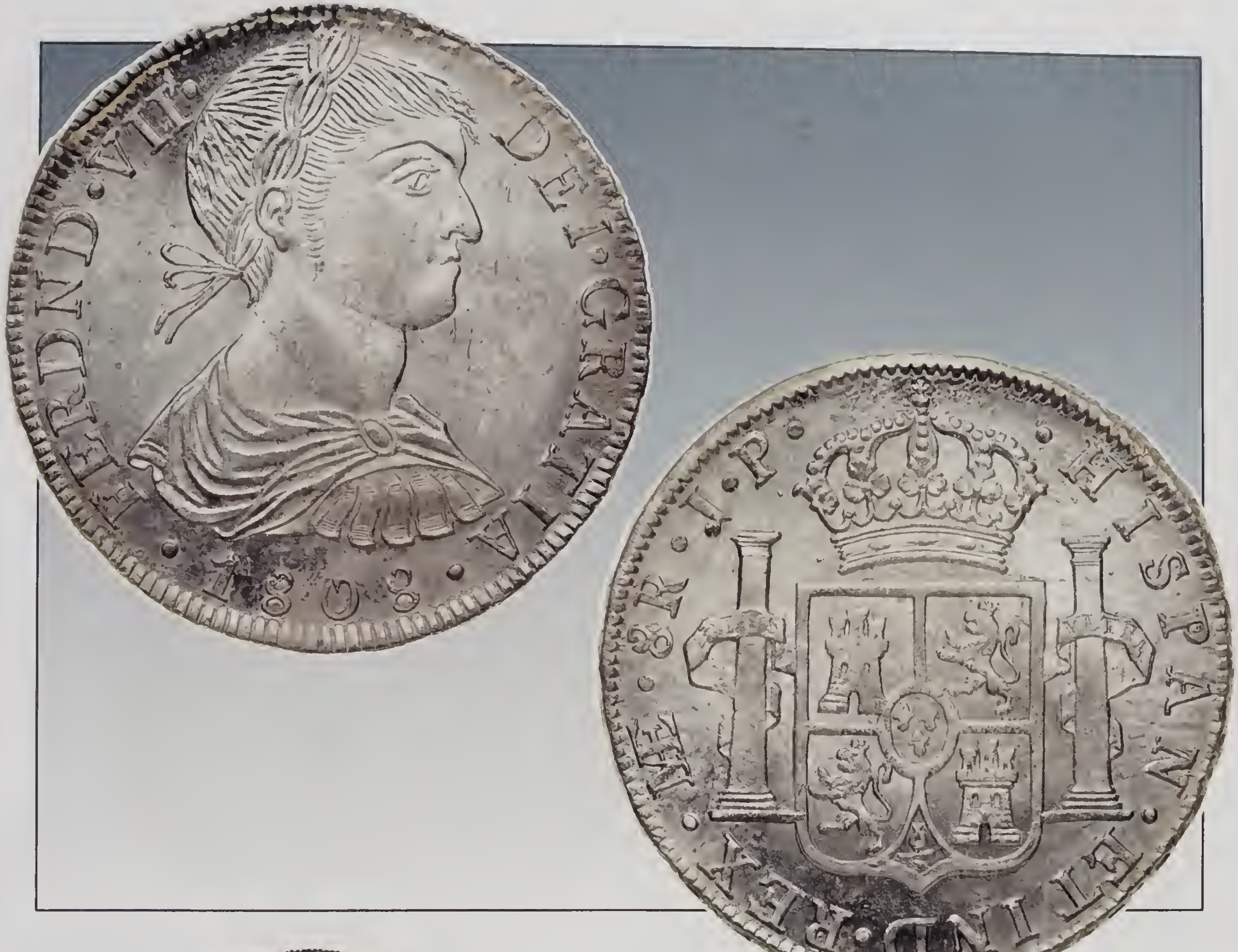
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1789 IJ (Lima). Fr-36; KM-92. 27.03 grams. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Draped idealized bust of Charles III right; name of Charles IV in legend. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Bold, virtually full strike, with proof-like fields. The devices, and particularly the portrait, quite lustrous. Very Rare in this grade. One of the finest known. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000



1168

Peru. 8 Reales, 1799 -M-I (Lima). WR-10; KM-97. Charles IV, 1788-1808. Bust of Charles III right. Reverse: Crowned arms between pillars. Excellent even, full strike. Lovely satiny luster throughout, with only just a hint of "cabinet friction" to cheek and shoulder of portrait. Lightly toned, with iridescent blues, greens, and russets along edge. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

First Year Finest Known "Imaginary Bust" 1808 8 Reales

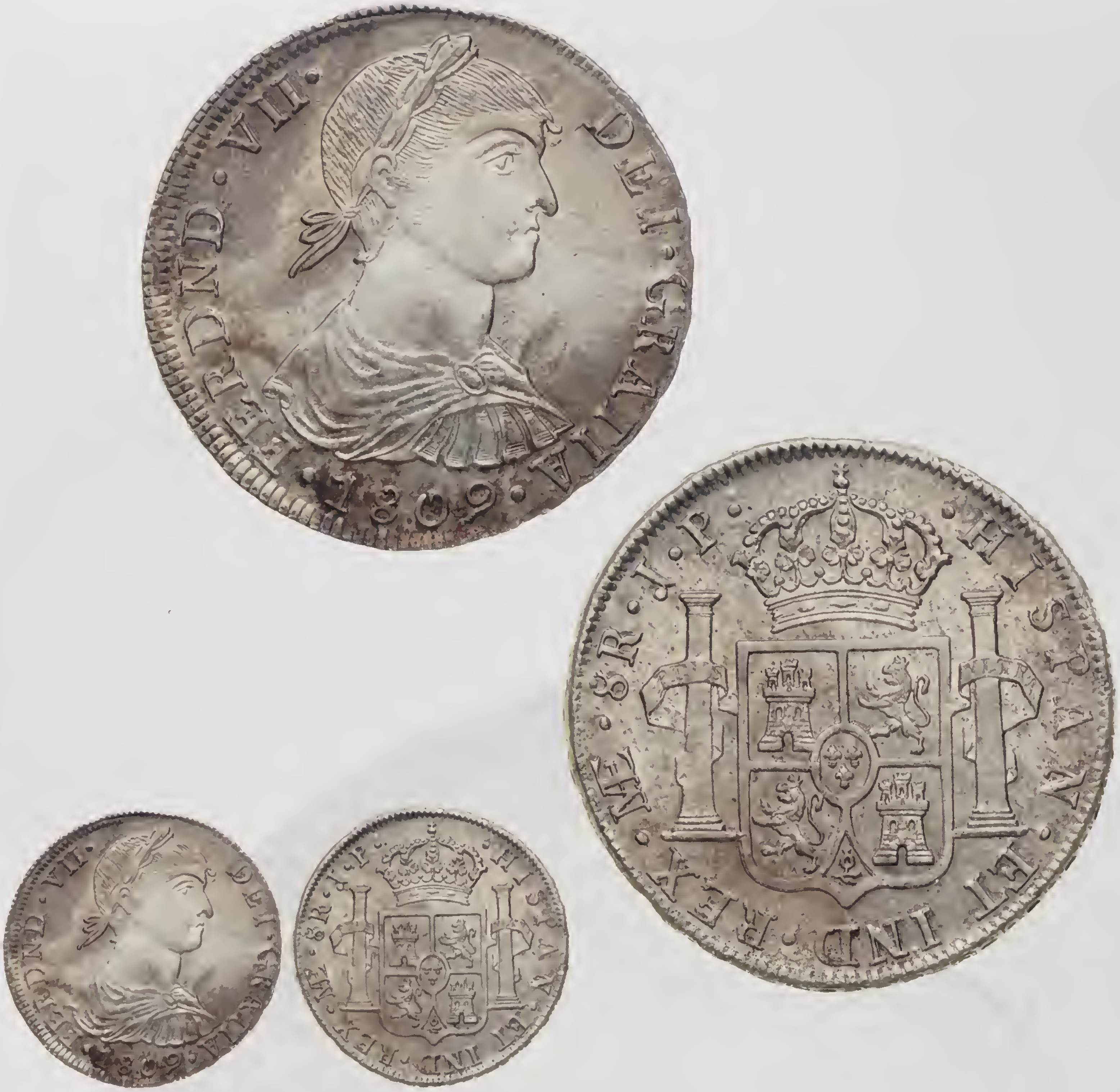


1169

Peru. 8 Reales, 1808 J.P (Lima). Eliz-73; WR-11; KM-106.1. 26.51 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large laureate, draped, and cuirassed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Splendid boldly struck portrait, with nearly complete details on reverse. Lustrous to velvety devices on lustrous to partly reflective fields. With bright, shimmering cartwheel luster. **This is the finest known example.**

First year of an 1808-1809 type, which was changed later in 1809. **NGC graded MS-64.**

What is somewhat ironic is that the name Peru derives from the word Biru, which was the name of a local Indian ruler who lived in Panama. Pizarro mistakenly thought Biru was further south and called the area Peru after the Incan ruler. Spain recognized the name Peru in 1529. So not only did Pizarro get it wrong, but the area was named after a native. Such a native would be captured, enslaved, and exterminated by the conquerors.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

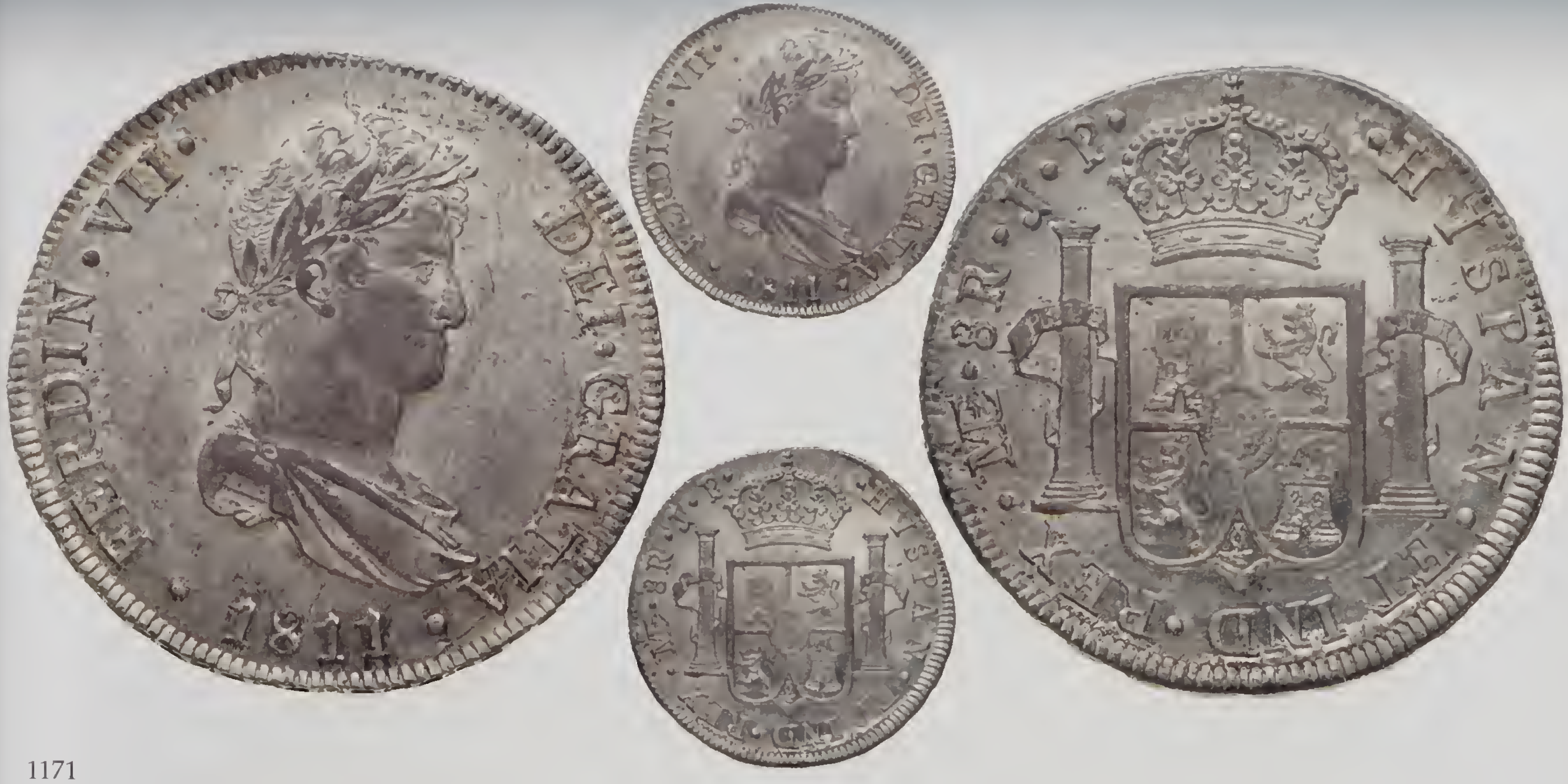

FERDND · VII · DEI · GRATIA · 1809 ·
8R · J · P · HISPAN · ET IND · REX · ME

1170

Peru. 8 Reales, 1809-JP (Lima). Eliz-74a; WR-11; KM-106.1. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right, with laurel wreath, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Crisp portrait. Satiny luster; light smokey toning. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The words "plus ultra" are found on the pillars on the reverse of most Spanish large silver coins. This motto is the motto of Spain and means further beyond. The two pillars represent the Pillars of Hercules, and in ancient times this was the westernmost boundary of the known world. The original motto was "nec plus ultra", meaning nothing farther beyond. Rulers all over Europe adopted the laurel wreath in imitation of the ancient Roman rulers. This was supposed to garner respect. Symbolism was of great importance considering the low literacy rates of the times.

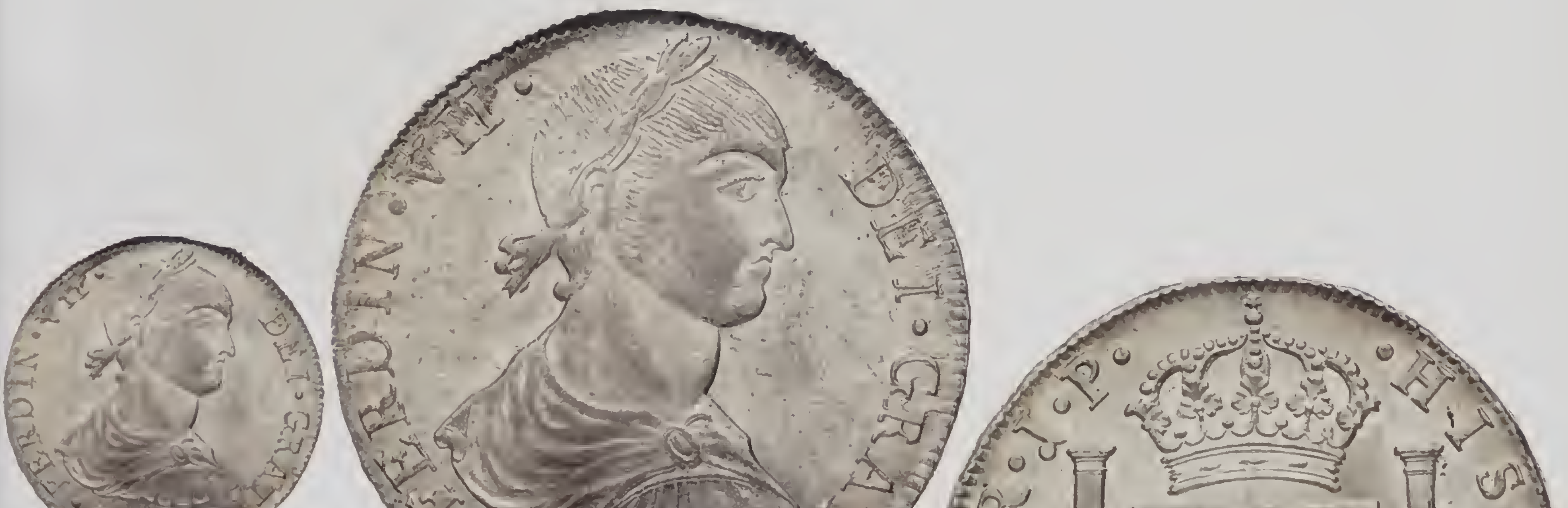
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500


FERDIN·VII·DEI·GRATIA·1811·
ME·8R·J·P·HISPAN·ET·IND·REX

1171

Peru. 8 Reales, 1811 J.P (Lima). Eliz-79; WR-12; KM-117.1. 26.31 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Laureate and draped bust of Ferdinand VII right. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Well struck portrait, with virtually full details. Matte to lustrous devices on lustrous to partly reflective fields. Obverse die shows evidence of incipient collapse. Devices toned to gray, with lighter toning in fields. Especially choice for issue. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500


FERDIN·VII·DEI·GRATIA·1811·
ME·8R·J·P·HISPAN·ET·IND·REX

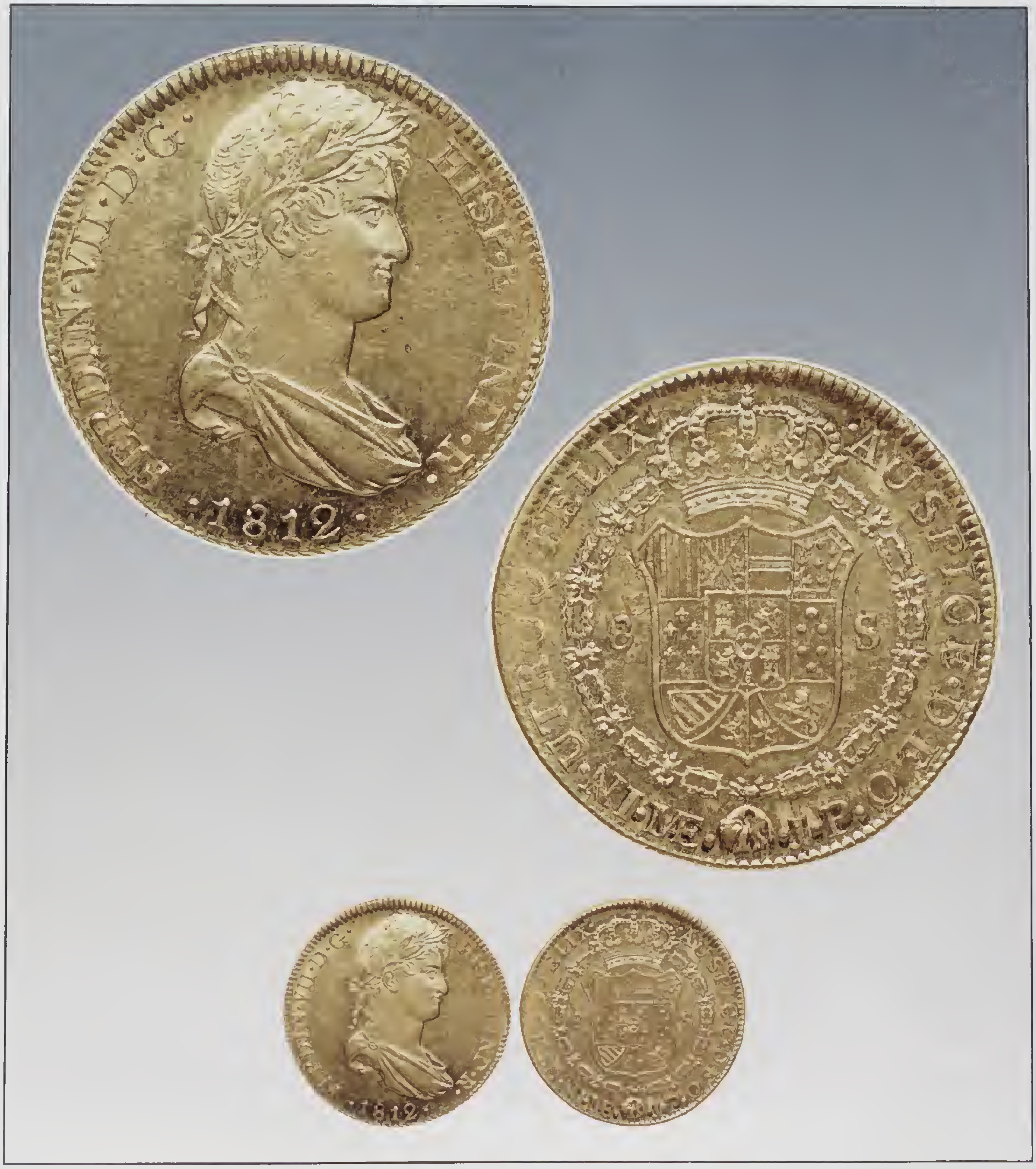
1172

Peru. 8 Reales, 1811 JP (Lima). Eliz-77; Calbeto-411; KM-106.2 Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large uniformed imaginary bust of Ferdinand right, with laurel wreath, wearing Order of Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms, flanked by bannered pillars. Lustrous. **NGC graded MS-62.**

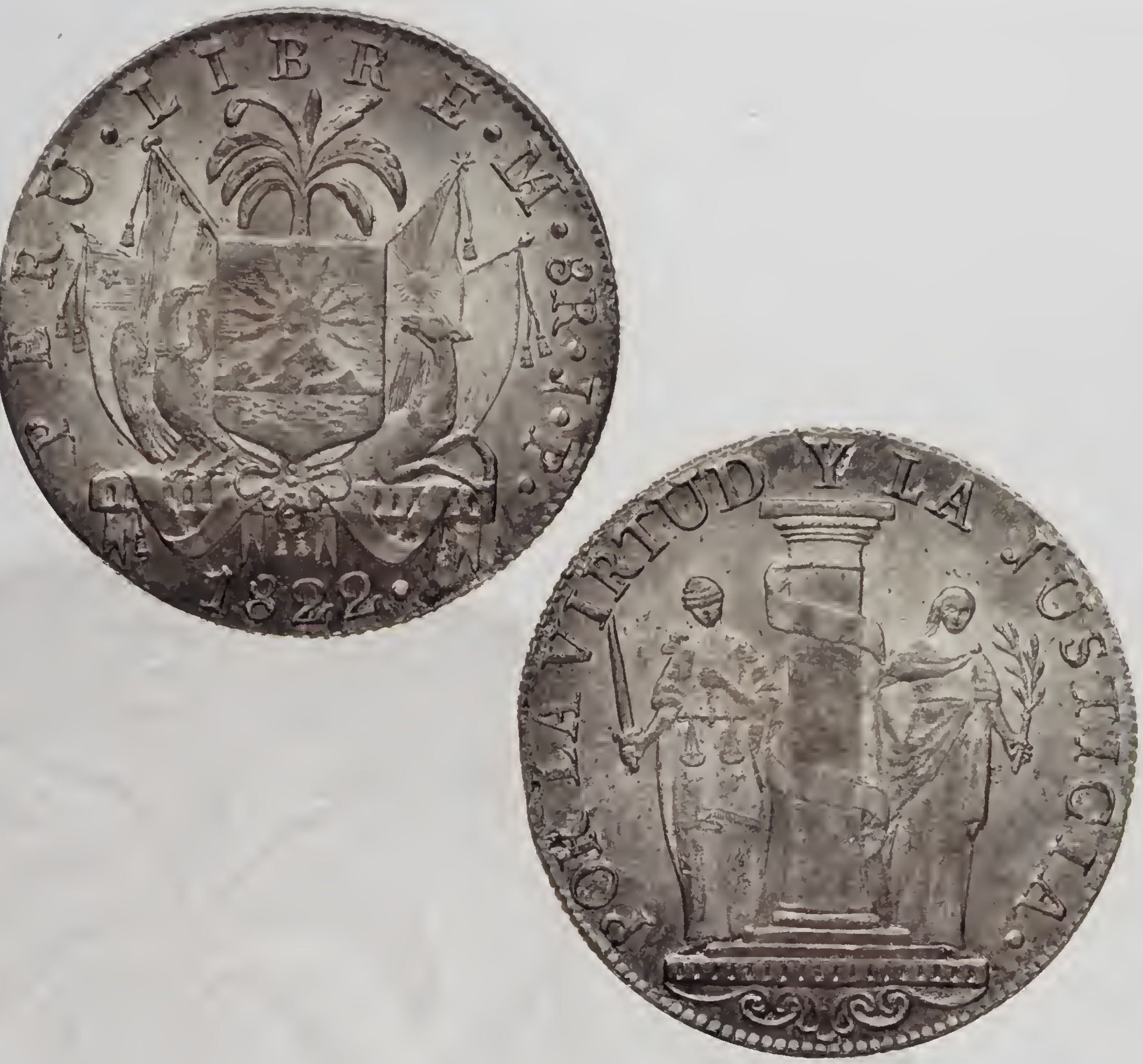
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Mint State Laureate Bust 1812 Gold 8 Escudos



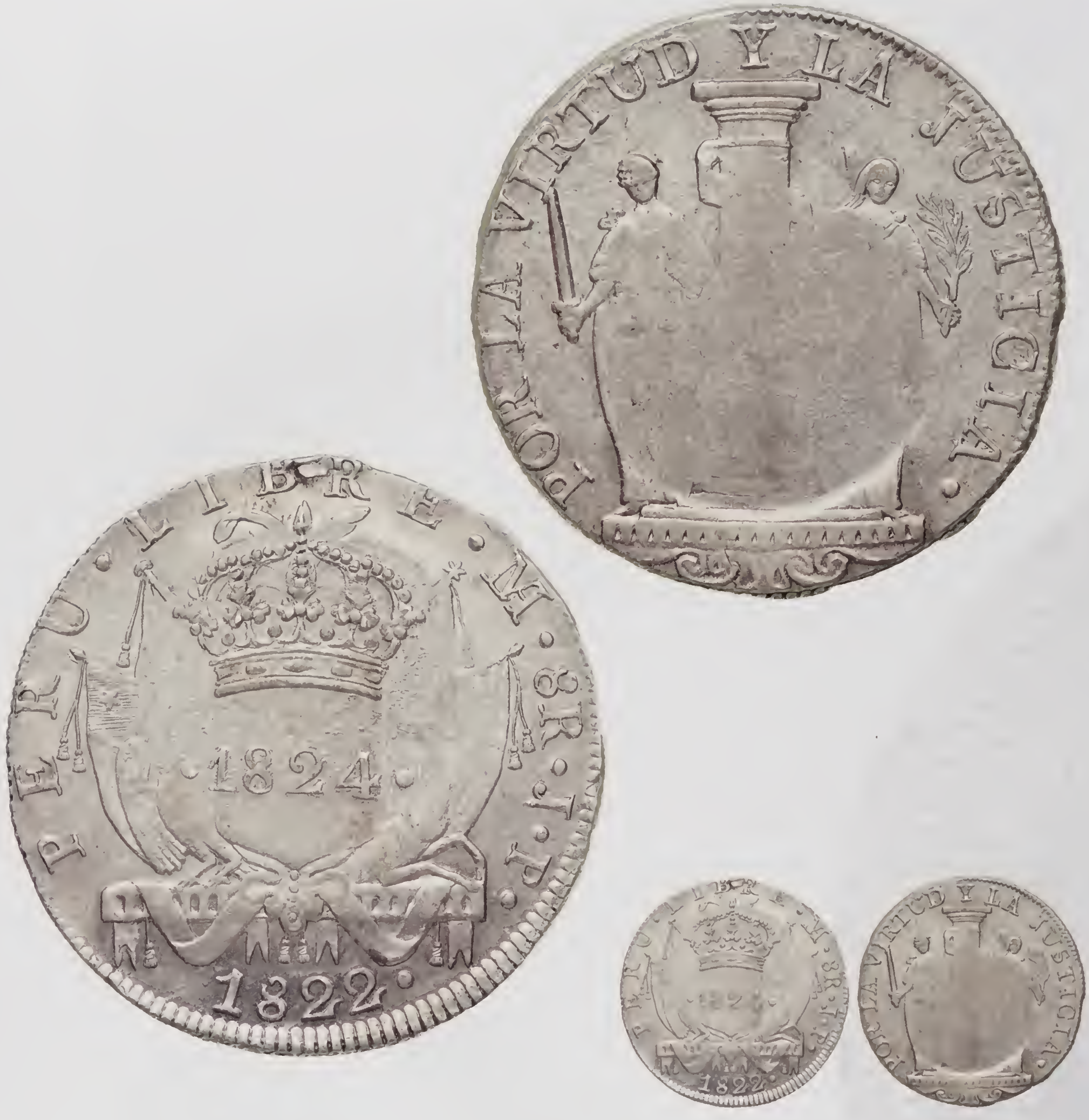
1173
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1812-JP (Lima). Fr-48; KM-118. 26.88 grams. Ferdinand VII, 1808-1833. Large draped and laureate bust of Ferdinand right. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around. Choice, fully struck centers, with only modest weakness at 3 o'clock obverse / 9 o'clock reverse edges. Some minor lamination and metal flaws on planchet reverse. Otherwise, brilliant proof-like fields, with lustrous devices, and dignified portrait. Rare in this grade. **One year type**, and one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



1174
Peru - Republic. 8 Reales, 1822 JP (Lima). WR-14; Eliz-98; KM-136. 27.16 grams. Arms in shield, supported by eagle and alpaca, flags and palm behind. Reverse: Justice and Virtue stand flanking bannered column. Quite decent strike, with especially clean surfaces. Fine, even medium toning. Vibrant cartwheel luster.

The first crown for Independent Peru. This being one of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Peru's independence was proclaimed in 1821, but the revolution dragged on until 1824. Spain did not want to relinquish this profitable colony, and actually made additional attempts to retake it. It was not until 1879 that Spain officially recognized Peru's independence. This crown is known as the Peru libre (free Peru), type. A tough coin to find this choice.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000


PERU · LIBRE · M · 8R · J · P ·
· 1824 ·
1822 ·
POR LA VIRTUD Y LA JUSTICIA ·

1175

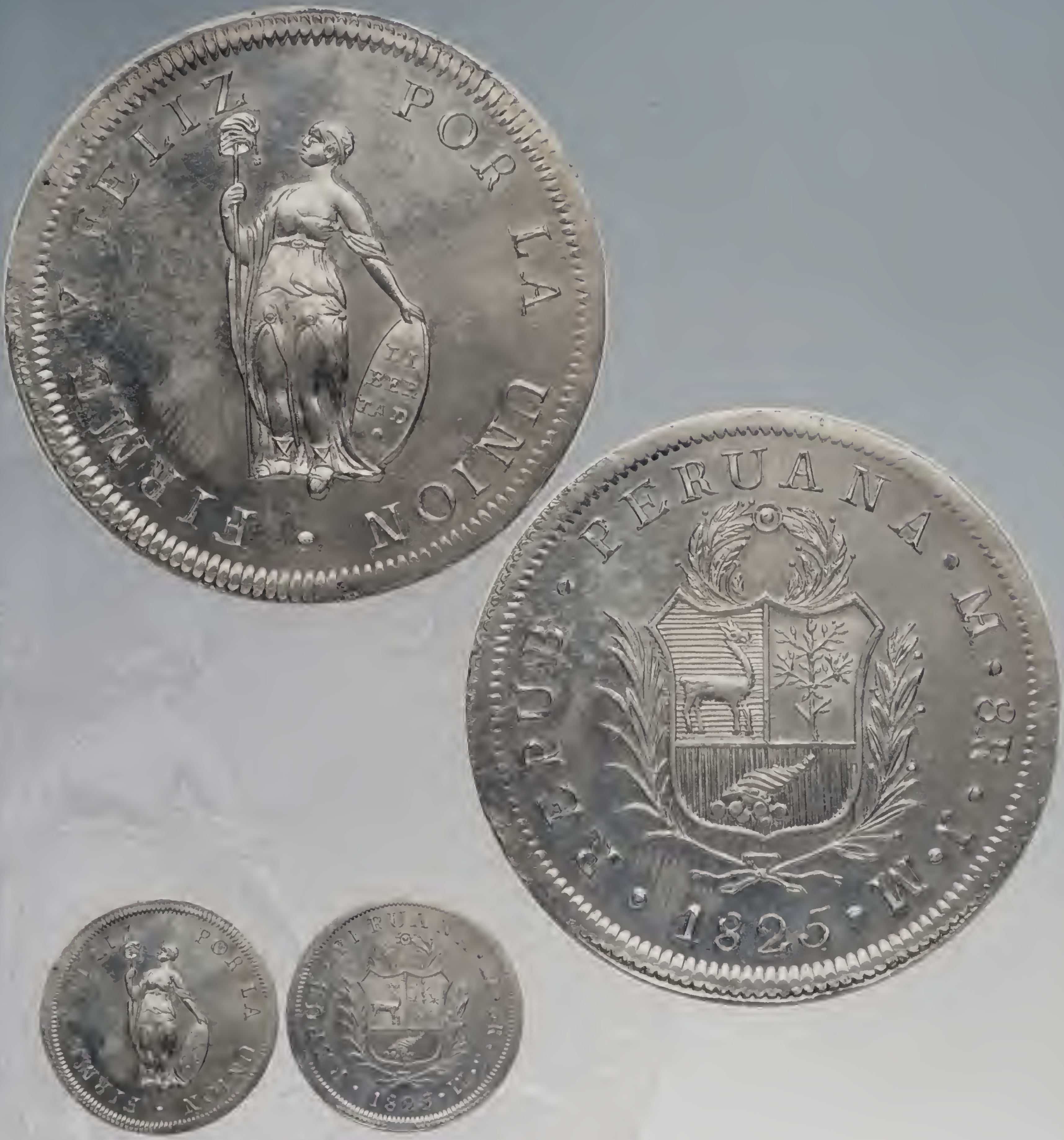
Peru - Royalist Issue. 8 Reales, marked 1824, on 1822 -JP (Lima). WR-15; Eliz-P1; KM-130. 27.08 grams. Royalist Counterstamp. Crown over 1824, stamped over shield supported by eagle and alpaca, flags and palm behind. Reverse: Justice and Virtue stand flanking bannered column. The host coin retaining most of its shimmering luster. Lightly toned.

This example recognized by most experts as **the Finest Known!. NGC graded AU-55.**

Imagine a revolution going on and many locals are totally opposed to its success. They yearn for "the good old days" of Spanish rule (and their own wealth and privilege). So they countermarked these revolutionary republican coins with a royalist counterstamp. Interestingly enough, the counterstamp was applied to either the obverse or the reverse.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Carlos Zapata Collection.

A Numismatic Treasure of Peru!



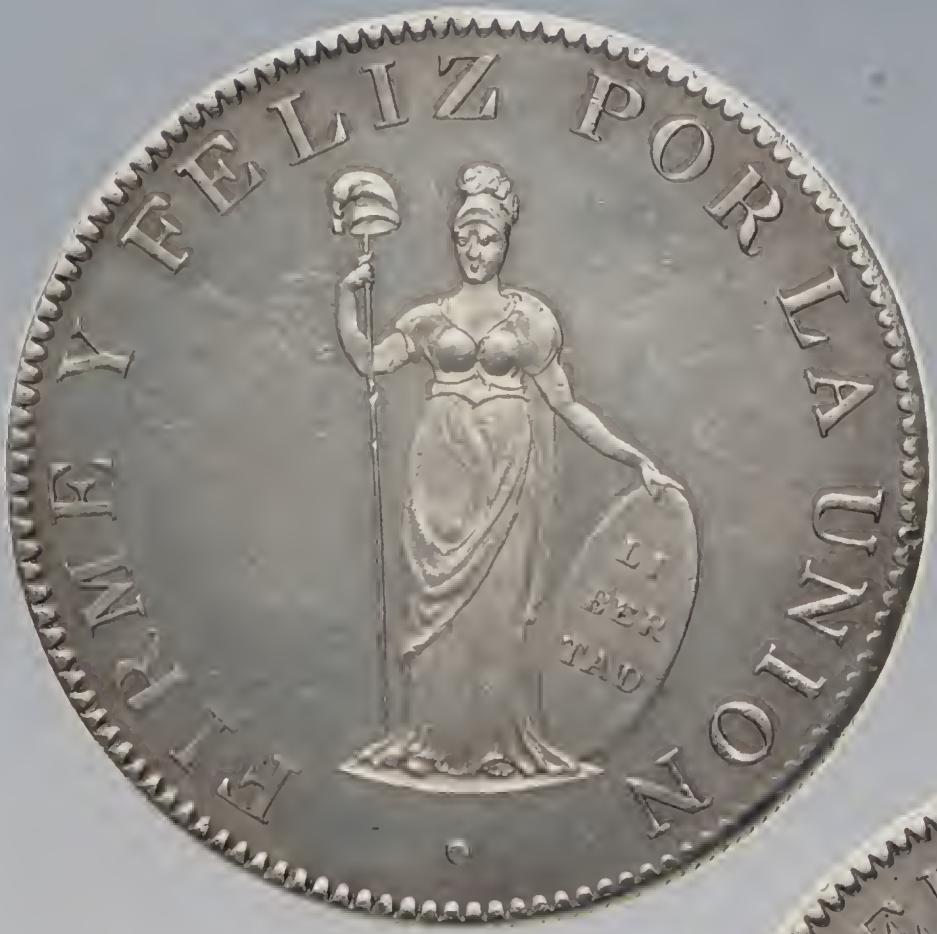
1176

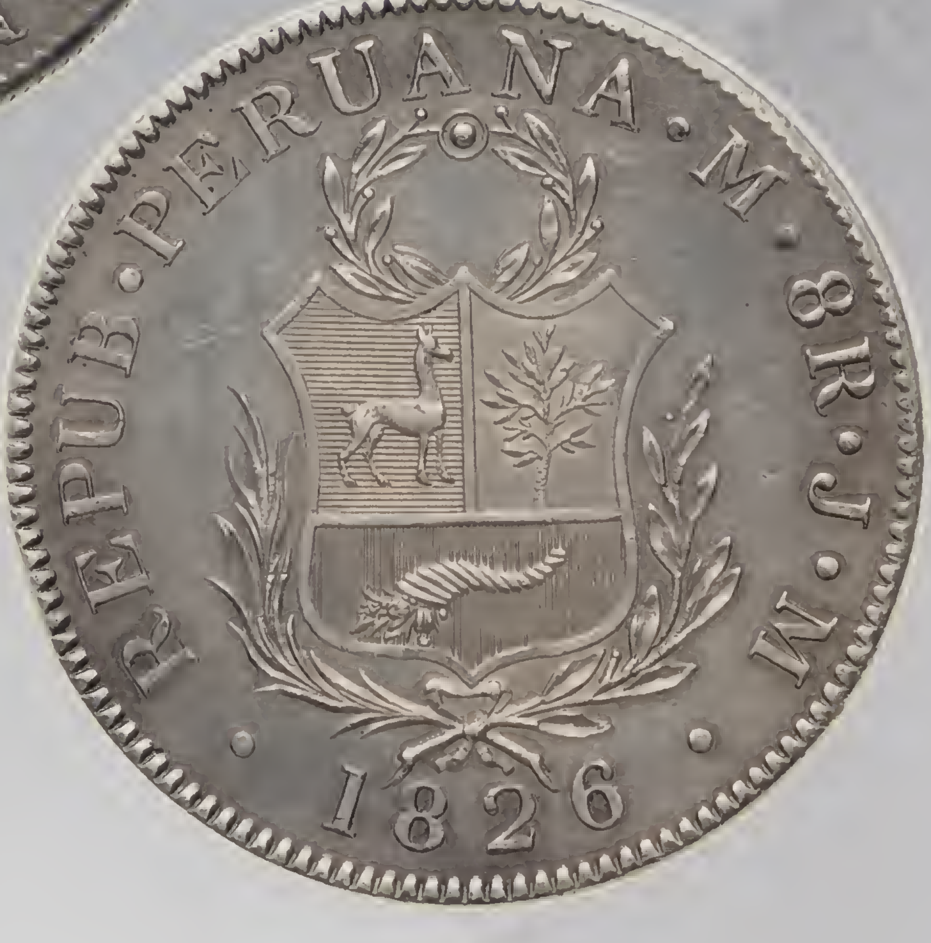
Peru. Republic. Pattern 8 Reales, 1825 -JM (Lima). KM-Pn-1 (plate coin). 36.94 grams. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, less helmet, as Liberty, stands left supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Beautifully struck, the fields almost pristine and highly lustrous. With faint warm to smoky toning.

Proof pattern for the first 8 Reales of the new republic. Absolutely Unique. **NGC graded Proof 63.**
Estimated Value .... $35,000 - 40,000

Fonrobert 9013, ex Ulex Collection, lot 4143; ex Newcomer Collection, lot 725; J. Schulman 1939 Sale, lot 684. Grunthall-Sellschopp Book, no. 794 (plate coin); Sellschopp Collection by Swiss Bank Corp. Sale, September 1988, lot 1162 (realized 30,000+ Swiss francs). Ex Carlos Zapata Collection.

Extremely Rare Pattern 1826 Silver 8 Reales



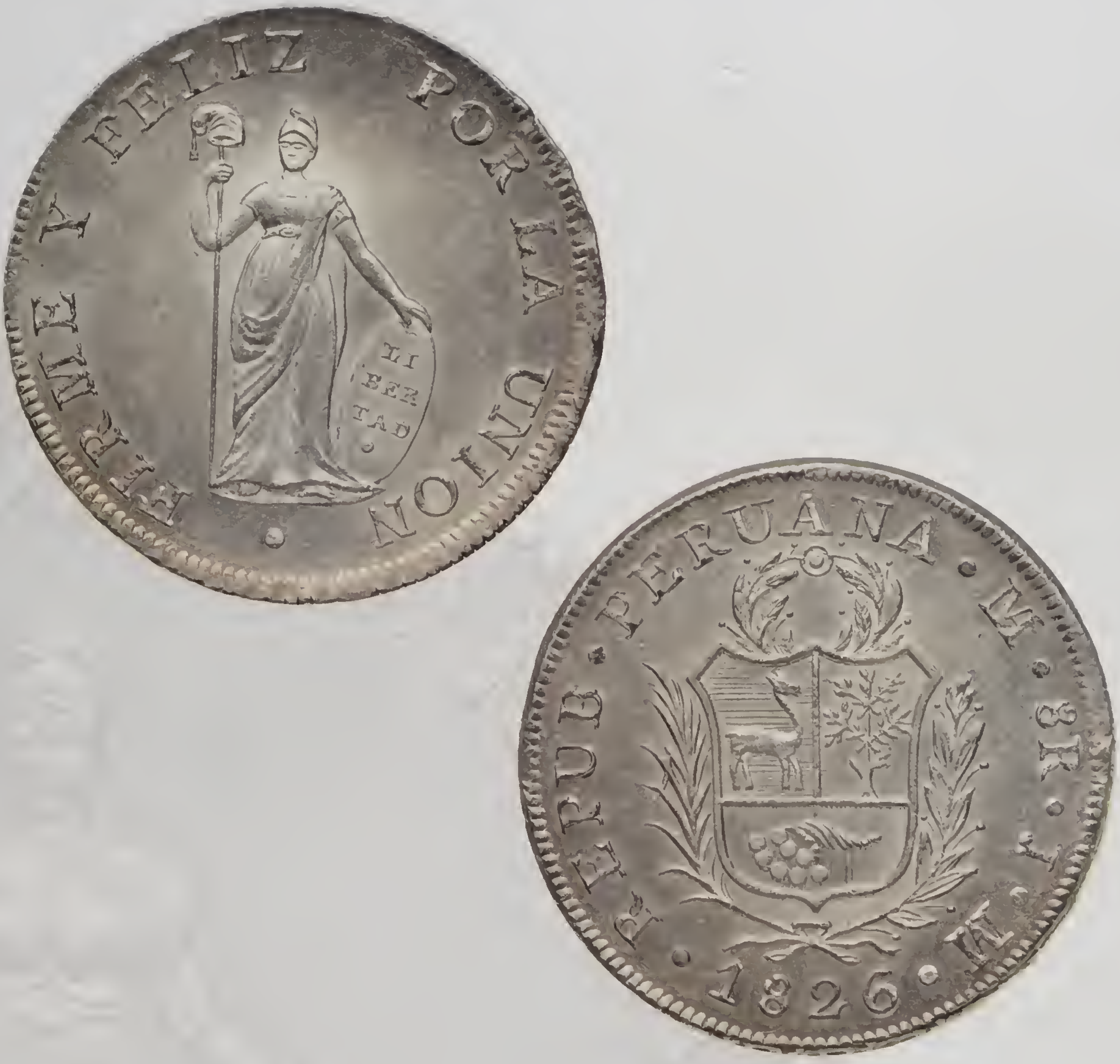


1177

Peru. Republic. Pattern 8 Reales, 1826 M-JM (Lima). KM-Pn-2. 29.30 grams. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Plain edge. Splendid strike. Light hairlining throughout. With artistic, warm to smoky toning, showing fine blues and violets in the recesses. A very handsome coin.

Another extremely important proof pattern for the first 8 Reales of the new republic. One of 2 known specimens. **NGC graded Proof 61.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

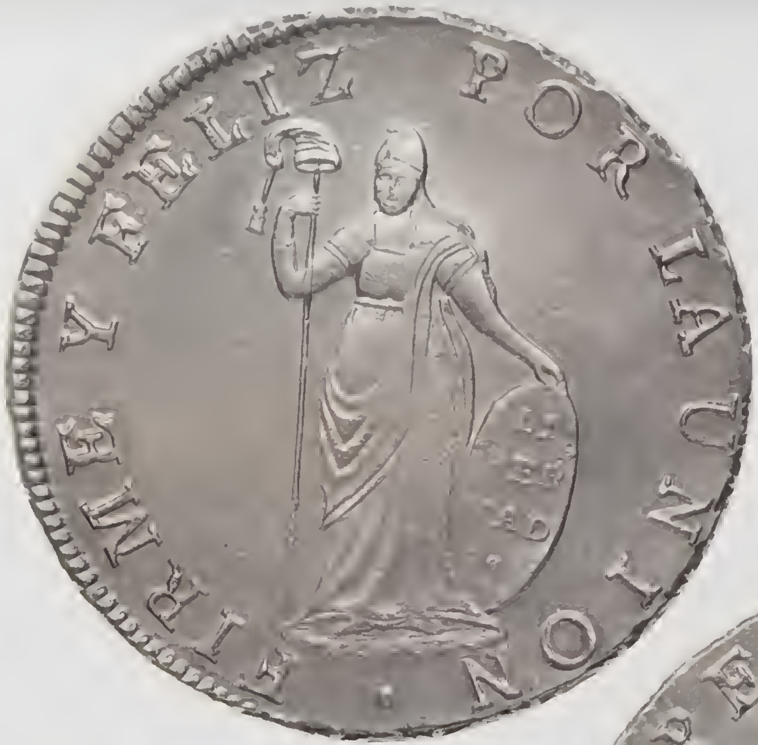
Ex Palace Collections of King Farouk, Glendining March 1954, lot 2088; ex Barton Collection; ex Carlos Zapata Collection. For reference, the other known specimen: Fonrobert 9015; Guttag 4337B; ex Peltzer Collection, by Glendining, June 1927, lot 1222; Sellschopp Collection, by Swiss Bank Corp. Sale, September 1988, lot 1163 (realized 20,000+ Swiss francs).

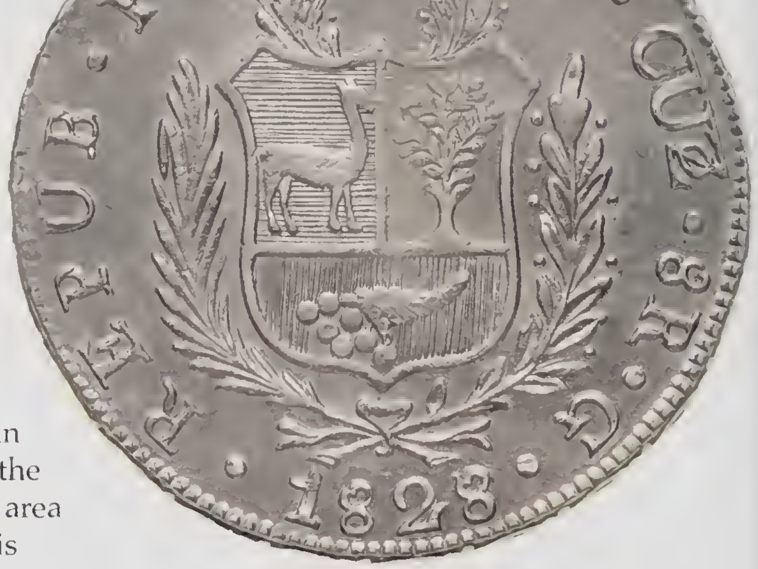

FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
LI BER TAD
REPUB · PERUANA · M · 8R · J · M ·
· 1826 ·

1178

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1826 JM (Lima). WR-16; Eliz-101; KM-142.1. 26.42 grams. Small Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. A superior strike. Fine reflective fields with excellent cartwheel luster. Light smoky toning, more intense along the edges. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

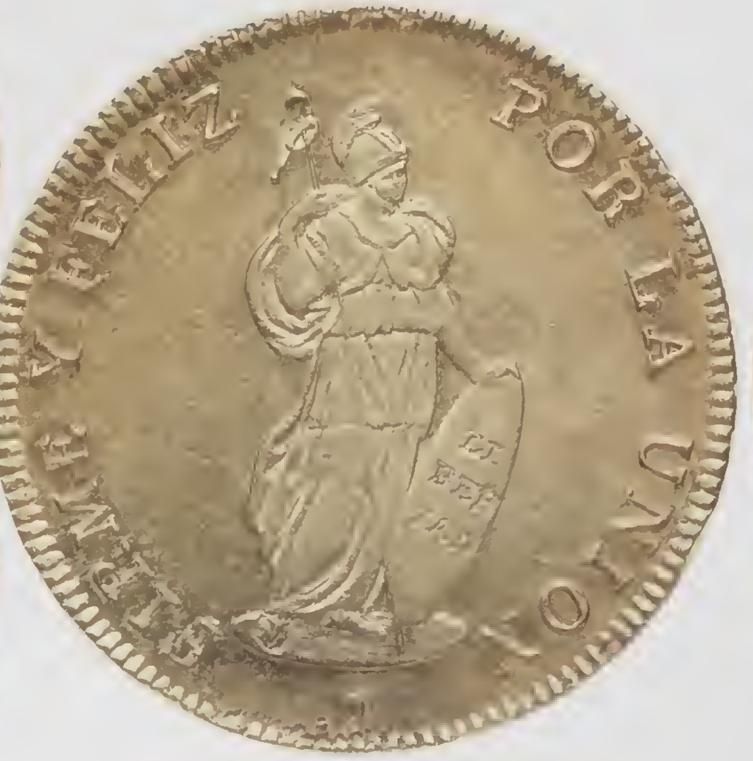


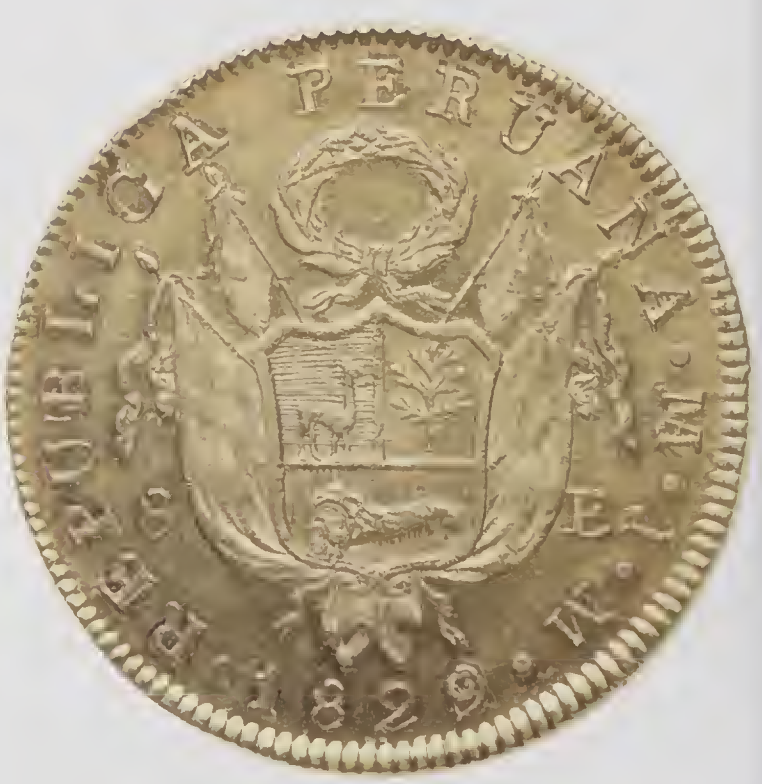


1179

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1828-G (Cuzco). WR-16; Eliz-108; KM-142.2. 26.42 grams. Small Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Centers a trifle soft, but better than typical strike. Reflective fields with appealing luster. Light, slightly smoky toning on the obverse; darker on the reverse, with more intense coloring along the edges. **NGC graded MS-61.**

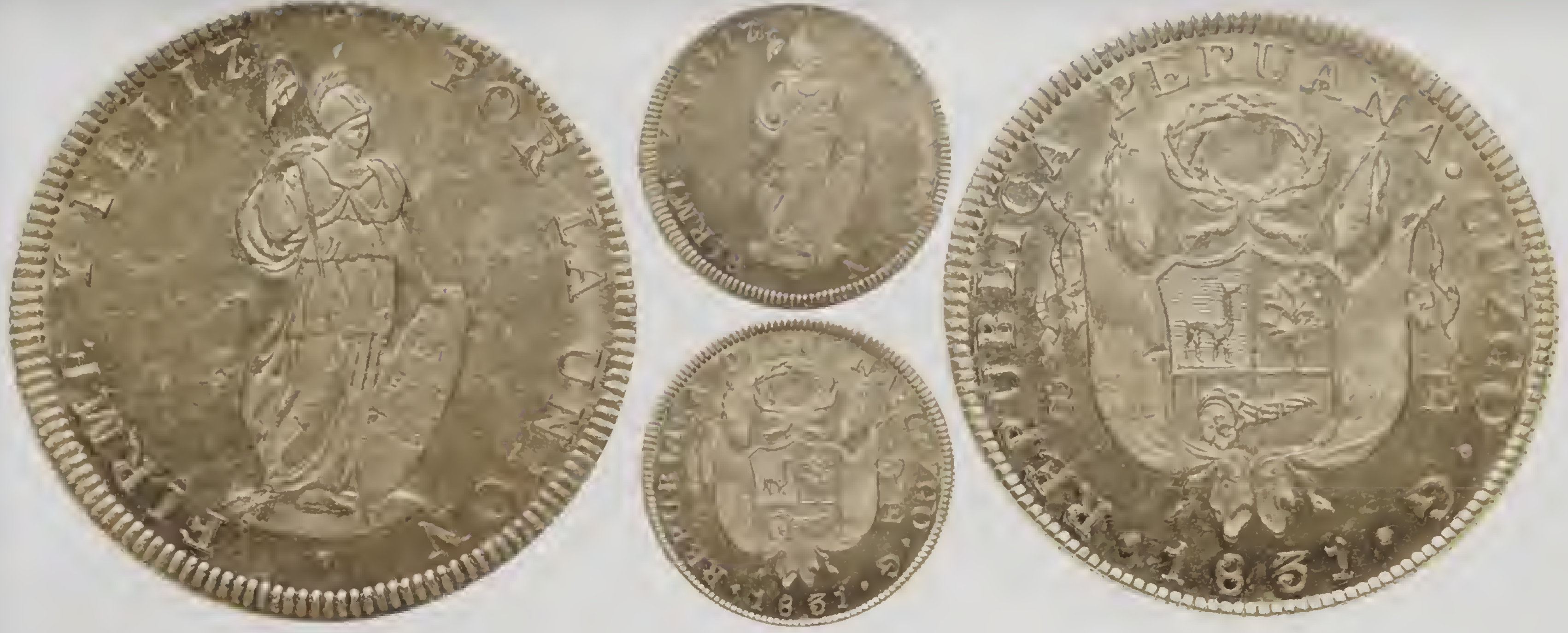
Cuzco served as the ancient Incan capital. It is situated in southeastern Peru at an altitude of 11,500 feet. It was conquered by Pizarro in 1534. Incan tradition says the city.was built by the great king Sapa Inca Pachacuti, who transformed the Incan area from a small community to a great empire. Archaeological evidence disputes this legend and has the city at an earlier origin.
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800





1180

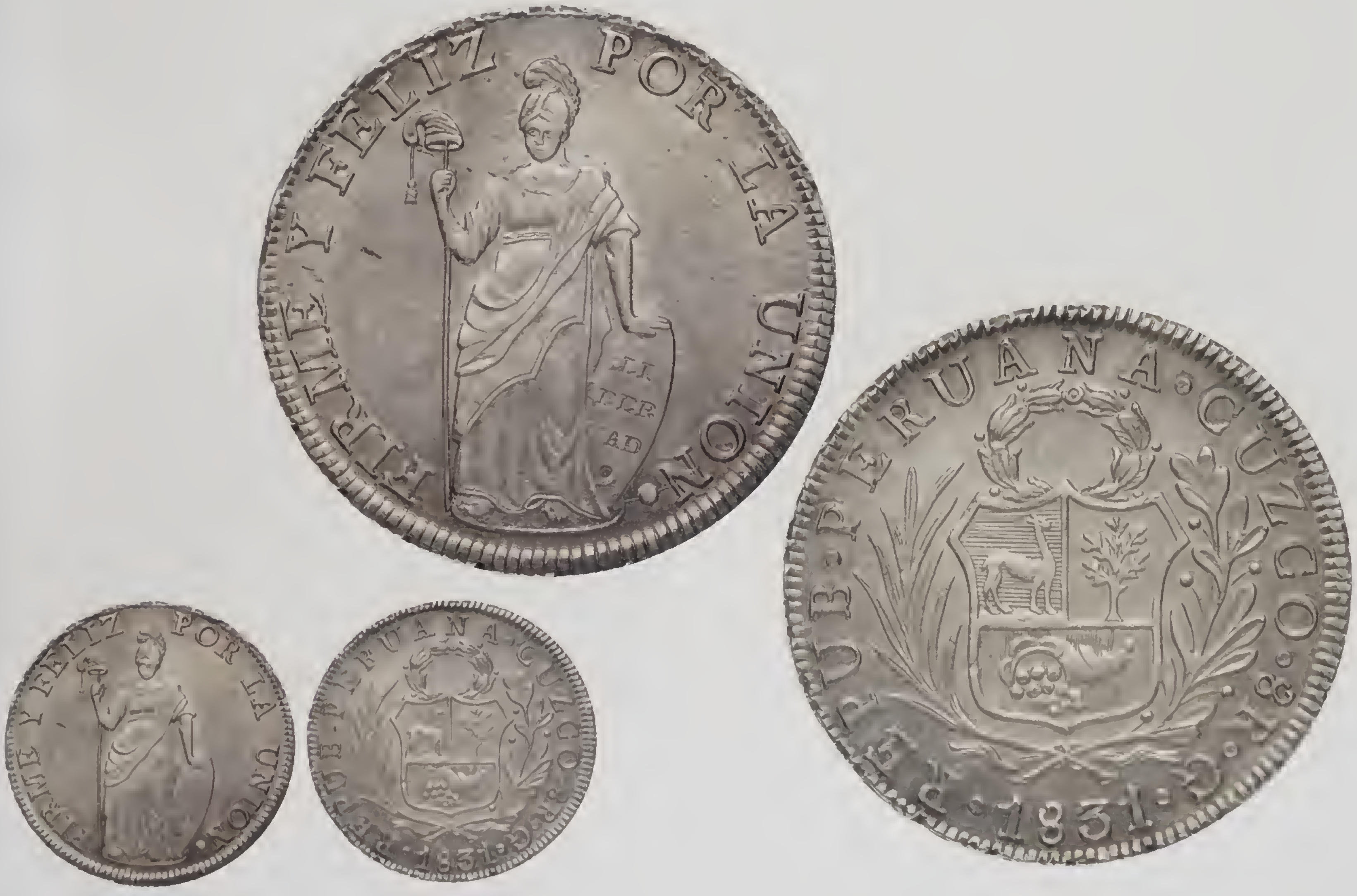
Peru - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1829/8 -JM (Lima). Fr-62; KM-148.1. 26.96 grams. Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags, and crowned above by wreath. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Very well struck for issue, and on choice flan. Lustrous, with only slight occasional marks. Rare in grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Pallas Athena,the Greek goddess of wisdom and heroic endeavor, is portrayed on many Peruvian coins. Her intelligence, cunning, and warrior skills make for a formidable combination.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



1181

Peru - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1831 -G (Cuzco). Fr-63; KM-148.2. 26.98 grams. Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags, and crowned above by wreath. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. A better strike on a choice flan. Lustrous and very clean, aside from some modest planchet flaws on reverse. Proof-like reflective fields. Rare in this grade. One of the finest known examples. **NGC graded MS-62.**

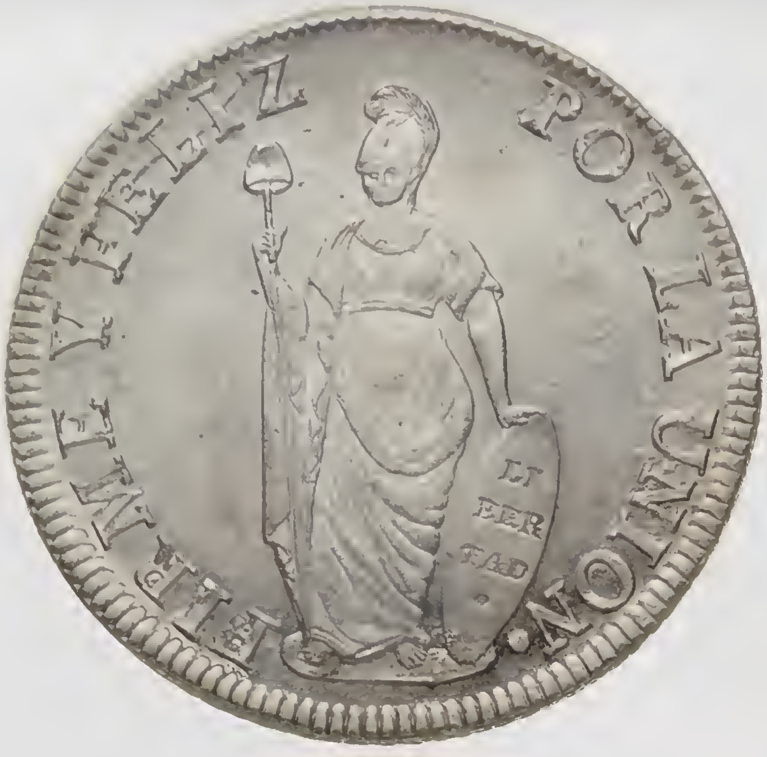
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

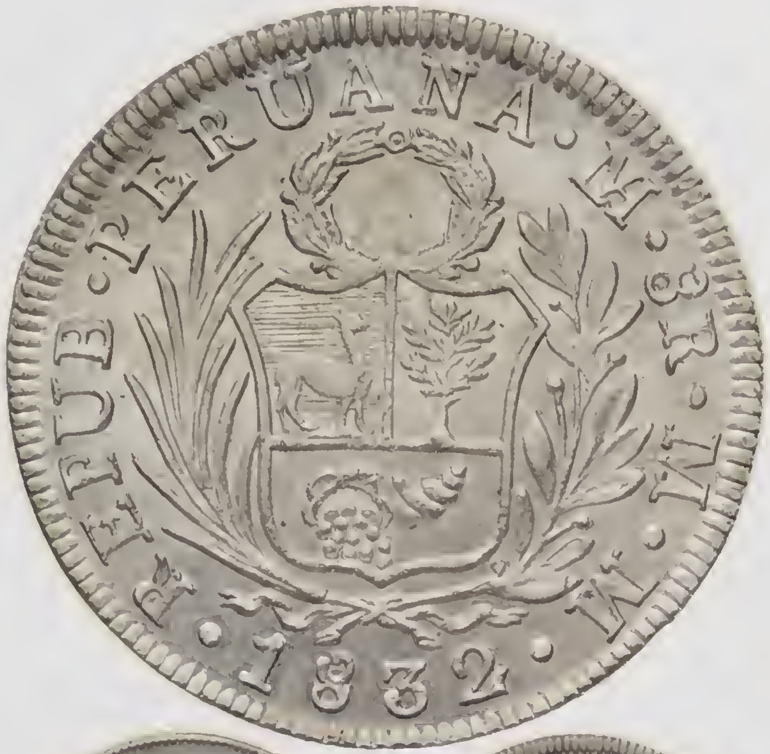


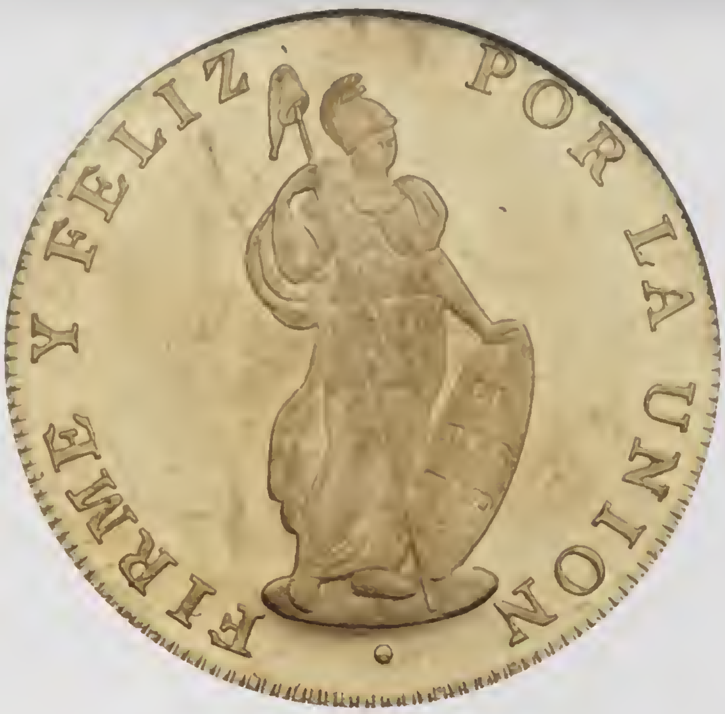
1182

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1831-G (Cuzco). WR-17; Eliz-133; KM-142.4. 27.01 grams. Large Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Very good strike, the fields quite clean. Pleasing medium to deep smoky toning, with fine multicolored iridescence along the peripheries. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500


FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
LI BER TAD


REPUB · PERUANA · M · 8R · M · M ·
· 1832 ·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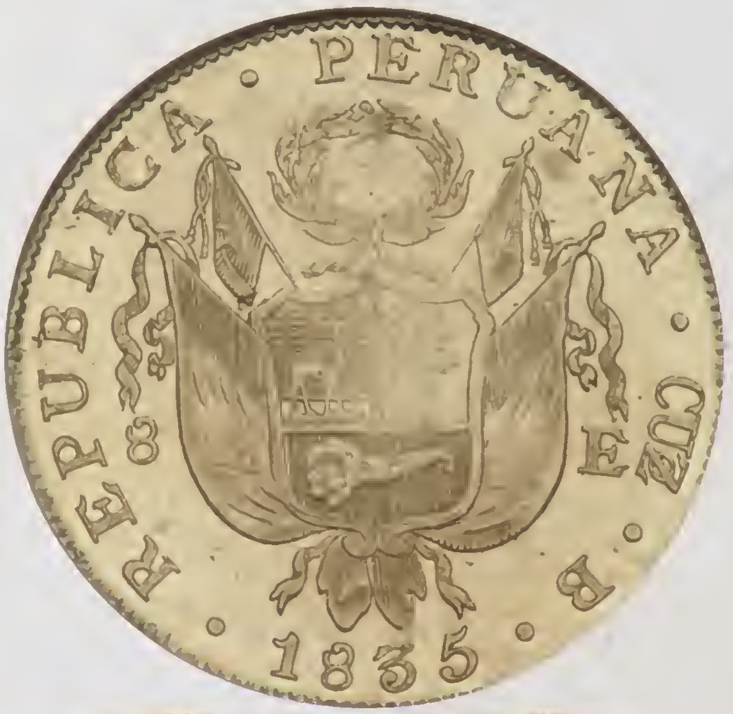
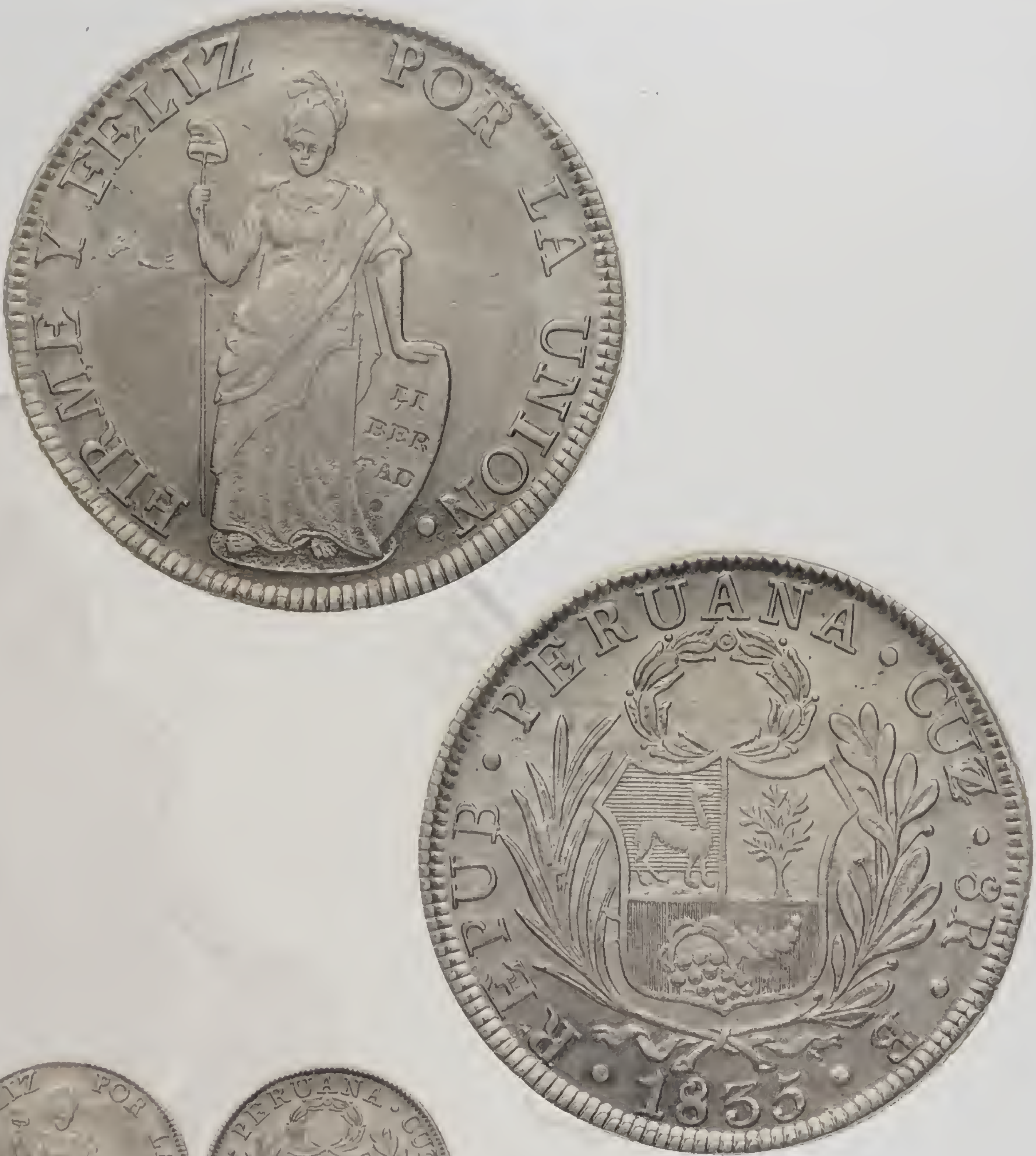

REPUBLICA · PERUANA · CUZ · B ·
8 E
· 1835 ·

1183

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1832-MM (Lima). WR-17; Eliz-118; KM-142.3. 26.02 grams. Large Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting tasseled cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Good almost full strike. Fields satiny to reflective, with bold cartwheel luster. Variegated medium to deep smoky toning, more intense on the obverse, with fine coloring in the recesses. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

1184

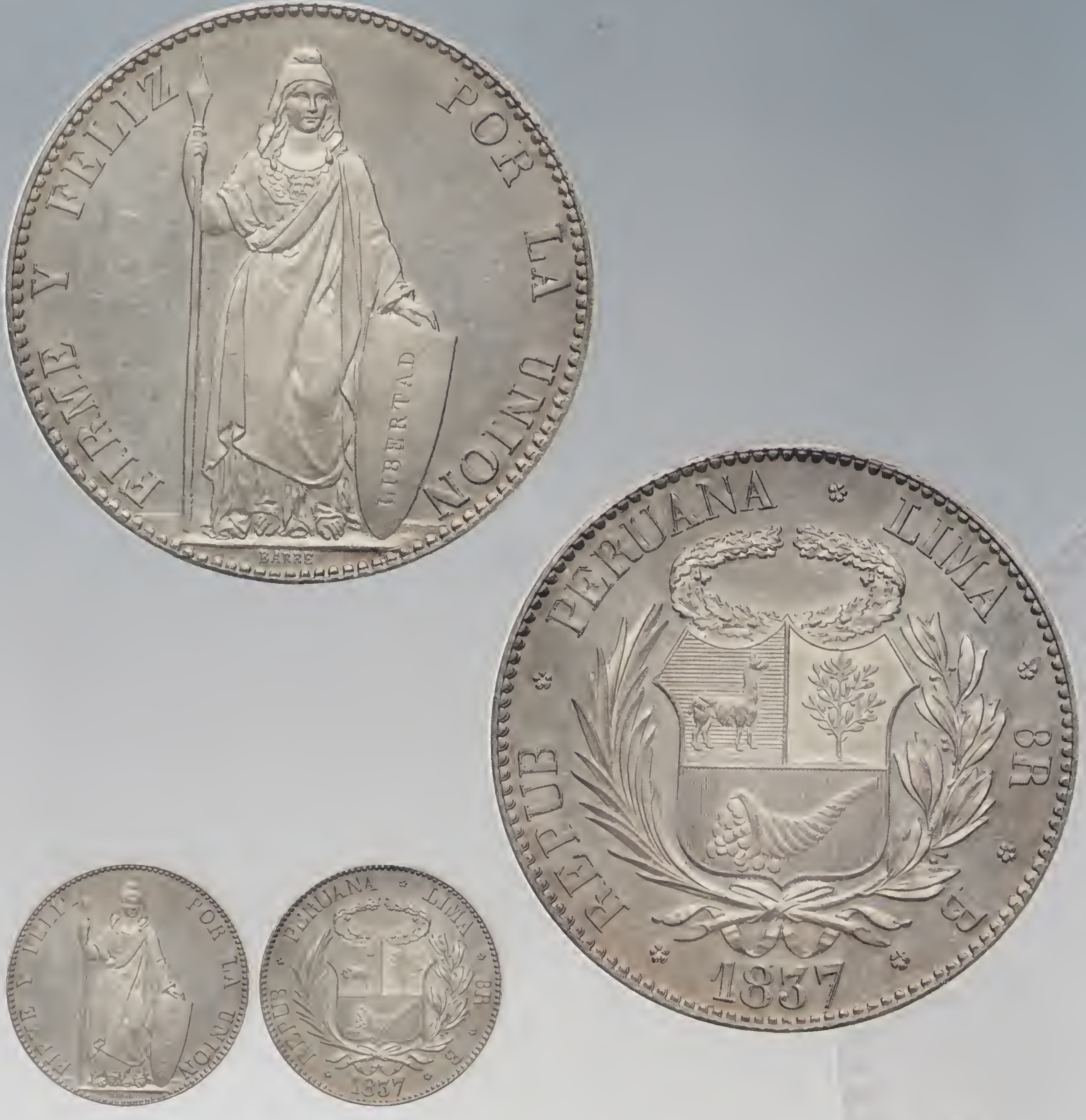
Peru. 8 Escudos, 1835-B (Cuzco). Fr-63; KM-148.3. Liberty standing holding shield and pole. Reverse Arms. Glittering prooflike surfaces. Rare to locate this nice. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500


FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
LI BER TAD
REPUB · PERUANA · CUZ · 8R · B ·
1835

1185
Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1835-B (Cuzco). WR-17; Eliz-139; KM-142.5. 26.87 grams. Large Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting plain cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Good, fairly bold strike. Lustrous, with even medium to deep toning, and with hints of coloring in the recesses. One-year type coin. **NGC graded AU-53.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex James Hunnicutt Collection.

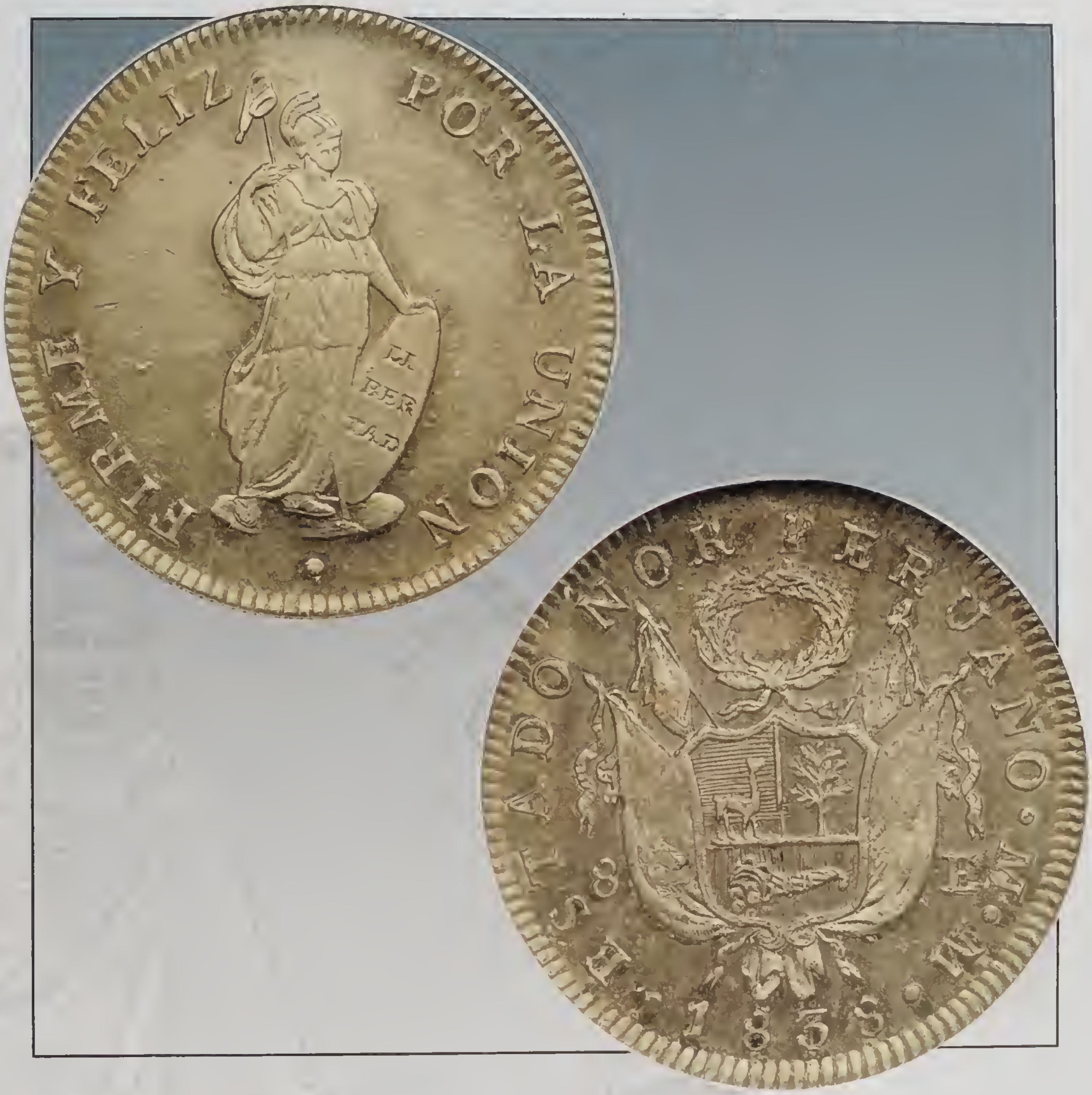
Possibly Unique Proof Pattern 1837 Silver 8 Reales



1186
Peru. Republic. Proof Pattern 8 Reales, 1837 -B (Lima). KM-Pn-5. 27.34 grams. Barre Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by oak wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty wearing peaked cap, stands frontal holding upright spear, one hand rests on shield. Plain edge. Wonderful, detailed strike. Faint hairlines on obverse, typical of coins from King Farouk. Handsome, even medium to smoky toning. Elegant French coin design. **NGC graded Proof 63.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

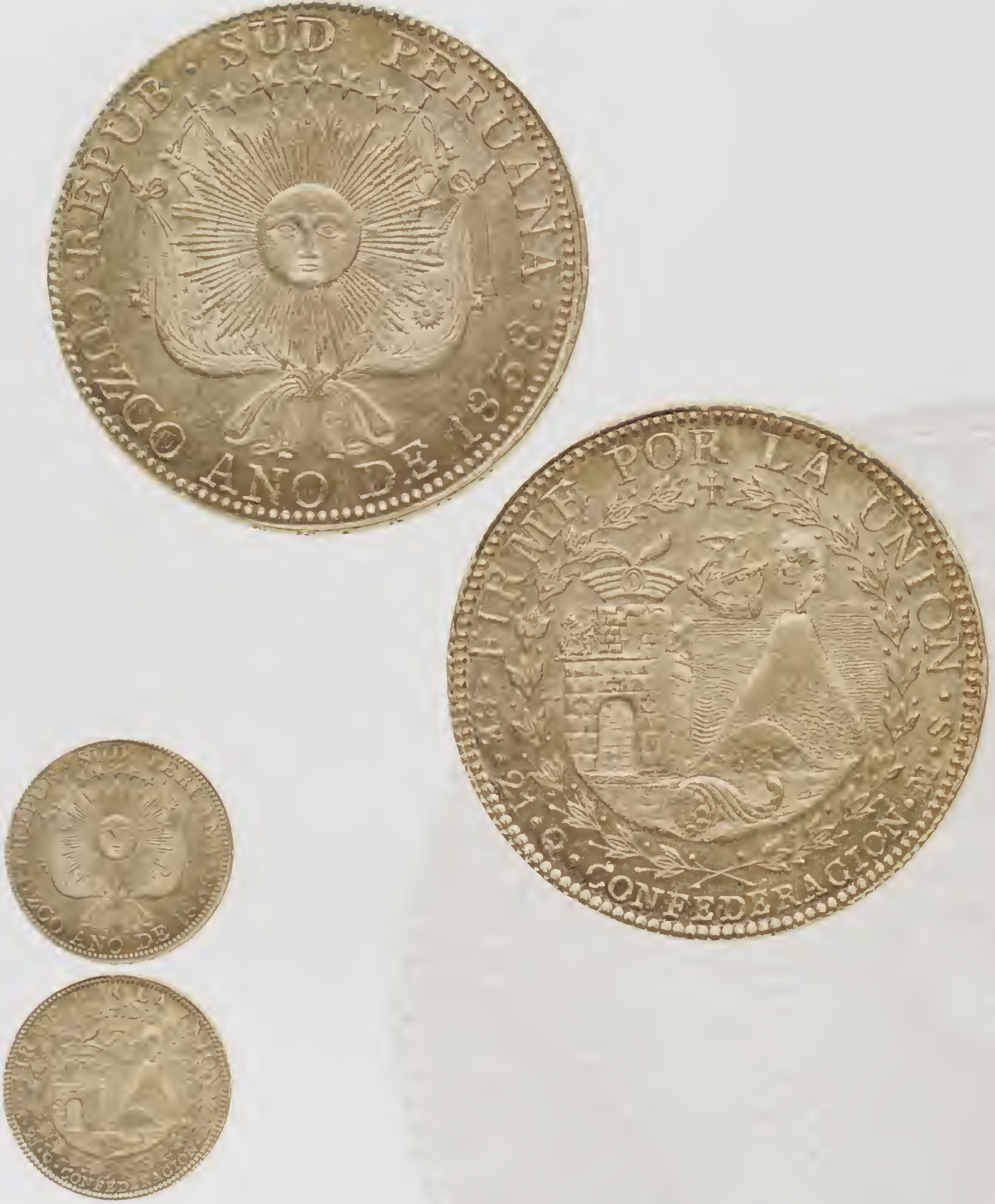
Ex Palace Collections of King Farouk, Glendining March 1954, lot 2088. Ex Barton and ex Carlos Zapata Collections. Possibly Unique. The only known specimen in private hands.

Desirable North Peru 1838 Gold 8 Escudos



1187
Peru - North. 8 Escudos, 1838-M (Lima). Fr-87; KM-156. Flag-draped national arms with wreath above. Reverse Standing Liberty with shield and Liberty cap on pole. Very few specimens exist, probably less than 10 are known. This specimen is well struck and nicely centered, highlighting its lustrous fields. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

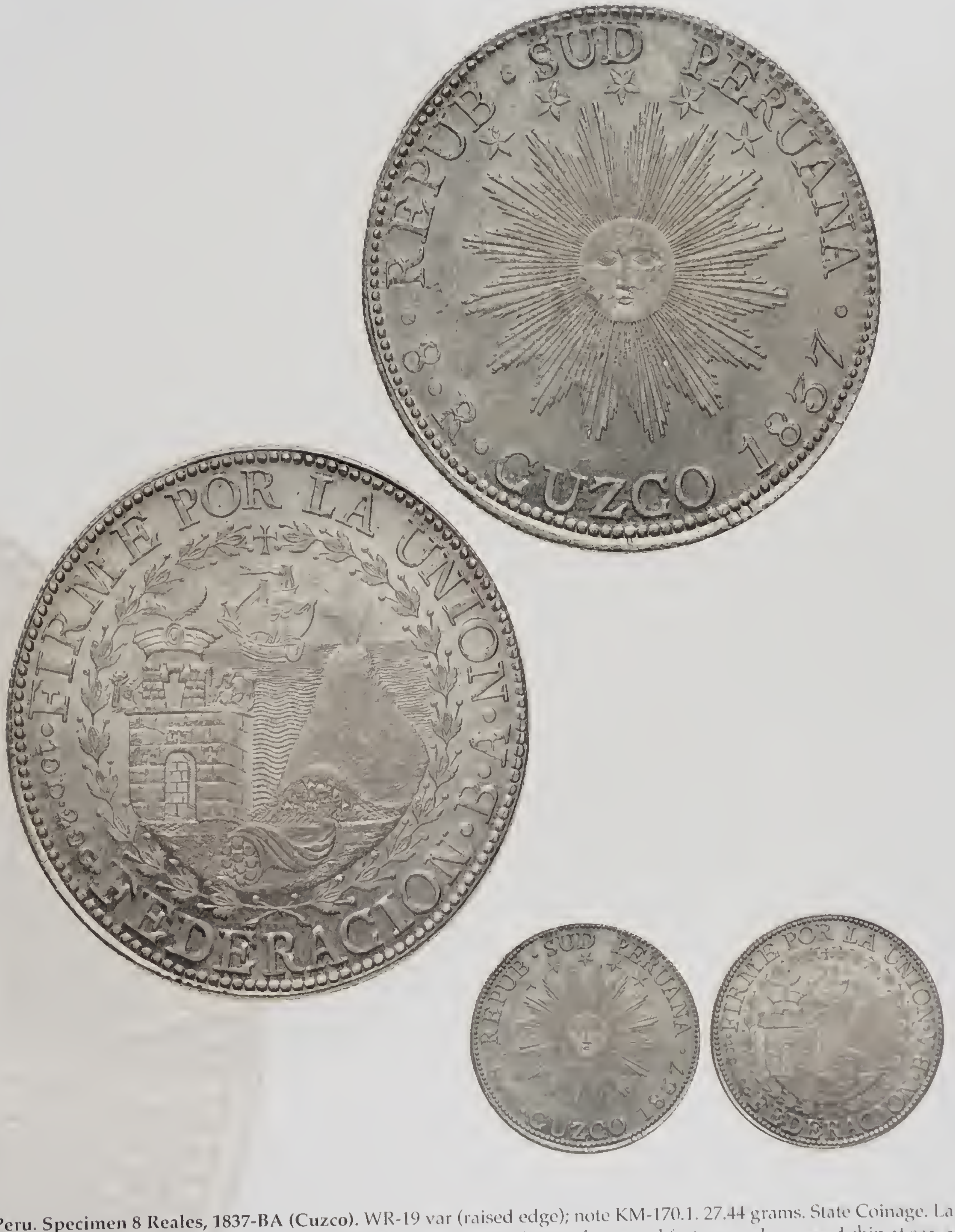
Exquisite South Peru 1838 Gold 8 Escudos



1188

Peru - South Peru. 8 Escudos, 1838 -MS (Cuzco). Fr-92; KM-171. 26.96 grams. State Coinage. Radiant sun face supported on crossed flags, row of stars above. Reverse: Scene of crowned fortress, volcano, and ship at sea, and cornucopia below, all within wreath. Choice strike on excellent flan. Lustrous and very clean for large gold. Overall, superb quality for this issue. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Finest Known South Peru 1837 Specimen 8 Reales



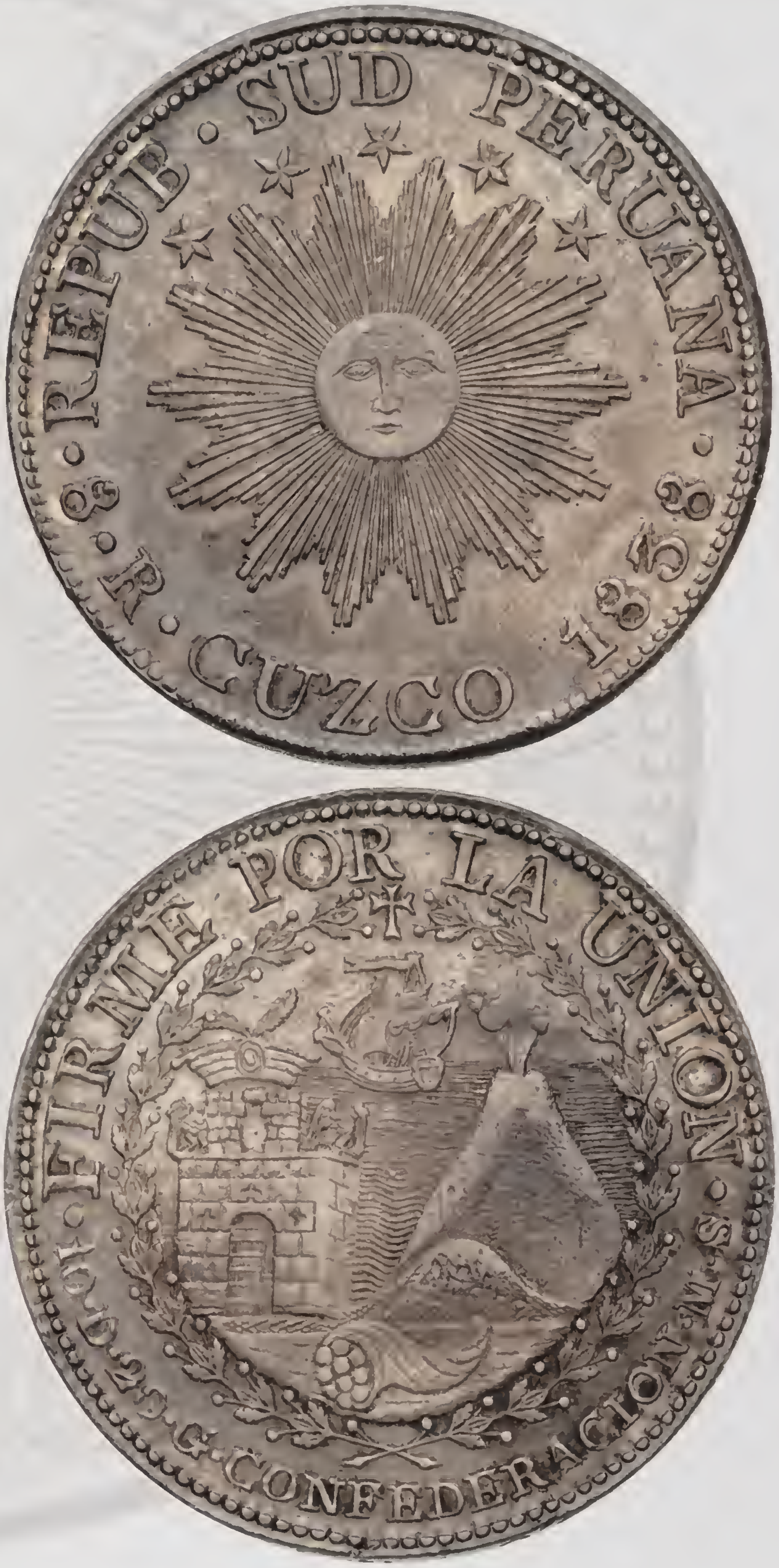
1189

Peru - South Peru. Specimen 8 Reales, 1837-BA (Cuzco). WR-19 var (raised edge); note KM-170.1. 27.44 grams. State Coinage. Large letters "FEDERACION" type. Radiant sun face, row of stars above. Reverse: Scene of crowned fortress, volcano, and ship at sea, and cornucopia below, all within wreath. Crisp, detailed strike on choice flan. Satiny to bright fields, with excellent cartwheel luster, the devices softly lustrous to matte. Simply superb quality for this issue.

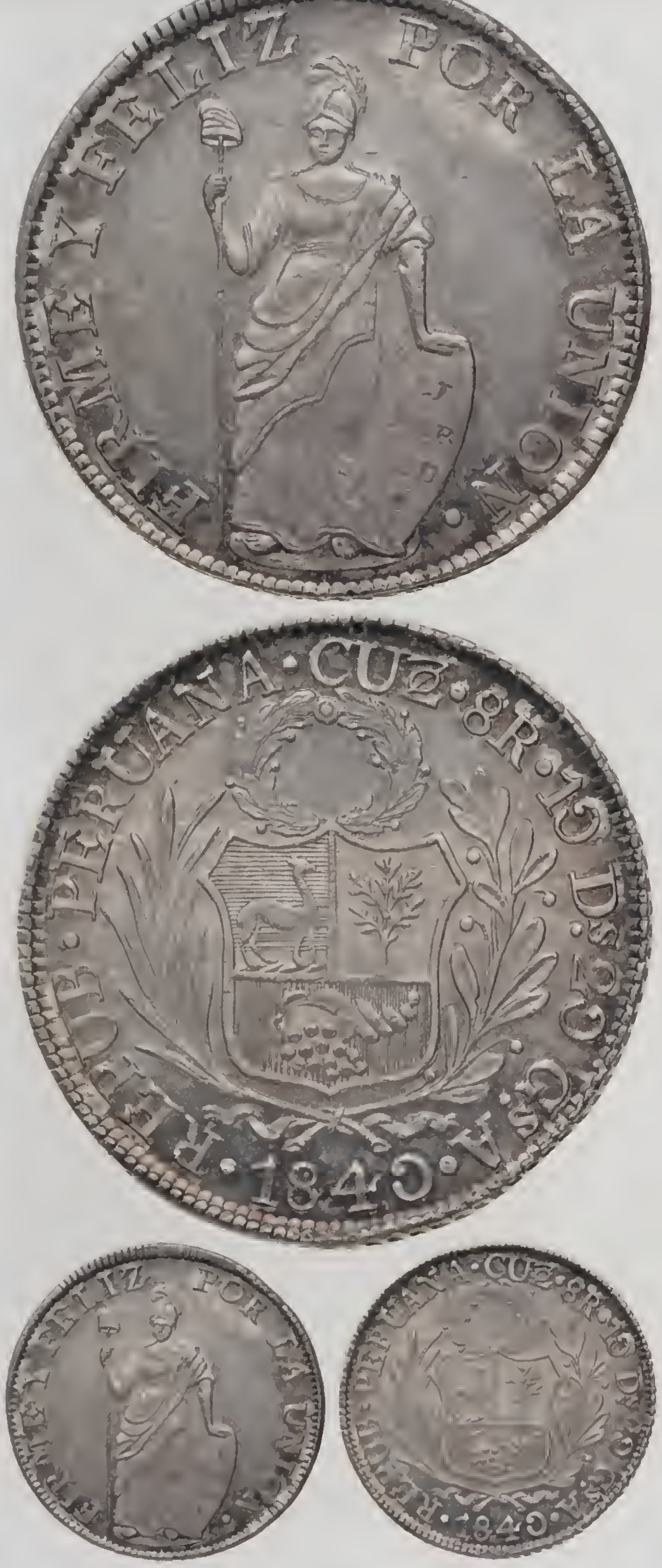
One-year Sunface type. Special Specimen striking with raised lettering edge. KM states only 5 pieces known; **this is finest known example. NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

REPUB · SUD PERUANA
8 · R · CUZCO 1838
FIRME POR LA UNION
10 D 20 G CONFEDERACION M.S.

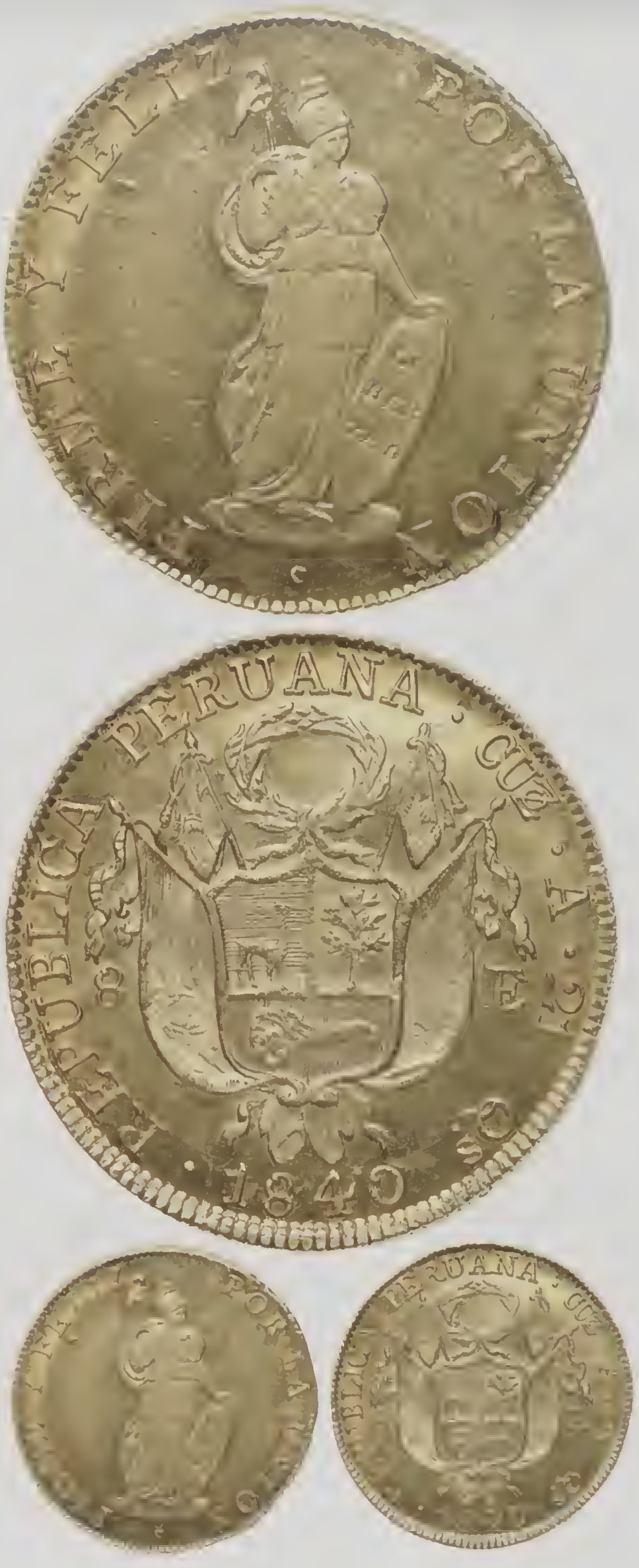

REPUB · SUD PERUANA
8 · R · CUZCO 1838
FIRME POR LA UNION
10 D 20 G CONFEDERACION M.S.

1190
Peru - South Peru. 8 Reales, 1838-BA (Cuzco). WR-20; Eliz-182; KM-170.4. 27.15 grams. State Coinage. Large letters "CONFEDERACION" type. Radiant sun face, row of stars above. Reverse: Scene of crowned fortress, volcano, and ship at sea, and cornucopia below, all within wreath. Choice strike. Lustrous and very clean for series. Variegated medium to deep smoky toning, more intense on the obverse, with coloring in the recesses. A very attractive example. Three-year type. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,700 - 2,000



1191

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1840-A (Cuzco). WR-22; Eliz-149; KM-142.9. 26.43 grams. Large Liberty type; fineness in obv. legend. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting plain cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Well struck. Lustrous, with handsome medium to deep toning, and with impressive coloring towards the recesses. One-year type coin. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800



1192

Peru. Republic. 8 Escudos, 1840 -A (Cuzco). Fr-63; KM-148.3. Large Legends type. Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags, and crowned above by wreath. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Few planchet flaws, lustrous and proof-like. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The standard issue gold 8 Escudos that were struck after Peru's independence and circulated as legal tender in the United States until the United States Mint struck $20.00 gold pieces in 1850.
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

1193

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1841-MB (Lima). WR-22; Eliz-147; KM-142.8. 25.85 grams. Large Liberty type; fineness in obv. legend. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by smaller wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty, stands frontal supporting plain cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Excellent bold strike. Lustrous, with even light to medium toning. **NGC graded MS-62.** Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

1194

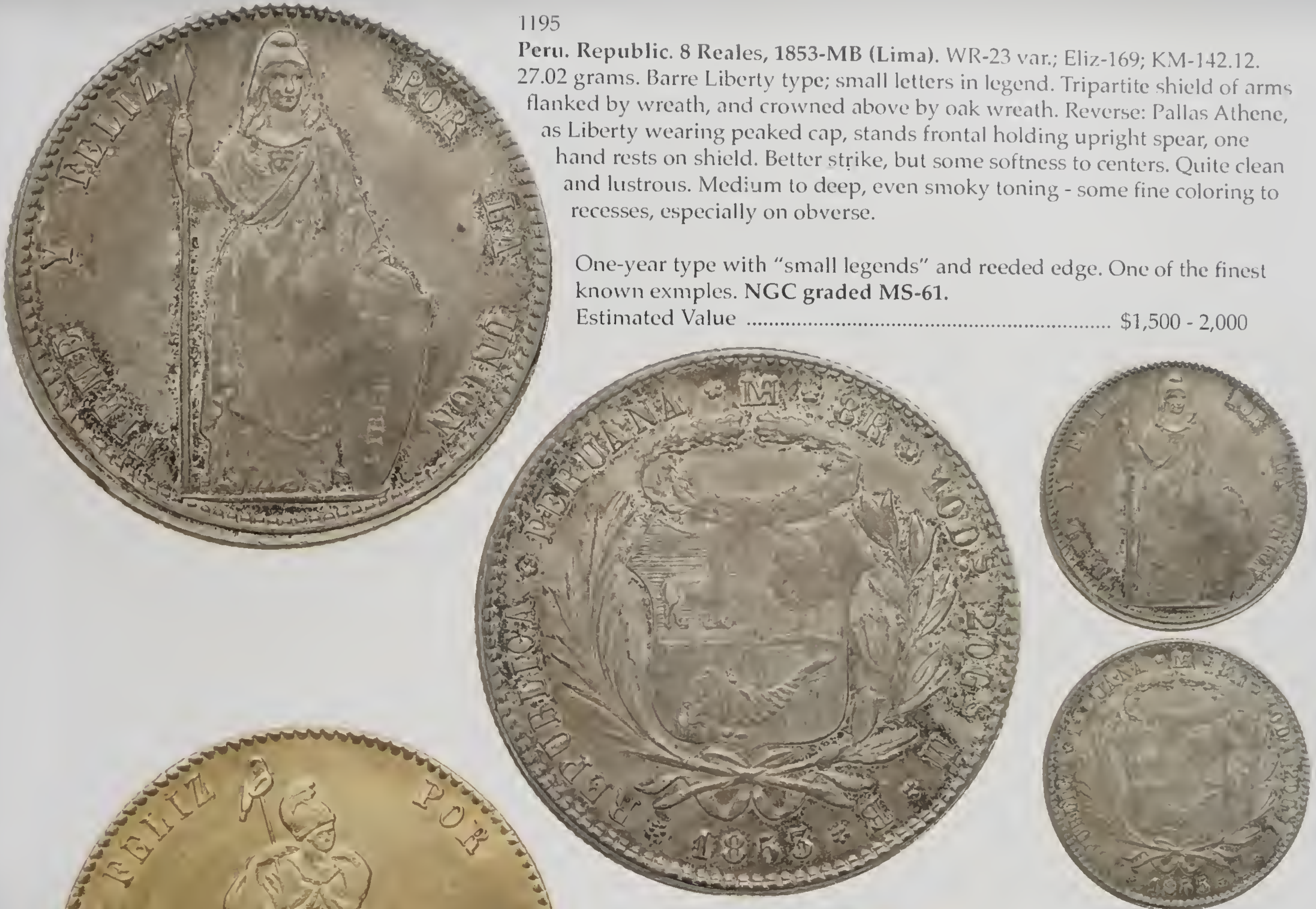
Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1851-MB (Lima). WR-23; Eliz-162; KM-142.10. 26.88 grams. Barre Liberty type. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by oak wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty wearing peaked cap, stands frontal holding upright spear, one hand rests on shield. Choice business strike. Lustrous and quite clean for series. Light to medium smoky artistic toning, with fine coloring in the recesses - more so on the reverse. An appealing example. Rare.

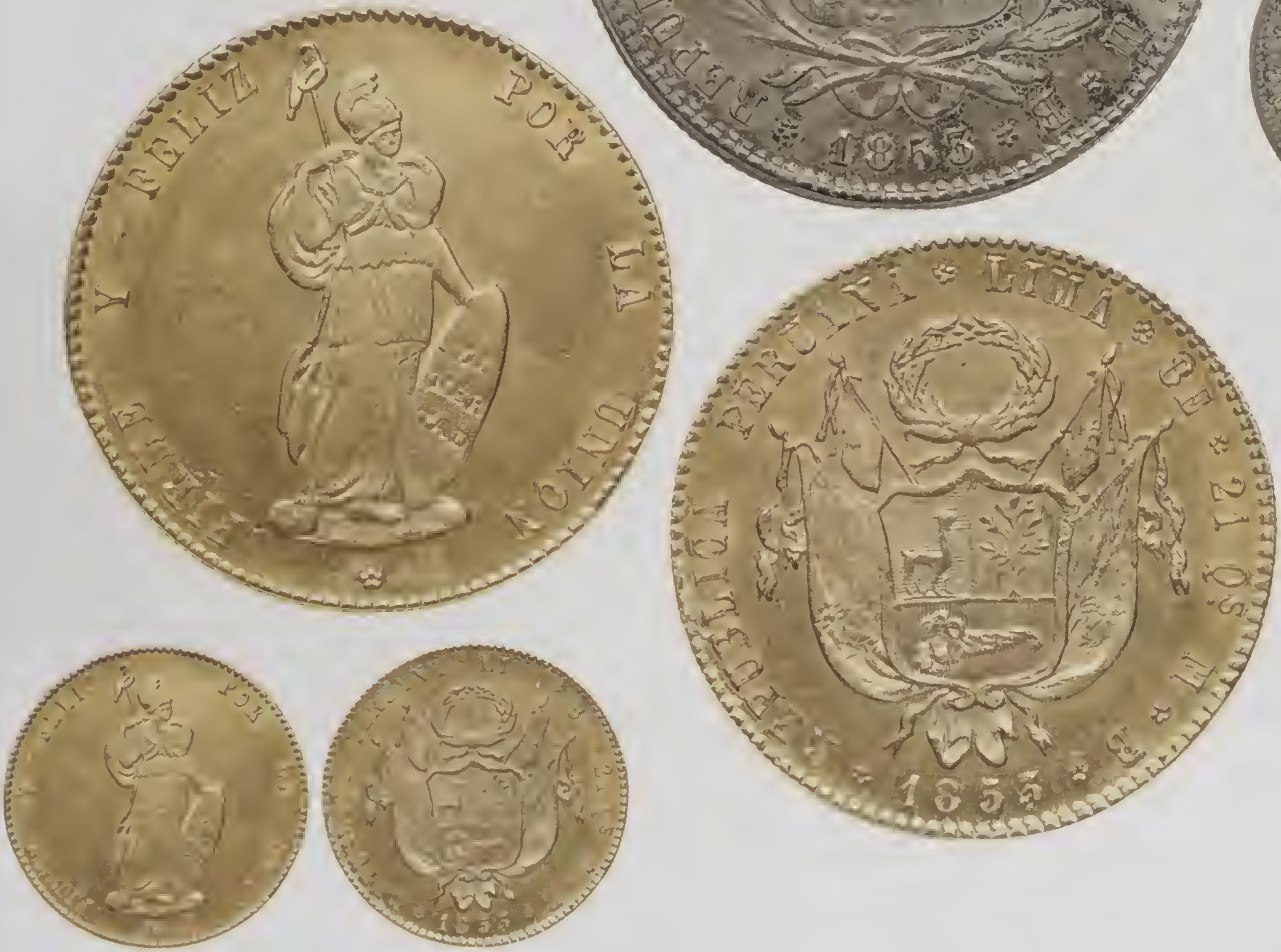
Rare variant with "roped" edge, occurring in the last three years of issue. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

1195

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1853-MB (Lima). WR-23 var.; Eliz-169; KM-142.12. 27.02 grams. Barre Liberty type; small letters in legend. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by oak wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty wearing peaked cap, stands frontal holding upright spear, one hand rests on shield. Better strike, but some softness to centers. Quite clean and lustrous. Medium to deep, even smoky toning - some fine coloring to recesses, especially on obverse.

One-year type with "small legends" and reeded edge. One of the finest known exmples. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

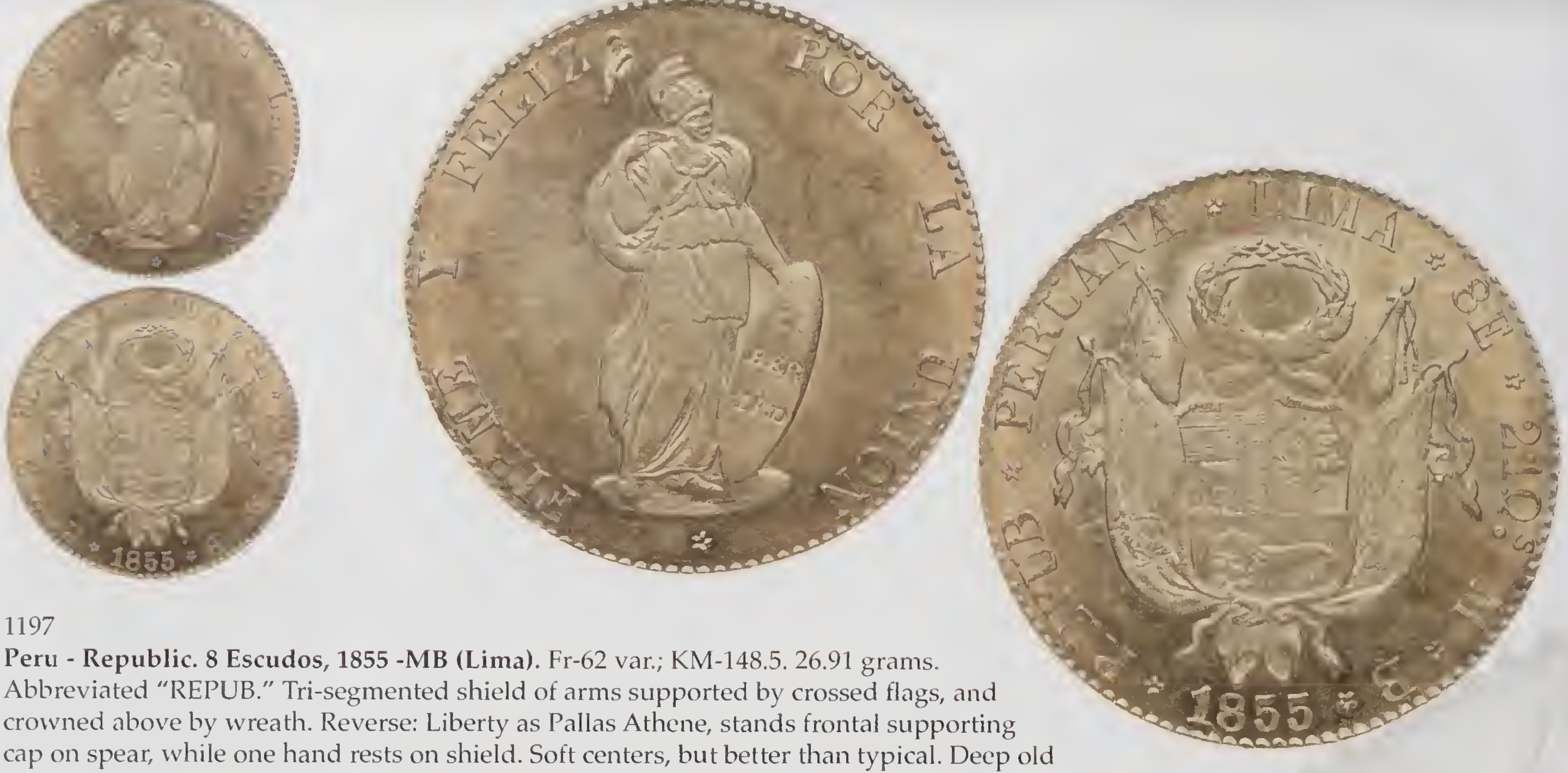

FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
REPUBLICA PERUANA ✱ LIMA ✱ 8R ✱ 10Ds 20Gs ✱ M ✱ B
1853


FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
REPUBLICA PERUANA ✱ LIMA ✱ 8E ✱ 21 QS ✱ M ✱ B
1853

1196

Peru - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1853- MB (Lima). Fr-62 var.; KM-148.4. 27.03 grams. **Small Legends type**. Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags, and crowned above by wreath. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. A better strike on a choice flan. Coin with minimal gentle handling — fields remain very lustrous, while the reverse still shows strong cartwheel effect. **NGC graded MS-61.**

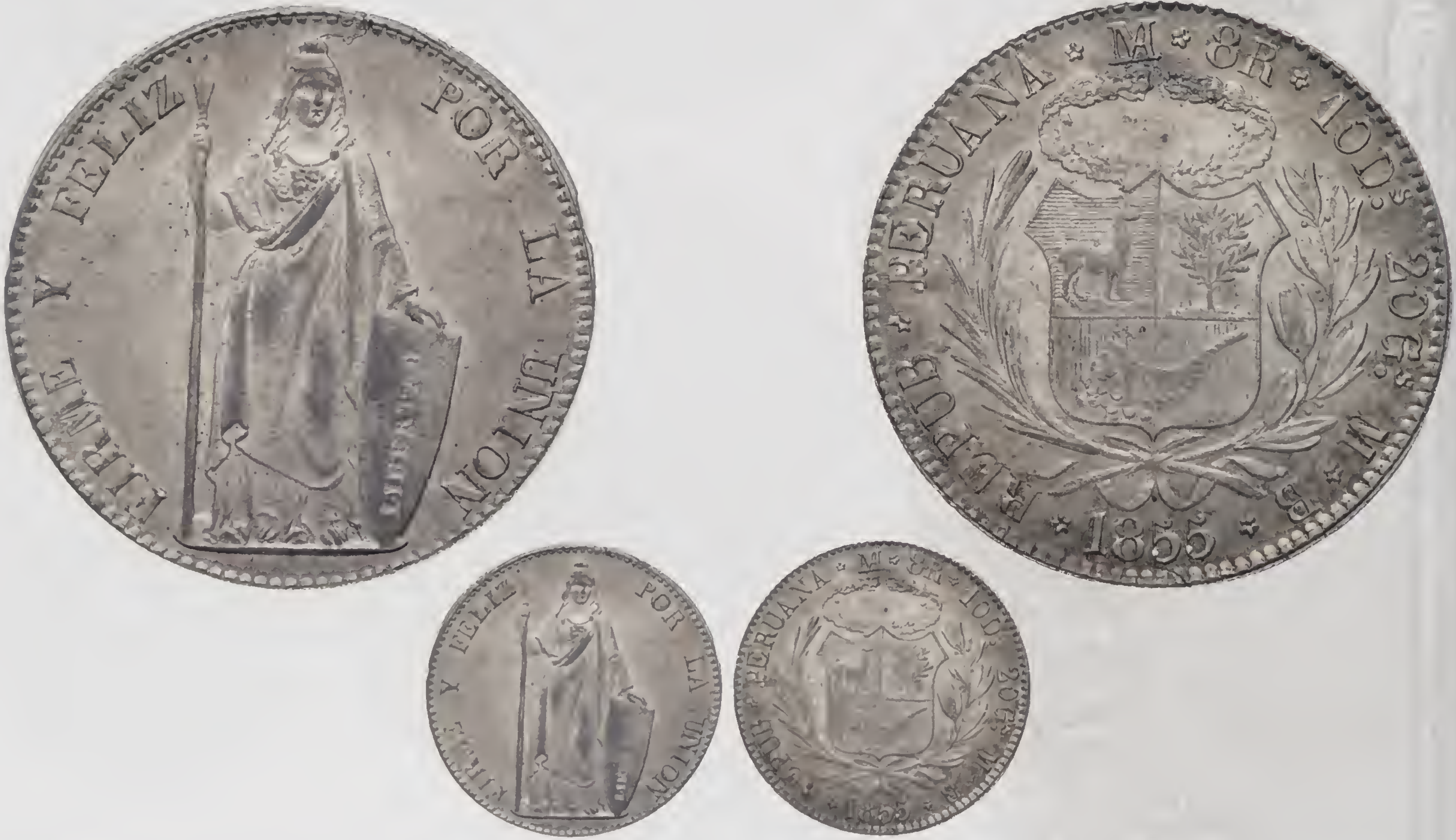
Machu Picchu was the spiritual center of the Inca nation, and has a special place in the hearts of the Peruvian people. Although less than 50 miles from Cuzco, it was never discovered by the Spaniards, and therefore never destroyed. Today, over 400,000 tourists visit the site each year. It was "rediscovered" in 1911 by the Yale archaelogist, Hiram Bingham.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



1197

Peru - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1855 -MB (Lima). Fr-62 var.; KM-148.5. 26.91 grams. Abbreviated "REPUB." Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags, and crowned above by wreath. Reverse: Liberty as Pallas Athene, stands frontal supporting cap on spear, while one hand rests on shield. Soft centers, but better than typical. Deep old toning, with areas of red and magenta — slightly mottled with blue. Satiny to mirror fields with bold cartwheel luster. **A one year type**. A common coin, but very rare when well struck and preserved. This is one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500



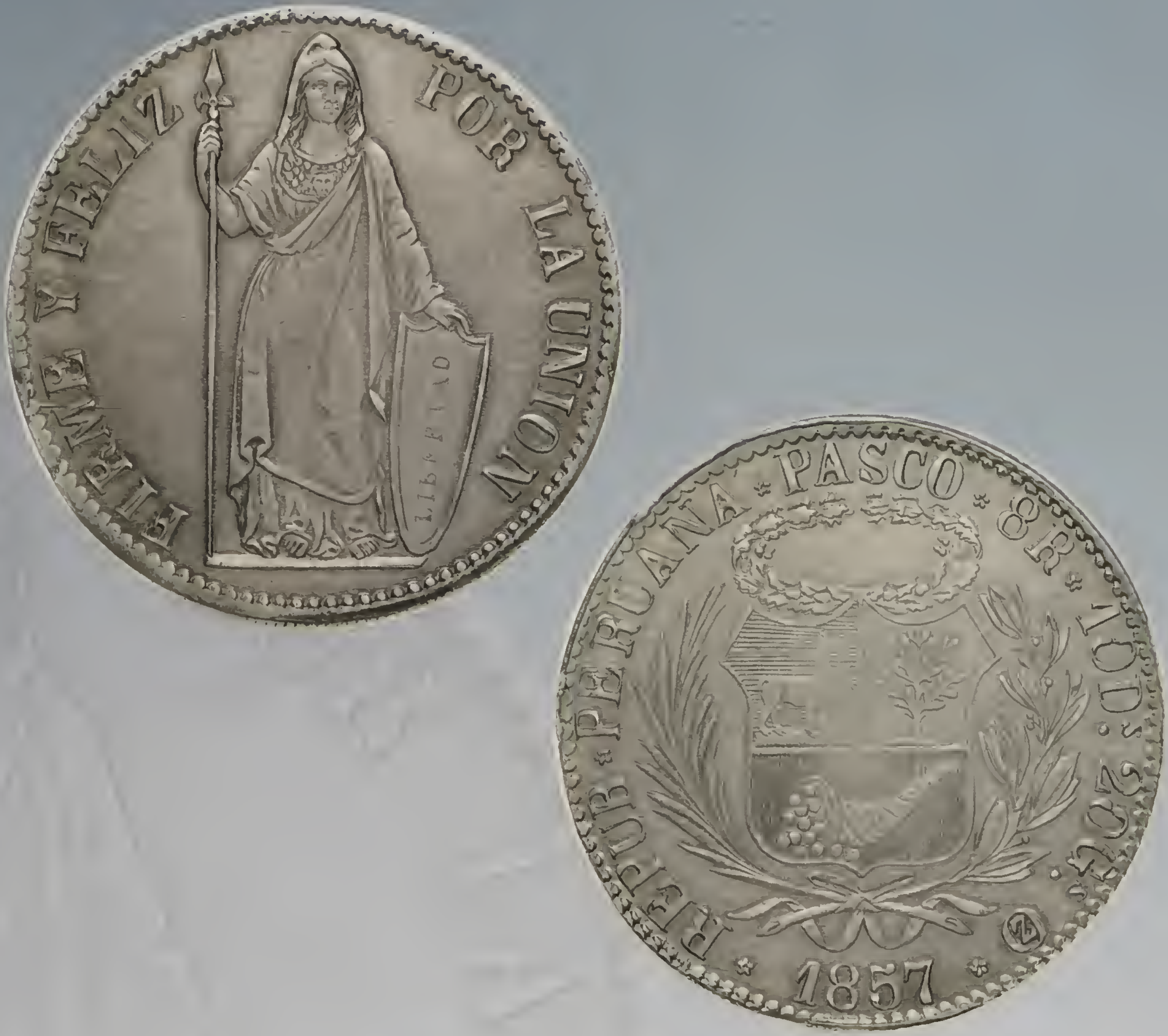
1198

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1855-MB (Lima). WR—; Eliz-166; KM-142.10a. 23.75 grams. Barre Liberty type; reduced weight. Tripartite shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by oak wreath. Reverse: Pallas Athene, as Liberty wearing peaked cap, stands frontal holding upright spear, one hand rests on shield. Good strike. Lustrous and quite clean. Medium smoky toning, finely colored and artistic on the obverse, more even and tending to the blues on the reverse.

This issue with revised lower weight, thus rendering the coin a one-year type. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Classic Rarity, The Extremely Rare Pasco Mint 1857 Silver 8 Reales

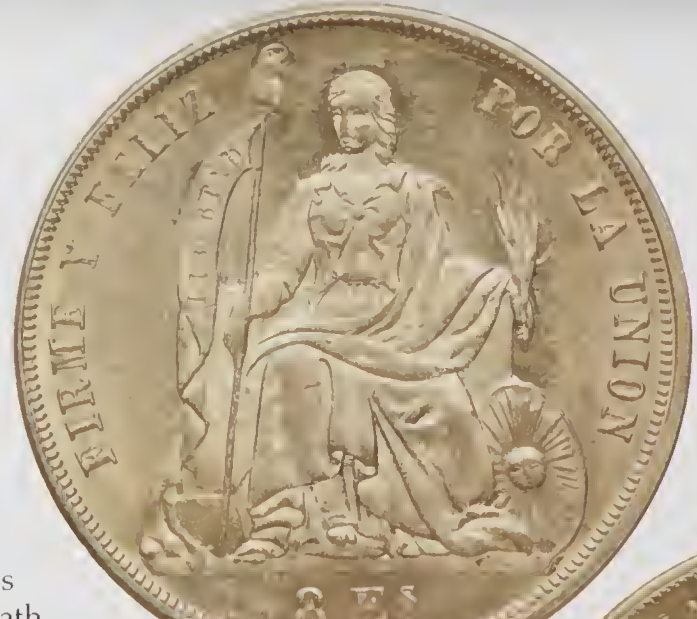
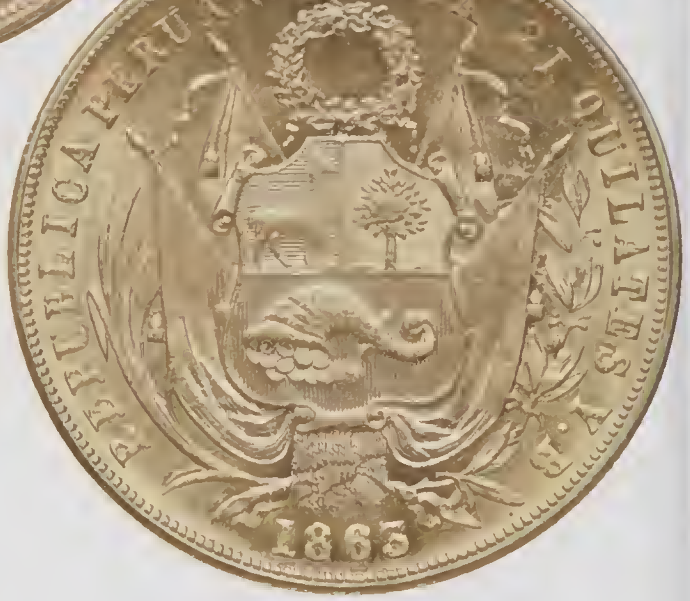

FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
LIBERTAD
REPUB. PERUANA * PASCO * 8R * TOD.S 20G.S
1857

1199

Peru. Republic. 8 Reales, 1857 -Oz (Pasco). Eliz-167; WR —; KM-142.13. 23.29 grams. Liberty stands frontal, draped and cloaked and wearing aegis, holding spear while one hand rests on shield. Reverse: Shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by wreath of oak. Clean, sharp strike, although the centers are a bit soft. Some light marks, yet the overall appearance is very clean. Superb toning, with much remaining luster on the reverse. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

This is the rarest type coin in the South American Republic series. When Wayte Raymond published his work on New World silver dollars, the type was unkown to him. Since then, only four of this type have been confirmed, with not over seven rumored to exist. Being the most elusive of rarities, only three public sales have occurred over the past three decades. Of these, one was a seriously damaged About Good. Another example, sold at auction in 1983, in the ANA "America's Sale," and fetched $28,600. Another, in Very Fine only but with a legend variant, brought $20,900 in 1990 (Superior, Dec. 1-2, 1990, lot 781).

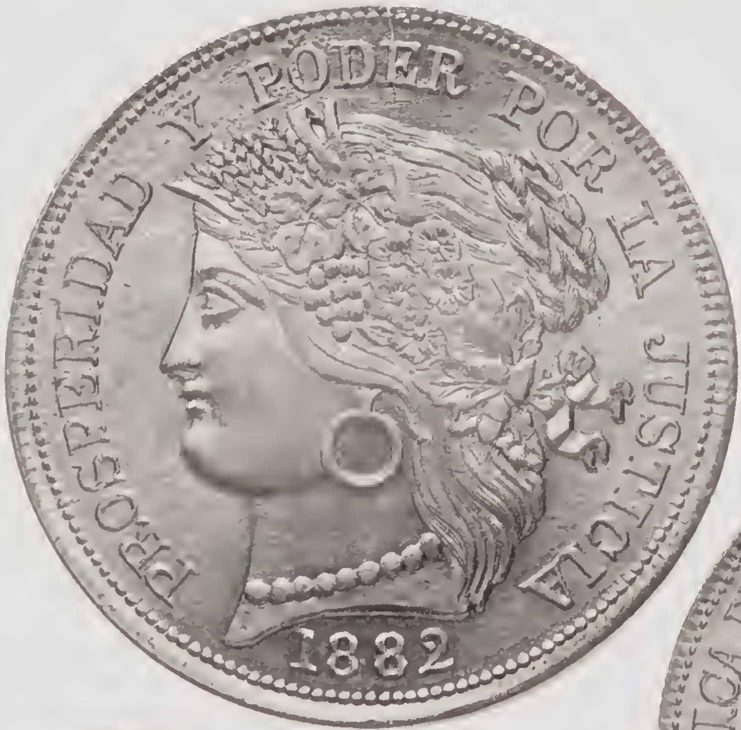
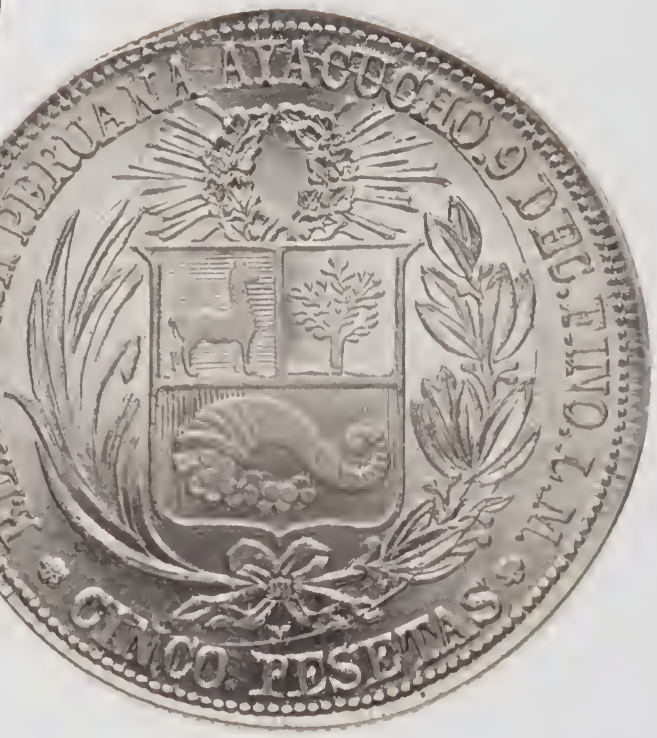
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

1200

Peru - Republic. 8 Escudos, 1863/2 -YB (Lima). Fr-68; KM-183. 27.04 grams. Seated Liberty. Tri-segmented shield of arms supported by crossed flags and wreath, and crowned above by smaller oak wreath. Reverse: Liberty seated frontal and supporting cap on bannered spear, shield at feet. Superior strike, the centers with very minor softness. Fields satiny to reflective, with minor to slight contact marks. Good cartwheel luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

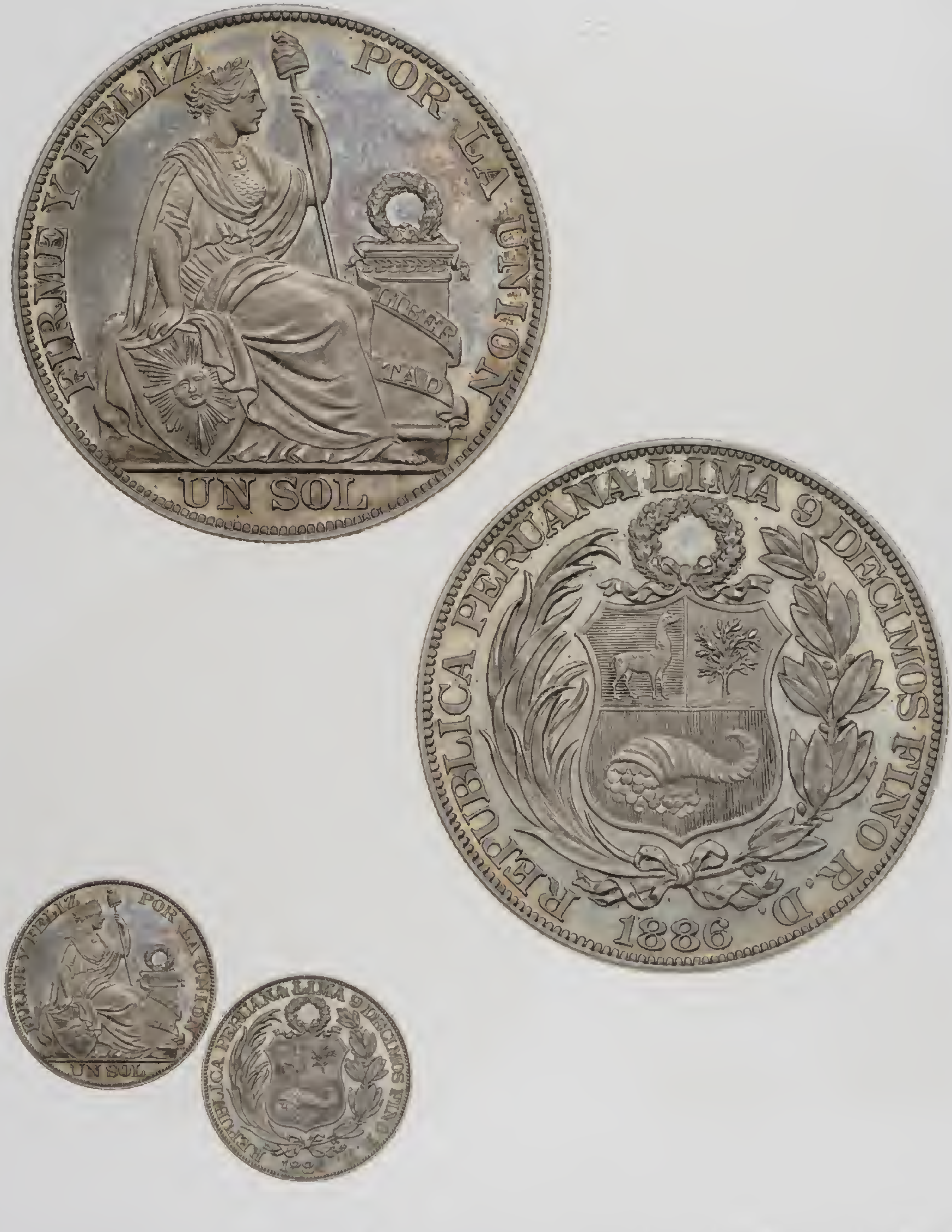
1201

Peru. Republic. 5 Pesetas, 1882 L.M (Ayacucho). Eliz-237; WR 26; KM-201.3. 25.04 grams. Peseta Coinage. Female head left, her hair wreathed with grains and flowers. Reverse: Shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by nimbate wreath of oak. Superb strike, with only the faintest of weakness at the centers. Essentially white, with the merest hint of toning. Pristine, and sparkling with superb luster. Scarce. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Ayacucho is the capital city of Huamanga province in southern Peru. It was settled by the Spanish conquistador, Pizarro, in 1540. The name Ayacucho derives from the Quechuan two words "Aya" and "Kuchu" meaning "dead corner". Apparently a major Quechuan battle left so many dead bodies that the name was gruesomely coined.

Estimated Value .... $1,300 - 1,600

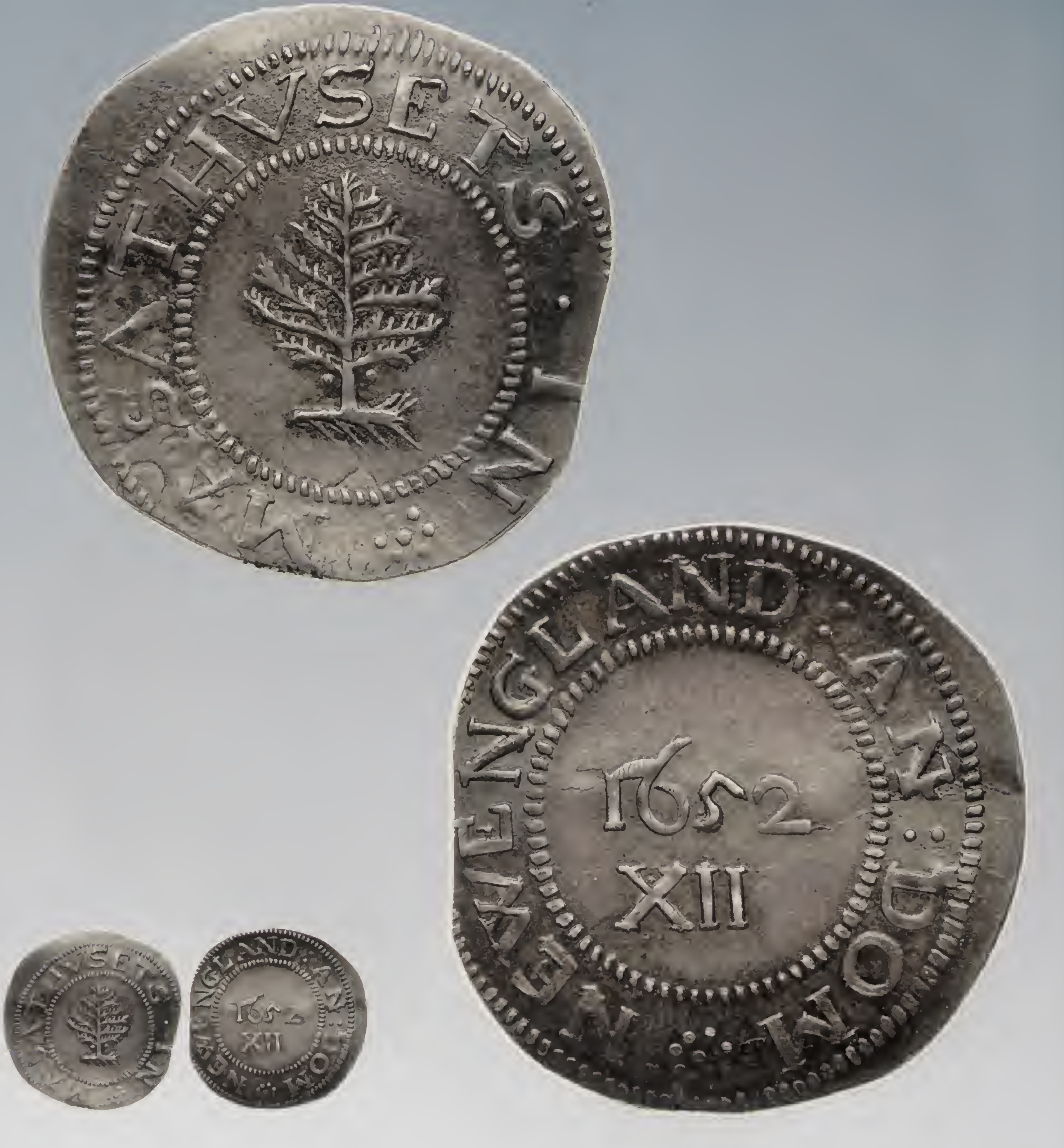
Stunning Silver Proof Pattern 1886 Un Sol


FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION
LIBER TAD
UN SOL
REPUBLICA PERUANA LIMA 9 DECIMOS FINO R. D.
1886

1202
Peru. Republic. Silver Pattern Un Sol, 1886-RD. WR 24; KM-PnE26 (KM-196.22). 24.80 grams. Liberty seated right, laureate, draped and wearing aegis, holds staff with cap while one hand rests on shield, laureate-crowned altar with banner to right. Reverse: Shield of arms flanked by wreath, and crowned above by wreath of oak. Reeded edge. Superb strike, with softly lustrous devices on pristine mirror fields. Choice, even deep gray toning, with wonderfully colorful undertones. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 65.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

United States

Historic Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling



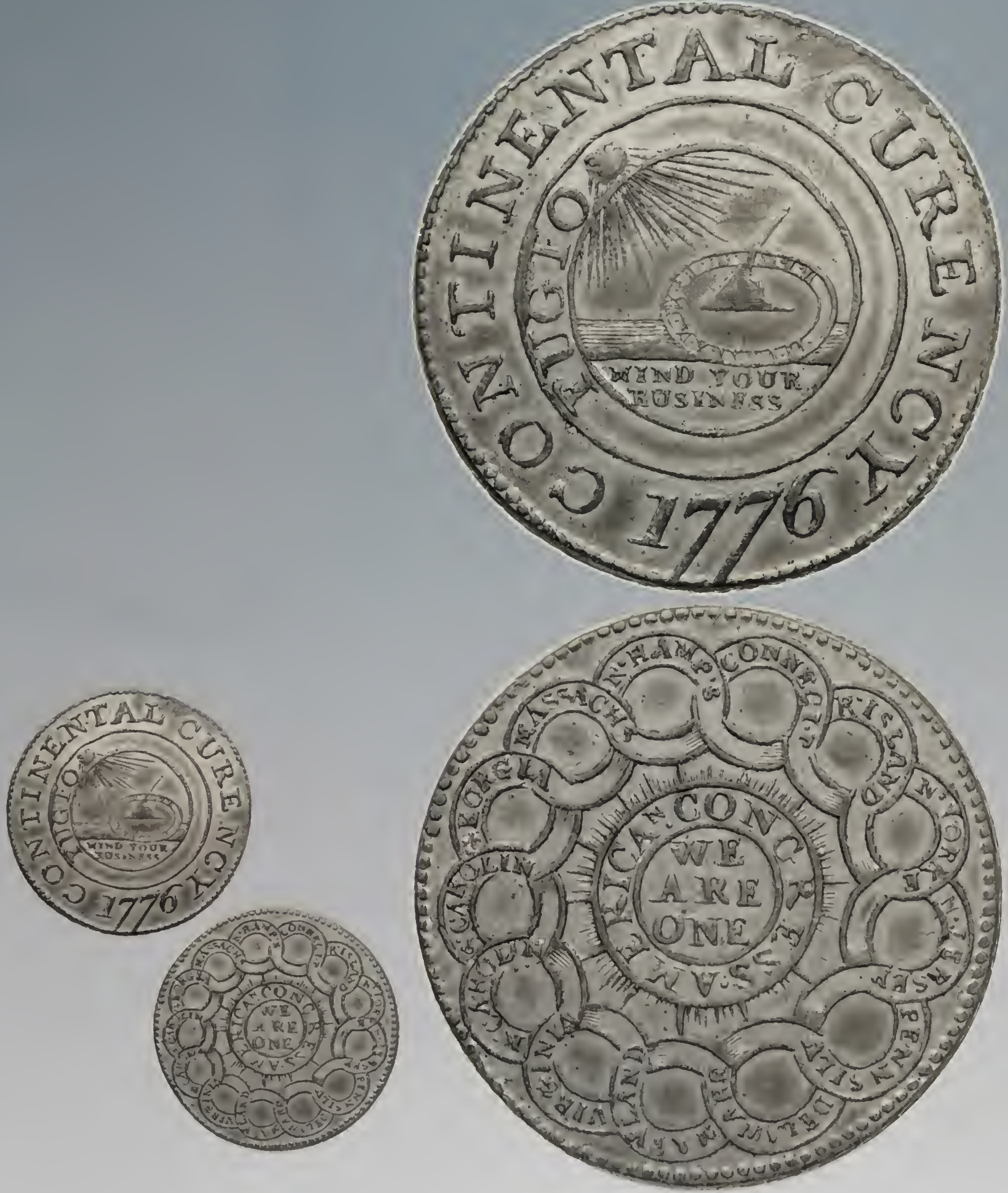
1203

United States. Massachusetts. Pine Tree Shilling, 1652. NGC graded MS-65. Large Planchet. Noe 1; Crosby 12-I. 72.2 gns. R-2. Pine tree on base, two pellets flanking; MASATHVSETS.IN. Reverse: At center, 1652 / XII; around, NEWENGLAND:AN:DOM (As Noe noted, the colon punctuation is unusual and diagnostic.) Even, full strike on very generous flan. Medium gray toning with gold underneath, and occasional hints of blue. **Among the finest known specimens.**

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 107.*

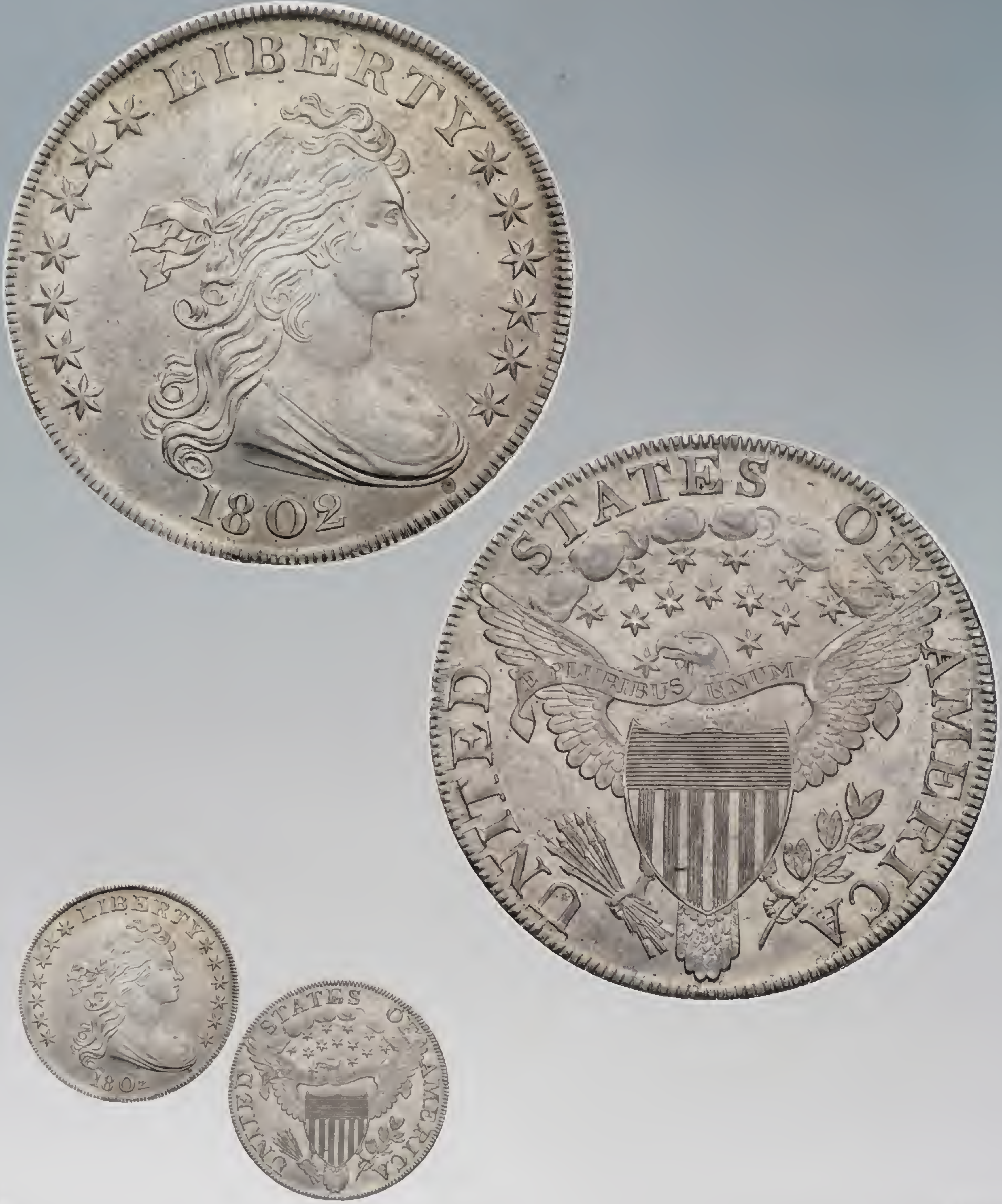
The First Dollar of the United States


CONTINENTAL CURENCY 1776
FUGIO
MIND YOUR BUSINESS
AMERICAN CONGRESS
WE ARE ONE
N.HAMP.S
CONNECT.T
R.ISLAND
N.YORKE
N.IERSEY
PENNSILVA
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
N.CAROLINA
S.CAROLIN
GEORGIA
MASSACH.S

1204
United States. Continental Currency - "Pewter" (Tin) "CURENCY," Dollar, 1776. NGC graded MS-63. Breen 1089; Newman 1-C. Sun with face shining down on sundial, below, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," at left, FUGIO. Reverse: A chain of thirteen joined links, each bearing a name of a colony; at center, nimbate motto: WE ARE ONE, AMERICA CONGRESS around. Fine, clean strike. The devices toned, while the lustrous fields remain quite bright. Very Rare. One of the most desirable and historic of all colonial issues!
Estimated Value .... $50,000 - 60,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 118.*

Beautiful 1802 Bust Dollar

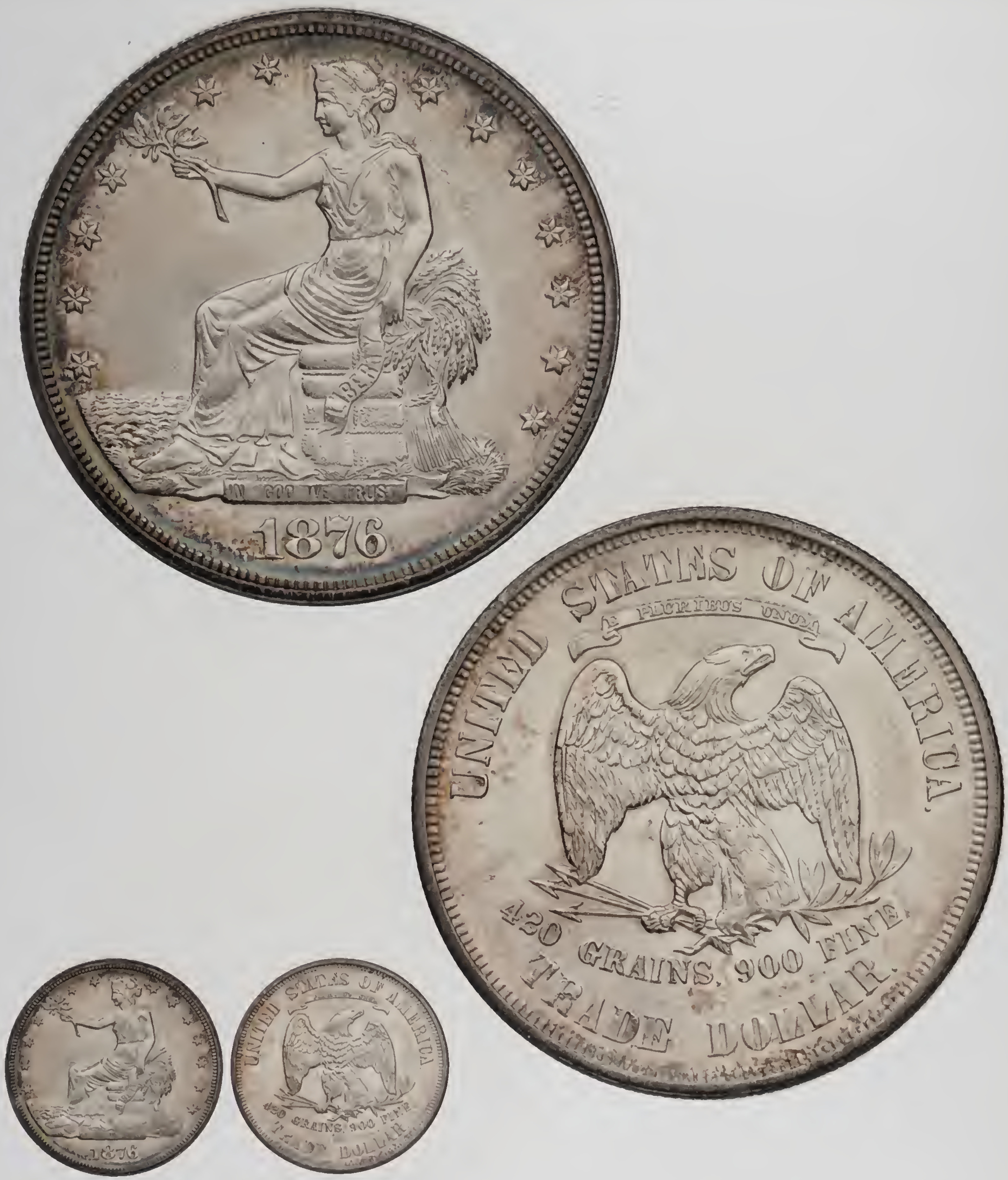


1205

United States. Dollar, 1802. NGC graded MS-63. Narrow date. B-6 (R-1); BB-241; URS-12. 26.85 grams. Draped bust of Liberty right. Reverse: Heraldic eagle with shield at breast, stars above. Bold, even strike, with nearly full hair for Liberty, and on the eagle, a tack sharp shield and virtually complete feathers. Fields lustrous and very clean. Finely toned - running from warm to cool colors, with the blues and violets dominating. A choice and wholly original dollar.

Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 120.*



1206
United States. Trade Dollar, 1876. NGC graded MS-64. 27.11 grams. Liberty seated left on hay bail, holding branch; wheat at back, ocean at feet. Reverse: Heraldic eagle; weight and fineness below. Good strike, with only slight weakness at Liberty's hair and left breast, and usual flatness to one of eagle's legs. Lustrous and very clean. Attractive multi-colored smokey toning, with intense coloring around the obverse edges.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 139.*

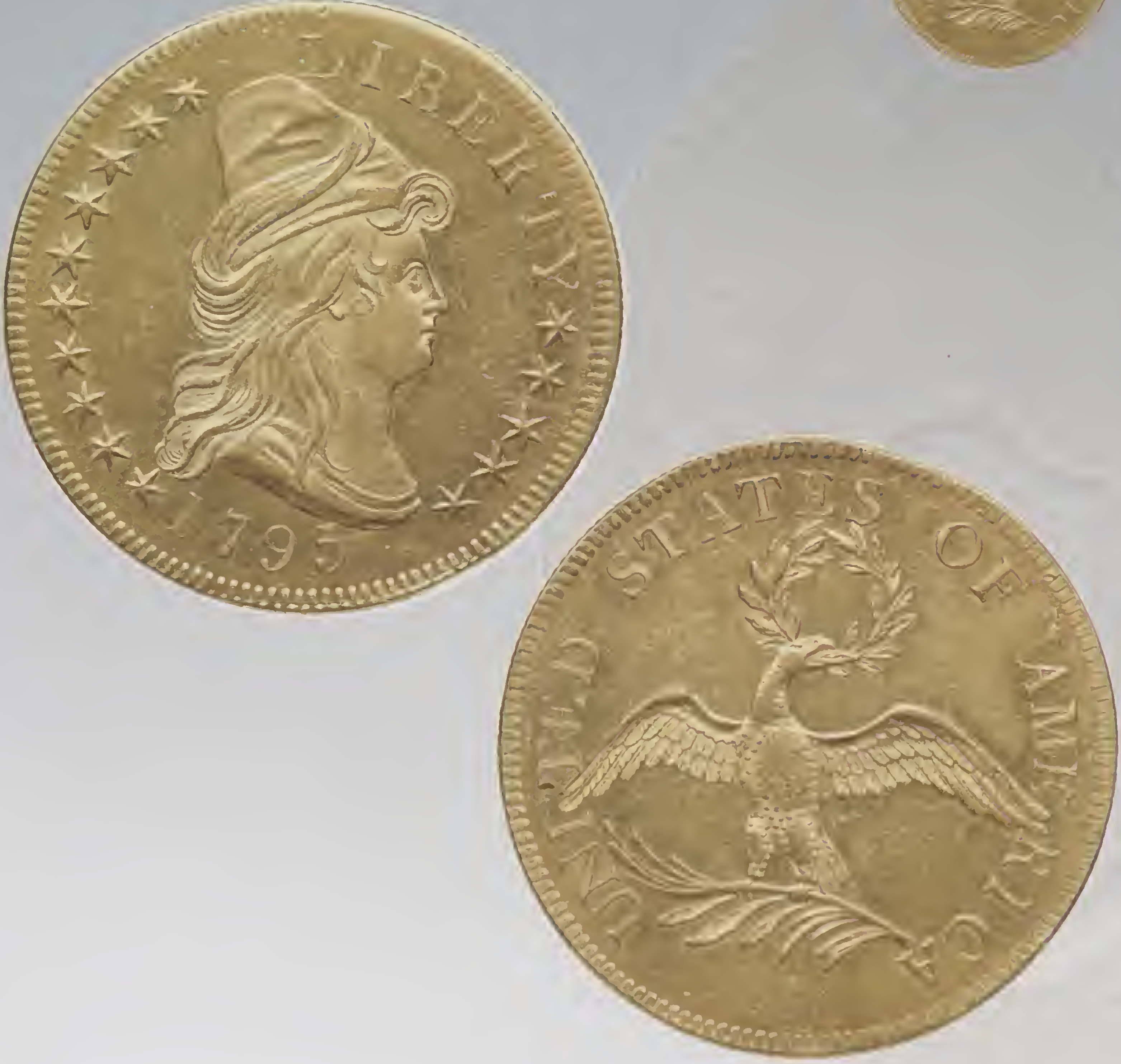
Historic Mint State 1795 Gold Eagle

1207

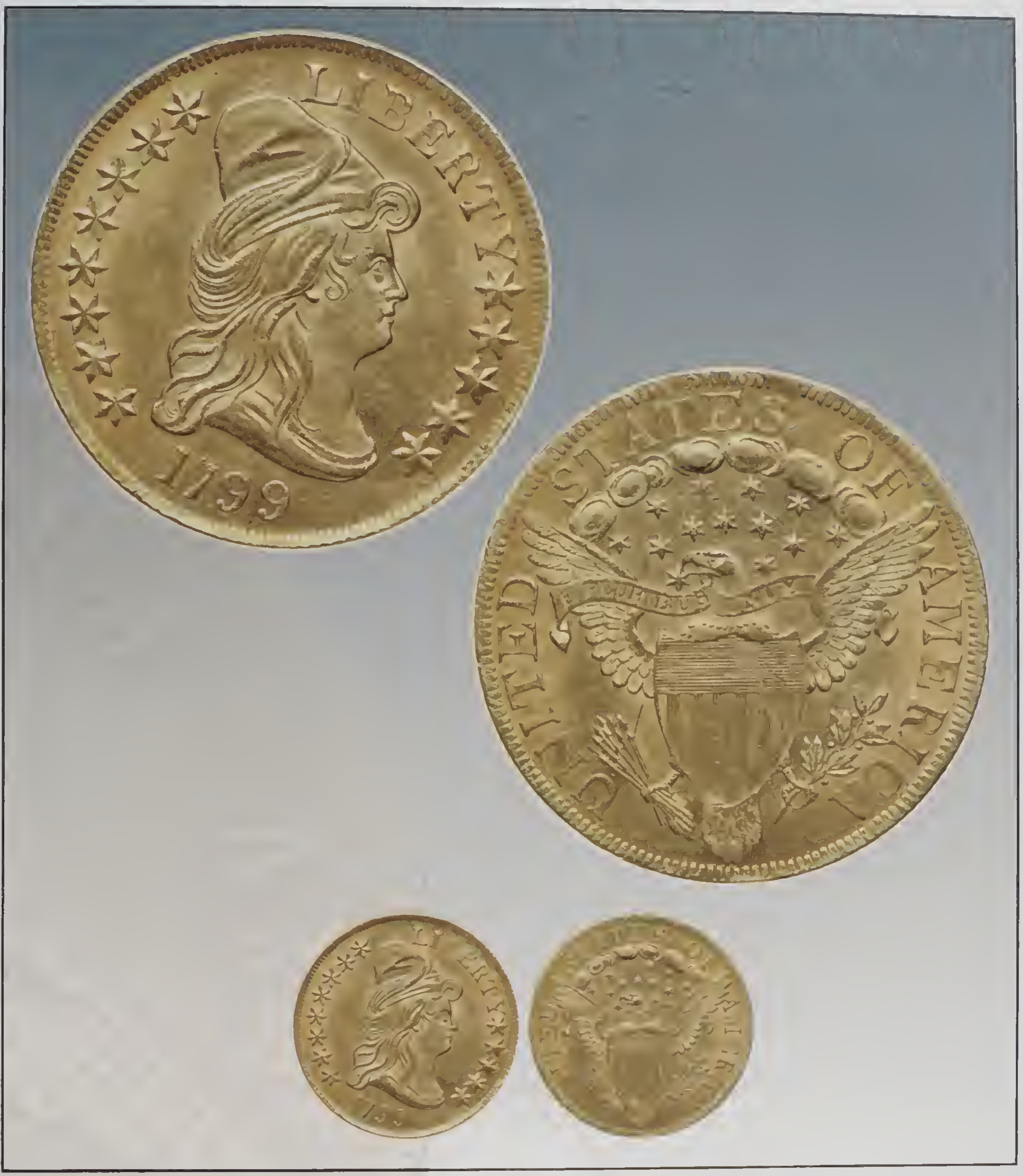
United States. Gold 10 Dollars, 1795. NGC graded MS-60. Taraszka 5; Breen 4-B. 17.40 grams. Capped bust, small eagle type; Thirteen Leaves varity. Draped bust of Liberty right, with high cap. Reverse: Eagle on branch, wreath in beak. Remarkably bold strike, with neglible flatness in the centers; a little in the hair, and mainly at the eagle's neck, plus some weakness at the dentils above Liberty and below the eagle. Very minor adjustment marks noted mostly on the reverse periphery, at 5 and 4 o'clock. Minimal marks, with strong luster throughout.

The largest denomination at the time, the Gold Eagle, is considered the first United States gold coin.
Estimated Value .... $70,000 - 80,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 119.*



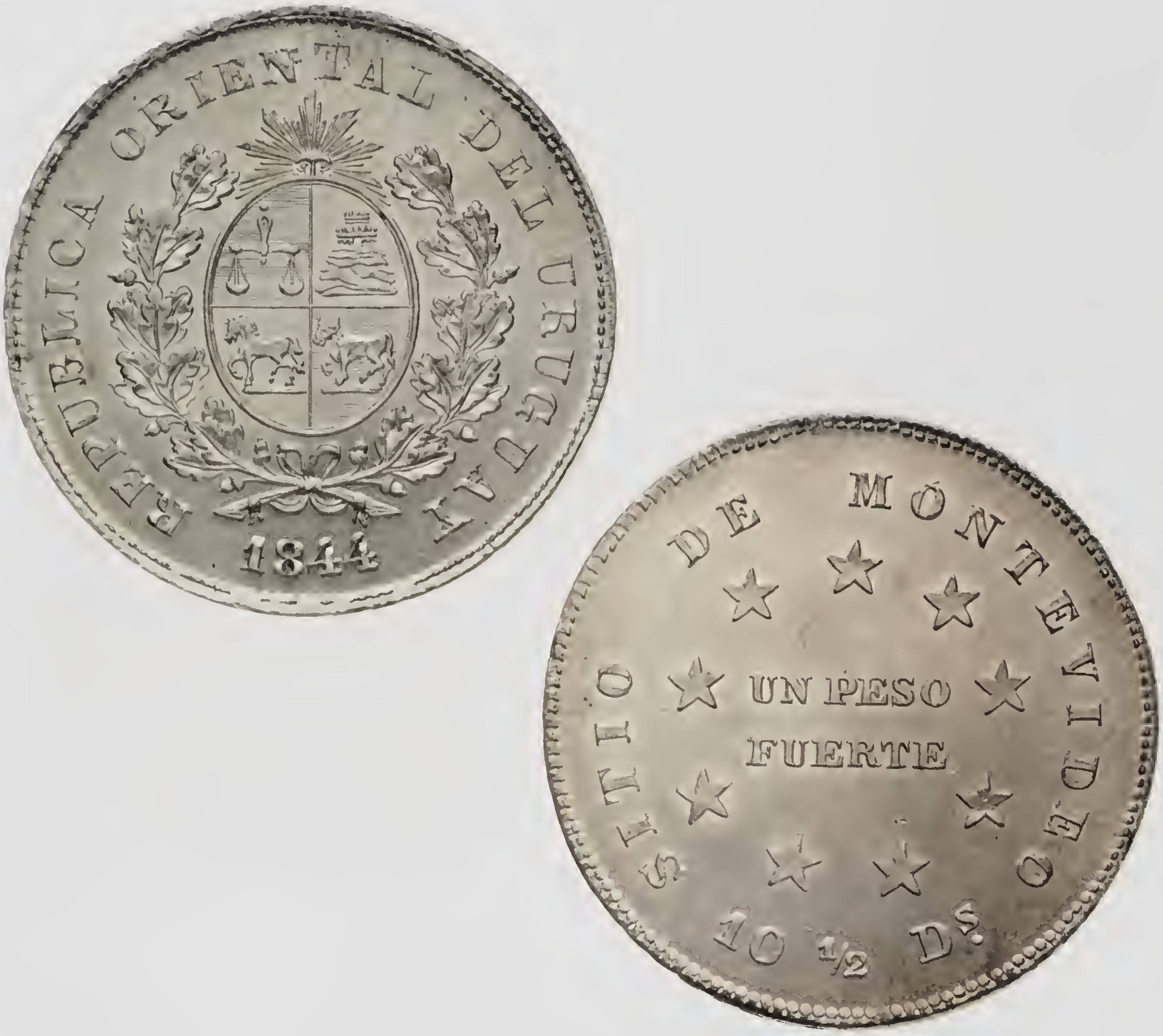
Desirable 1799 Gold Eagle



1208

United States. Gold 10 Dollars, 1799. NGC graded MS-61. Taraszka 22; Breen 5-G. 17.43 grams. Capped bust, heraldic eagle type; Large Stars, Type II. Second 9 double punched. Draped bust of Liberty right, with high cap. Reverse: Heraldic eagle with shield at breast, stars above. Fine, bold strike, with only slight softness at Liberty's shoulder, and only one star above the eagle a bit weak. Just a hint or two of adjustment marks. With appealing luster and toning.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

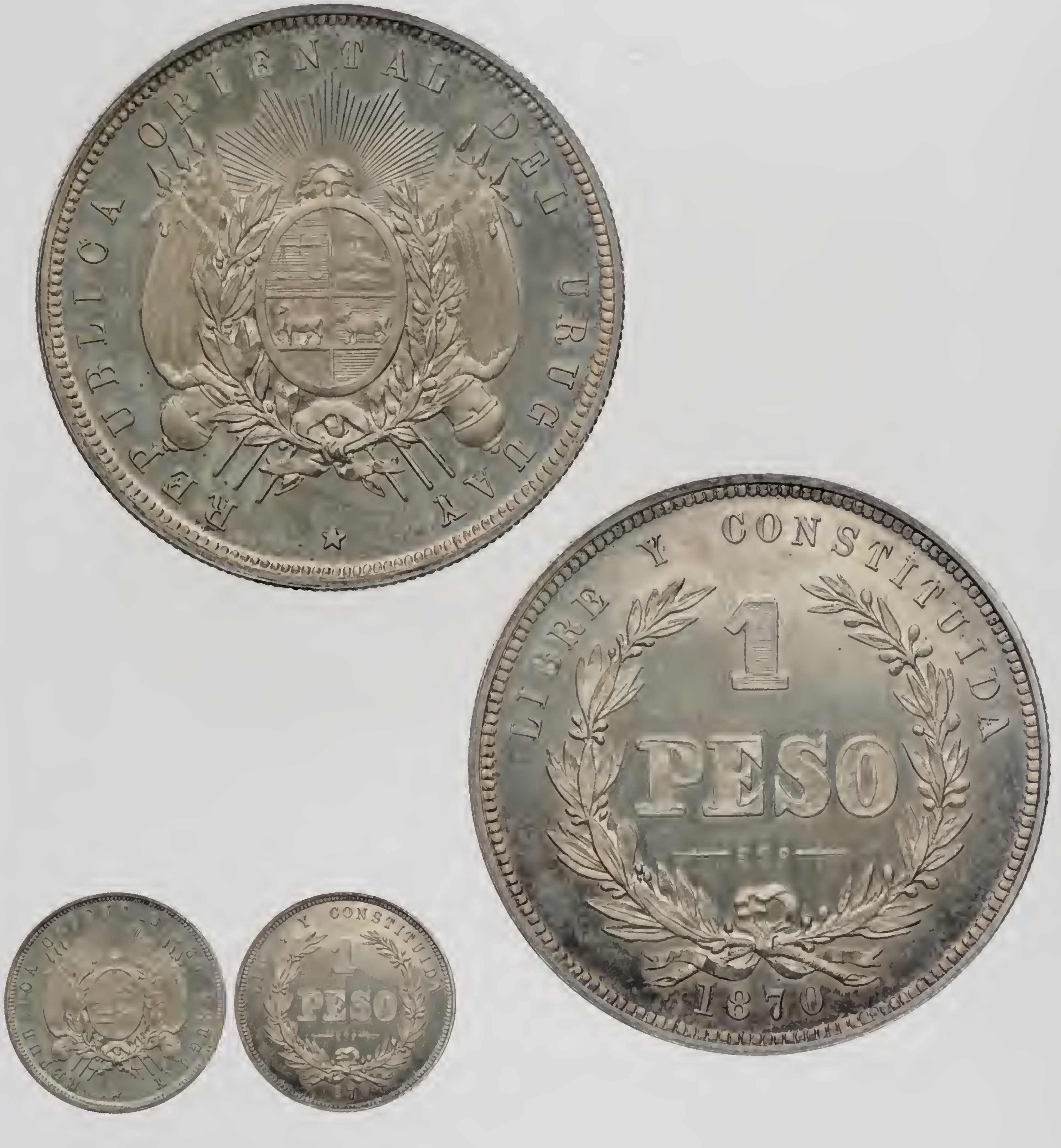

REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY
1844
SITIO DE MONTEVIDEO
UN PESO
FUERTE
10 1/2 Ds

1209

Uruguay. Peso "Fuerte", 1844 (Montevideo). Eliz-1; WR-1; KM-5. 26.43 grams. Quartered arms of Uruguay, with rising sun at top, surrounded by wreath of oak. Reverse: Value within circle of nine stars. Sharp, full strike. A few light marks, otherwise surfaces are quite pristine. Fields softly lustrous to semi-reflective - with good cartwheel effect. Lightly toned. Rare in this state of preservation.

Occasionally some of these coins have been found to be overstruck on U.S. dollars and Latin American pesos. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Extremely Rare Stunning Gem Proof 1870 Peso

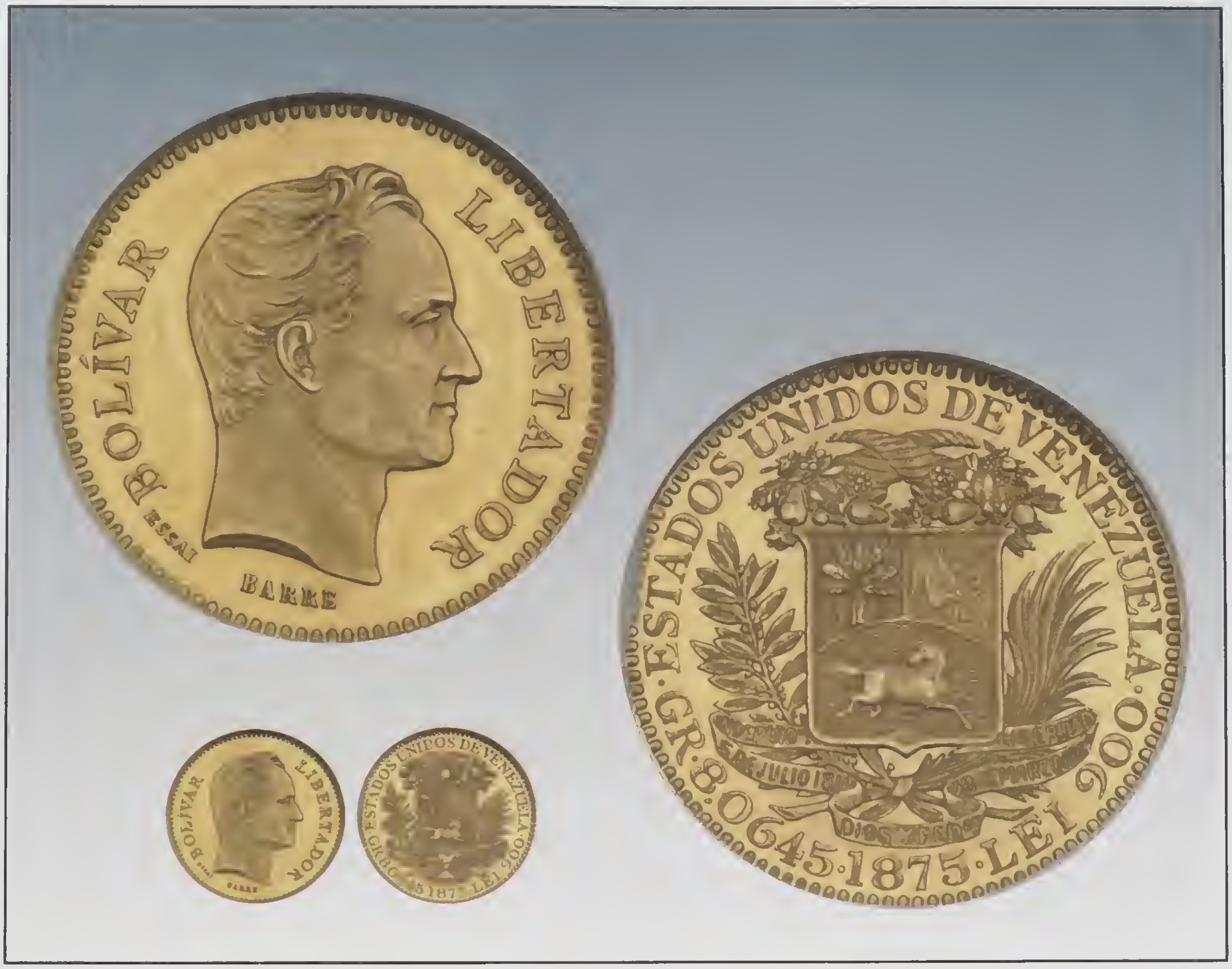


1210
Uruguay. Peso, 1870. Cf. WR-2 (not this date); KM-Pn25. 25.30 grams. Oval shield with arms of Uruguay, the rising sun at top, surrounded by wreath of laurel and olive, with banners and cannon behind. Reverse: Value within wreath of laurel and olive. Sharp, detailed strike on proof to proof-like fields. A few faint contact marks, otherwise surfaces are quite pristine. Light to medium russet toning.

Only two examples known, with this being the only example in private hands. **NGC graded Proof 65.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Purchased in the 1960's from Bill Foster. Illustrated in ***Money of the World****, coin 173.*

Extremely Rare 5 Venezolanos of 1875


BOLÍVAR LIBERTADOR
ESSAI
BARRE
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA
GR. 8.0645 · 1875 · LEI 900

1211

Venezuela. Essai 5 Venezolanos, 1875. Fr-4a; KM-E13; Stohr E-37. 8.06 grams. Struck at the Paris Mint. By Barre. Head of Bolivar to right, ESSAI and BARRE below. Reverse Arms of the Republic. Estimated mintage of only Five pieces struck, **only 3 or 4 pieces known**. Extremely Rare. **NGC graded Proof 62 Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Ex: John H. Clapp; Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg (*).

Full Leather Hardbound Editon Millennia catalogs

All proceeds from this lot donated to the ANA's Young Numismatist Program

1212

Super-deluxe, three-volume set of the Millennia Collection auction catalog. This set has been specially bound in full morroccan leather and signed by all of the catalogers and the principals. Only three such copies are in existence: one for our consignor, one for our library and the No. 1 set will go to the top bidder. One hundred percent of the proceeds from this lot will be donated to the ANA's Young Numismatist Program.

This concludes the Final Session of

The Millennia Collection

We thank you for your bids.
Please see separate catalog
for more Foreign Coinage

Notes

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